Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L7021/1997/15
Licence holder	City of Karratha
Registered business address	Welcome Road KARRATHA WA 6714
Instrument number	INS-0001408
Duration	21/06/2015 to 0/06/2034
Date of issue	21/06/2015
Date of amendment	08/06/2026
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

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, Environmental Protection Regulations 1987)	Assessed design capacity
Category 57 Used tyre storage (general): premises (other than premises within category 56) on which used tyres are stored.	720 tyres at any one time
Category 61 Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	116,500 tonnes per annual period
Category 61A Solid waste facility: premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated, or discharged onto land.	12,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62 Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use, other than in the course of operating — (a) a refund point (as defined in the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* section 47C(1)) (a refund point); or (b) a facility or other place (an aggregation point) for the aggregation of containers that have been returned to refund points until those containers are accepted for processing or disposal.	20,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 64 Class II or III putrescible landfill site: premises (other than clean fill premises) on which waste of a type permitted for disposal for this category of prescribed premises, in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996*, is accepted for burial.	150,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 8 June 2026, by:

Abbie Crawford

Digitally signed by Abbie Crawford
Date: 2026.06.08 10:54:19 +08'00'

Abbie Crawford
MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	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.
L7021/1997/15	08 June 2026	Licence amendment to remove Category 67A composting activities, reduce Category 57 tyre storage and authorise shredding of timber, green wastes, mattresses and tyres under Category 61A.

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:

Landfill cell works specifications

1. The licence holder must ensure that the proposed works specified in Table 1 are designed and constructed to meet or exceed the specifications in 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

Item	Infrastructure	Specifications (design and construction)
1	Cell 1	The licence holder must ensure that: (a) compacted subgrade to be smooth and free of debris; (b) proposed Cells 1-12 are lined with a Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) with a permeability (as manufactured) of ≤ $5x10^{-11}$ m/s; (c) GCL has a moisture content of ≤ 50% at time of installation; (d) a primary impermeable barrier (2 mm high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane, in accordance with GRI GM 13) is installed above the GCL; (e) a non-woven polypropylene geotextile protection/cushion layer is placed over the primary impermeable barrier; (f) installation of a 300 mm leachate collection layer, pipework and extraction system; (g) a non-woven polypropylene separation geotextile placed over the leachate collection layer; and (h) cell lining shall be subject to construction quality assurance processes in accordance with Level 1 of the *Australian Standard AS3798-2007 Guidelines on Earthworks for Commercial and Residential Developments*.
2	Cell 2	
3	Cell 3	
4	Cell 4	
5	Cell 5	
6	Cell 6	
7	Cell 7	
8	Cell 8	
9	Cell 9	
10	Cell 10	
11	Cell 11	
12	Cell 12	

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:

(a) 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;

(b) include a Construction Quality Assurance Report which demonstrates compliance with specification (h) of Table 1 and is signed by a suitably qualified engineer; and

(c) 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	Category	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification[1]
Household Hazardous Waste	62	Combined total of 20,000 tonnes per annual period	Limited to domestic hazardous waste types as listed in Schedule 3. Limited to a maximum of 20 kg per package/item.
Electronic waste	62		None specified
Empty drums	62		DrumMuster products must be triple rinsed prior to acceptance on the premises.
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)	57	720 tyres at any one time	None specified
	61A	Combined total of 12,000 tonnes per annual period	
Mattresses	61A		Accepted for the purpose of shredding prior to recycling of steel and disposal by landfilling.
Green waste (reuse)	61A		Accepted for the purpose of shredding prior to off-site reuse.
Untreated wood waste (reuse)	61A		Accepted for the purpose of shredding prior to off-site reuse. Limited to: (a) Waste furniture products; (b) Medium-density fibreboard; (c) Particle board; (d) Untreated timber; (e) Dunnage; (f) Physically treated (kiln dried/heat treated.

Waste type	Category	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification[1]
			Wood treated with the following chemicals are not to be accepted for shredding or landfilling: (a) organic solvent preservatives laced with pesticides; (b) Creosote sealant; (c) Pyrethroids and other natural pesticides; (d) Boron based timber treatments; (e) Copper based timber treatments; (f) Particle boards containing formaldehyde; and (g) Methyl Bromide, Sulphuryl Fluoride, or Ethylene Oxide fumigants for pest control purposes.
Clean Fill	64	Combined total limit of 150 000 tonnes per annual period	None specified
Putrescible wastes	64		None specified
Green waste (disposal)	64		Accepted for the purpose of disposal via burning or landfilling.
Inert Waste Type 1	64		None specified
Contaminated solid wastes	64		Must meet the acceptance criteria for Class III landfills as defined in the Landfill Definitions. Drill mud must be in a spadeable state prior to acceptance at the premises. Leachable concentration of aluminium within molecular sieve wastes must be less than 40 mg/L.
Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos)	64		No friable asbestos shall be accepted.
Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical)	64		Includes: (a) Biomedical / clinical waste that is not radioactive[2] (b) Quarantine wastes.
Special Waste Type 3 (PFAS-impacted solid waste)	64		Waste must meet the acceptance criteria for a Class III landfill as specified in Schedule 2.
Liquid Waste (other than septage waste, sewerage waste, waste from grease traps and Household Hazardous	61	Combined total of 116, 500 tonnes per annual period	Limited to: (a) Waste oil, oily wastes (e.g., from oil filters) and oily water. (b) car and truck wash waters from wash down bays.

Waste type	Category	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification[1]
Waste)			(c) industrial wash waters, including those originating from cooling towers, industrial plants, ports, landfills, textile effluent and residues, and other industrial processes. (d) saline water. (e) brake fluid, coolant, ethylene glycol (antifreeze), propylene glycol, radiator fluid. (f) surfactants and detergents. (g) fire wash waters. (h) Scrubber sludge, industrial waste treatment sludges and residues. (i) aqueous and solvent based wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnishes, resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives. (j) PFAS contaminated material, including waste PFAS containing products.
Liquid waste (Septage waste, Sewerage waste, waste from grease traps)	61		(a) Biological waste (septage and grease trap waste only). (b) Tankered into the premises and discharged in one of the three receiving ponds.

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	Category	Process	Process limits [1, 2]
Household Hazardous Waste	62	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal off site	(a) 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. (b) All other wastes (other than fire extinguishers and gas bottles) must be stored on a sealed hardstand or within impermeable containers. (c) Fire extinguishers and gas bottles must be stored in metal cages. (d) All incompatible waste types must be stored separately. (e) No decanting of wastes is permitted outside of dangerous goods containers. (f) No decanting of wastes is permitted for the consolidation of chemicals. (g) Waste with compromised container integrity must be stored in a secondary containment area (trays) prior to recover and decanting to a suitable impermeable container. (h) Lead acid batteries must be stored in a fully enclosed and bunded area/container.
Electronic waste	62	Receipt, handling, and storage prior to disposal off site	(a) With the exception of large white goods, all electronic waste must be stored within a contained receptacle. (b) Large white goods must be stored on hardstand. (c) No landfilling of waste is permitted.
All	64	Receipt and handling prior to disposal by landfilling	(a) Shall only take place within designated landfill trenches or cells. (b) No waste shall be temporarily stored or landfilled within 35m from the boundary of the premises. (c) The separation distance between the base of the landfill and the highest groundwater level shall not be less than 2m.

Waste type	Category	Process	Process limits [1, 2]
Clean Fill	64	Receipt, handling and storage prior to disposal by landfilling	None specified
Inert Waste Type 1	64	Receipt, handling and storage prior to landfilling	Crushing and screening of Inert Waste Type 1 is not permitted.
Contaminated solid wastes	64	Receipt, handling, and disposal by landfilling	None specified
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)	57	Receipt, handling and storage	(a) No more than 720 tyres shall be stored on the premises at any one time. (b) Tyres are to be stored within three hook bins. (c) The hook bins are to be located a minimum of 18 m away from combustible wastes, vegetated areas and all other infrastructure at the premises.
	61A	Shredding	(a) Only unburnt tyres are to be shredded. (b) Tyres to be wetted down prior to shredding if needed. (c) Cease shredding during strong winds.
	64	Disposal by landfilling	(a) Tyres that are burnt or otherwise damaged are to be landfilled. (b) Once shredded, tyre shred is to be landfilled within the Inert Waste Cell by the end of that working day.
Putrescible Waste	64	Receipt, handling and storage prior to disposal	None specified
Green waste (disposal)	64	Receipt, handling and storage prior to burning or landfilling	(a) Only green waste is to be burnt at the premises. (b) Green waste shall only be burnt if; (i) It has been dried and seasoned for at least 2 months before burning; (ii) it takes place in a designated burning area at least 25 m from the boundary of any active disposal areas; (iii) it takes place in trenches or windrows; (iv) it takes place only when an adequate supply of water is available to effectively manage the burning process; and (v) it is free of any physical or chemical contaminants. (c) Green waste that does not meet the above process limits is to be landfilled.

Waste type	Category	Process	Process limits [1, 2]
Untreated wood waste (reuse) Green waste (reuse)	61A	Receipt, handling, storage and shredding prior to offsite reuse	(a) From 30/06/2026 unshredded and shredded wood and green waste shall not be stored within 30m of the premises boundary. (b) From 30/06/2026 unshredded and shredded wood and green waste stockpiles shall not exceed a maximum length of 30 m, a maximum width of 10 m and a maximum height of 5 m. (c) From 30/06/2026 a minimum 6 m clearance shall be maintained between and around all stockpiles. (d) Prior to shredding, wood and dried green waste is to be damped down in order to minimise potential dust emissions. (e) Green waste to be shredded for the purpose of reuse as mulch shall: (i) Be limited to low risk, standard green waste feedstock consisting of lawn clippings, leaves, plants, branches, tree trunks and stumps, but excluding timber, including landscaping sources and bulk green waste collections. (ii) Exclude skip bins, garden organics (GO) bins and food organics and garden organics (FOGO) bins. (iii) Consist of a known plant material type that, by virtue of the nature and source of the material, embodies minimal risk of plant propagules, pathogens and other contaminants. (iv) Not be cross-contaminated by moderate-risk, high-risk or non-standard feedstocks[3]. (v) Be limited to reuse at municipal parks and gardens under the control of the licence holder.
Mattresses	61A	Receipt, handling, storage and shredding	(a) No more than 100 mattresses are to be stored at the premises at any one time. (b) Mattresses are to be stacked horizontally in piles of no more than 10. (c) Mattresses must not be stored on the site for longer than 30 days. (d) Prior to shredding, mattresses are to be damped down to minimise potential dust emissions.
	64	Disposal by landfilling	(a) Mattress shred is to be disposed of within the Class III landfill cell by the end of that working day.

Waste type	Category	Process	Process limits [1, 2]
Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos)	64	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	(a) Only to be disposed of into a designated asbestos disposal area within the landfill. (b) Not to be deposited within 2 m of the final tipping surface of the landfill. (c) No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres.
Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical)	64	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	(a) Biomedical and quarantine wastes are only to be disposed of into a designated biomedical waste disposal area within the landfill. (b) Not to be deposited within 2 m of the final tipping surface of the landfill. (c) No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to Special Waste Type 2 being excavated or uncovered.
Special Waste Type 3 (PFAS-impacted solid waste)	64	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	(a) Waste must be immediately disposed of to an operational Class III landfill cell.
Liquid Waste (other than septage waste, sewerage waste, waste from grease traps and Household Hazardous Waste)	61	Receipt handling and storage prior to disposal offsite or via evaporation	(a) Waste oils and paints must be stored in a fully enclosed and bunded area/container prior to removal for disposal offsite. (b) PFAS contaminated waste must be immediately disposed of into evaporation pond 7 only. (c) All other wastes must be immediately deposited into evaporation ponds 5 or 6 for disposal via evaporation. (d) 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)	61	Physical, biological, and chemical treatment	(a) pH to be maintained at 6.5 to 9. (b) To be disposed of into evaporation ponds 1, 2 and 3.

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: Refer to the *Guideline: Better practice organics recycling* (DWER, 2022).

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 at the premises at all times.

Table 4: Cover requirements

Waste type	Cover Material	Depth	Timescales
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)	Inert Waste Type 1 or soil	100 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit.
		500 mm	Monthly
Putrescible wastes and contaminated solid wastes	Inert Waste Type 1, soil, Posi-Shell or clay	150 mm for Inert Waste Type 1, soil, or clay.	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day.
		7 mm of Posi-Shell	
	Inert Waste Type 1, soil, or clay	1,000 mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours
Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos)	Inert Waste Type 1 or clean fill	300 mm	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day after deposit.
	Inert Waste Type 1 or soil	1,000 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit
Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical)	Inert Waste Type 1 or clean fill	300 mm	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	1,000 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit.
Special Waste Type 3	Inert Waste Type 1, soil or Posi-Shell	100 mm for Inert Waste Type 1 or soil	As soon as practicable after deposit.
		7mm of Posi-Shell	

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 at the premises 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.

Infrastructure and equipment

20. The licence holder must ensure that waste material is only disposed of, stored or treated within the infrastructure detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Infrastructure requirements

Item	Infrastructure and equipment	Infrastructure requirements
1	Class III landfill cell	(a) Composite lining system to achieve a permeability of less than $1x10^{-9}$ metres per second or equivalent. (b) Leachate collection system that extends across the base and sides of each cell to intercept all vertical and lateral seepage occurring through the waste. (c) A separation distance of at least 2 m shall be maintained between the maximum groundwater table elevation and the base of the lining system (top of constructed subgrade). (d) A separation distance of at least 2 m shall be maintained between the maximum groundwater table elevation and the leachate collection sump invert elevation.

Item	Infrastructure and equipment	Infrastructure requirements
2	Inert waste landfill cell	N/A
3	Pond 1 (Receiving Pond)	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
4	Pond 2 (Receiving Pond)	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
5	Pond 3 (Receiving Pond)	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
6	Pond 4 (Sedimentation Pond)	Clay lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
7	Ponds 5 & 6 (Evaporation Ponds)	HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
8	Pond 7 (Evaporation Pond)	HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
9	North surface water attenuation pond	HDPE lined to achieve a permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less (or equivalent)
10	Landfill gas management system	Operated to minimise landfill gas migration, minimise landfill gas emissions and optimise utilisation.
11	Hammel VB 950 DK Primary Shredder	Must be regularly serviced and maintained in good operational condition at all times.
12	Hook bins	Hook bins to be maintained as free of leaks and defects.
13	Fire mitigation equipment: (a) 15,000 L water cart (b) 2,000 L firefighting trailer (c) 900,000 L turkey's nest (d) 26 fire extinguisher stations (e) Fire extinguishers within vehicles and heavy plant.	Must be regularly serviced and maintained in good operational condition at all times.

21. 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.

22. 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 handing of waste onsite.

23. 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

1. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 15 days apart;

(b) quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart;

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

2. The licence holder must ensure that:

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

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

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

3. The licence holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used to comply with condition 4, condition 5, condition 8 and condition 12 of this licence is operated and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

4. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 6 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 6: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste inputs	Household Hazardous Wastes Electronic waste Empty drums Clean fill Putrescible waste Green waste Contaminated solid wastes Inert Waste Type 1 Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres) Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos) Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical) Special Waste Type 3 (PFAS-impacted solid waste) Liquid Waste (other than septage waste, sewerage waste, waste from grease traps and Household Hazardous Waste) Liquid waste (septage waste, sewerage waste, waste from grease traps)	Tonnes	Annual	Each load arriving at the premises.
Waste outputs	Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions. Mulch products			Each load leaving or rejected from the premises

5. 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 7.

Table 7: Leachate monitoring

Monitoring point	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Extraction points of all Class III landfill cells	Volume of leachate generated from Class III landfill cells	m^3	Continuous
Outlet at evaporation pond 7			

6. The licence holder must operate and maintain a system for controlling landfill gas generated on the premises, as depicted in Figure 4, to prevent lateral migration of landfill gas outside the boundary of the premises.

7. The licence holder must ensure that the emissions specified in Table 8 are discharged only from the corresponding discharge point and only at the corresponding discharge point location.

Table 8: Authorised discharge point

Emission	Discharge point	Discharge point location
Combustion at landfill gas flare[1]	Landfill gas flare	As shown in Figure 4

Note 1: Landfill gas may be vented through the gas manifold during times of flare maintenance and unanticipated malfunction events.

8. The licence holder must undertake landfill gas monitoring in accordance with the requirements set out in Table 9.

Table 9: Monitoring of landfill gas

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency	Method
Landfill gas flare (as depicted in Figure 4)	Volumetric flow rate	m^3/hr	N/A	Continuous and recorded at 15-minute intervals	*Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites*
	Flame temperature	^oC			
	Blower vacuum	Kpa			
	Methane	% v/v			
	Cumulative Flare Runtime	Hours			
Landfill gas extraction wells 1 to 45 (as depicted in Figure 4)	Volumetric flow rate	m^3/hr	Spot sample	Monthly	*Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites*
	Methane (CH_4)	% v/v			
	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)				
	Oxygen (O_2)				

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency	Method
	Balance gas				
	Temperature	°C			
	Carbon monoxide (CO)	PPM			
	Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S)				
Landfill gas perimeter wells 1 to 13 (as depicted in Figure 4)	Methane (CH_4)	Volume %	Spot sample	Quarterly	*Guideline: Assessment and management of contaminated sites*
	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)				
	Oxygen (O_2)				
	Balance gas				
	Temperature	°C			
	Pressure	mbar			

9. The licence holder must take the specified actions in Table 10 when the corresponding specified parameters (excluding under maintenance scenarios) fall outside of the corresponding trigger levels.

Table 10: Landfill gas collection trigger levels

Parameter	Trigger levels	Specified actions
Extraction well gas temperature	> 60°C	(a) Close the gas well. (b) Review complementary parameters in all wells within a 100 m radius. (c) Adjust the gas flare flow rate control valves if required.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	> 1000 ppm	

10. The licence holder must within 14 days of the becoming aware of a parameter value falling outside of the corresponding trigger level in condition 9:

(a) visually check the integrity of the landfill interim cover;

(b) resample all monitoring points within a 100 m radius for the parameters in condition 8; and

(c) adjust the landfill gas well flow rate control valves if required.

11. The licence holder must submit a report to the CEO within 14 days of any action being taken in accordance with condition 10, that details:

(a) the parameters that were found outside of the trigger levels;

(b) the cause of the trigger level exceedance; and

(c) the specified actions taken and any other actions taken to mitigate a reoccurrence of the exceedances.

12. The licence holder must undertake ambient groundwater monitoring in accordance with the requirements of Table 11.

Table 11: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
MW-01; MW-02; MW-03; MW-04; MW-05; MW-06; MW-07; MW-08; MW-09; Bore 2; Bore 3; Bore 4; and Bore 5. (as depicted in Figure 5)	Standing water level (SWL)[2]	m AHD mbgl	Spot sample	Quarterly
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm		
	pH[1]	pH units		
	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			
	Zinc			
	Perflurooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	µg/L		Annually: samples to be taken following the wet season (March to April)
	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.

Records

13. 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.

14. The licence holder must maintain a register of Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos waste) and Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical, clinical and quarantine waste) disposed of at the premises which shall include a plan showing the position of Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos waste) and Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical, clinical and quarantine waste) disposed of at the premises.

15. 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) the works conducted in accordance with condition 1 of this licence;

(c) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 20 and condition 21 of this licence;

(d) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 4, condition 5, condition 8, and condition 12 of this licence;

(e) complaints received under condition 13 of this licence; and

(f) The register and plan maintained under condition 14 of this licence.

16. The books specified under condition 15 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.

17. 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 April each year.

Reporting

18. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an Environmental Report that provides information in accordance with Table 12 for the preceding annual period, and

(b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 1 April each year.

Table 12: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition	Requirement
-	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 4 Table 6	Monitoring of waste inputs and outputs
Condition 5 Table 7	Monitoring of quantities of landfill leachate generated (cumulative volume)
Condition 8 Table 9	Summary of all monitoring data for landfill gas monitoring which shall include: (a) a summary of the landfill gas monitoring results; and (b) a summary of notifications provided to the CEO following landfill gas trigger level exceedances, causes of trigger level exceedances and actions taken to mitigate a reoccurrence of the exceedances.
Condition 12 Table 11	Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality
Condition 13	Complaints summary

19. The licence holder must ensure that the Environmental Report referred to in condition 18 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

20. The licence holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 13 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 13: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]
-	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
Condition 19	Unauthorised fire	Within 14 days of unauthorised fire
Condition 9	Landfill gas trigger level	Within 72 hours of exceedance

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 14 have the meanings defined.

Table 14: 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)
ACN	Australian Company Number
AEP	means the Annual Exceedance Probability
AHD	means the Australian Height Datum
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December in the same year
approved form	means the Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) form template approved by the CEO for use and available via DWER's external website.
AS 4454	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 *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 current version of Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters*
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 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 info@dwer.wa.gov.au
clean fill	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
condition	a condition to which the licence is subject under section 62 of the

Term	Definition
	Environmental Protection Act 1986.
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 Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.
dangerous goods	has the meaning defined in the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007.
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.
designated burning area	means an area of a landfill premises that has been designated by the occupier of the premises as a designated burning area.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
electronic waste	means discharged electrical or electronic devices and includes white goods
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA).
EP Regulations	Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA).
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
GRI GM 13	means the Geosynthetic Research Institute (GRI) Test Method 13 *Standard Specification for Test Methods, Test Properties, and Frequencies for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes.*
hardstand	means a compacted or other suitably lined surface with a permeability of 10^{-9} metres/second or less.
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
household hazardous waste	means the chemicals and hazardous materials listed in Schedule 4 of this licence.
HHW Guidelines	means the *Guidelines for the design and operation of facilities for the acceptance and storage of household hazardous waste*

Term	Definition
	published by the department, as amended from time to time.
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 *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* published by the department, 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 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 this licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
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.
monthly period	means a one-month period commencing from the first day of a month until the last day of that same month.
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 premises map (Figure 1) in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

Term	Definition
putrescible waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
quarantined storage area or containment	means a hardstand storage area or sealed-bottom container that is separate and isolated from authorised waste disposal areas and is capable of containing all non-conforming waste and its constituents, these areas must be clearly marked and their access restricted to authorised personnel.
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.
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: (a) holds a Bachelor of Engineering recognised by Engineers Australia; and (b) has a minimum or 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.
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 the document *Controlled Waste Category List* (July 2014), published by the department, as amended from time to time.
wastewater	means water that is a by-product of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

Infrastructure map

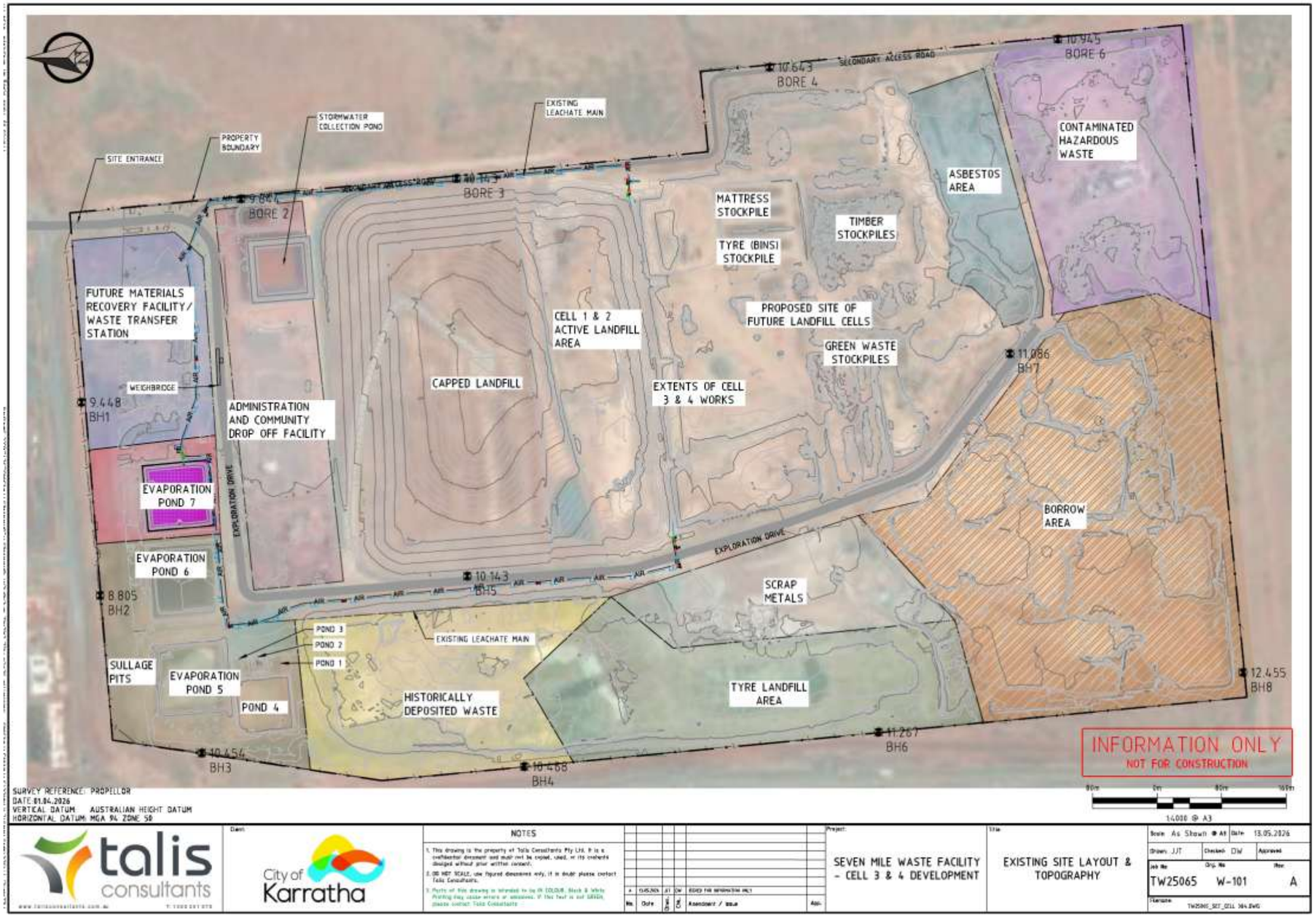

Figure 2: Infrastructure layout map

Liquid waste ponds map

Figure 3: Wastewater, leachate, and evaporation pond layout

Cell 0 gas collection system

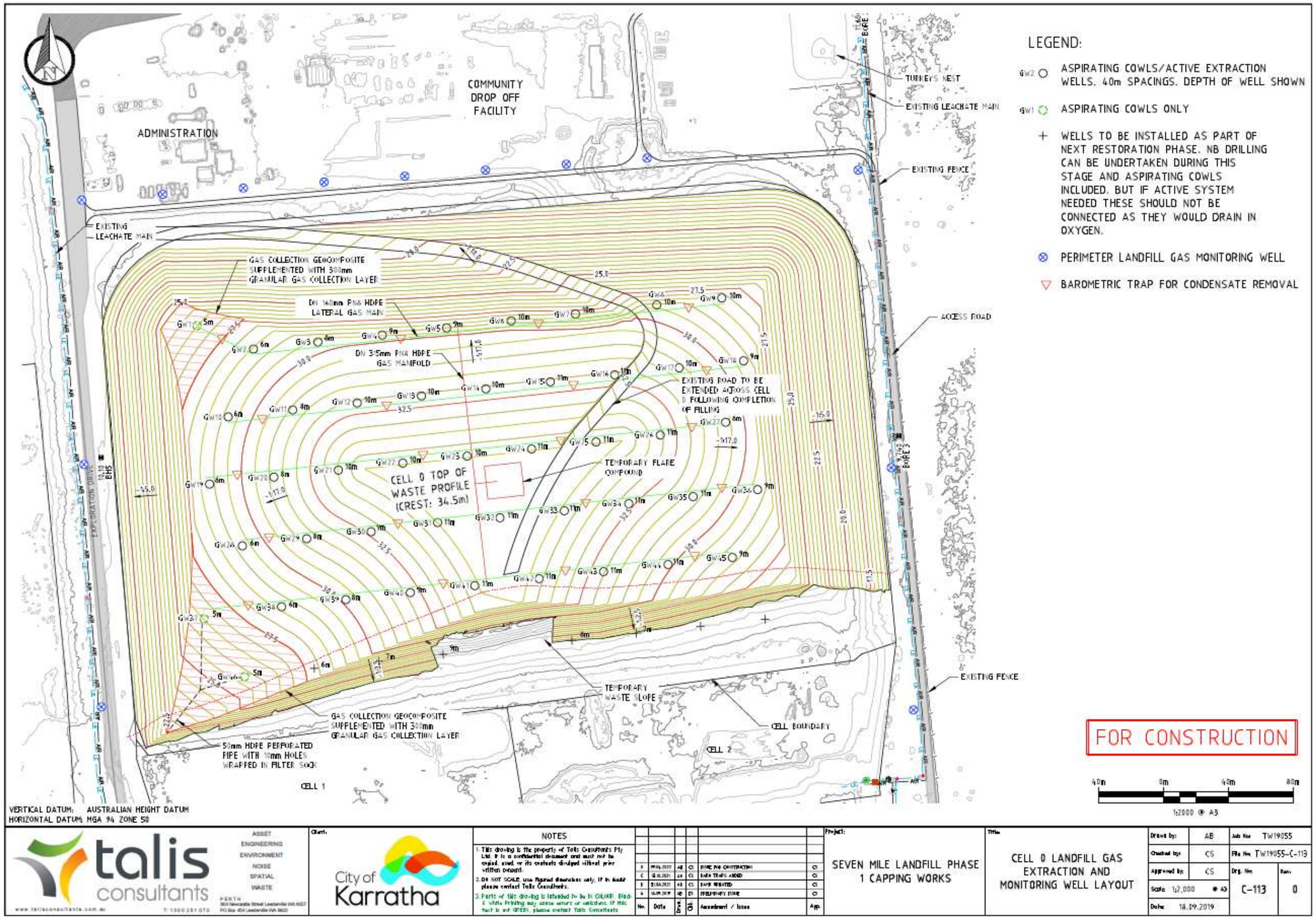

Figure 4: Cell 0 gas collection system

Monitoring locations

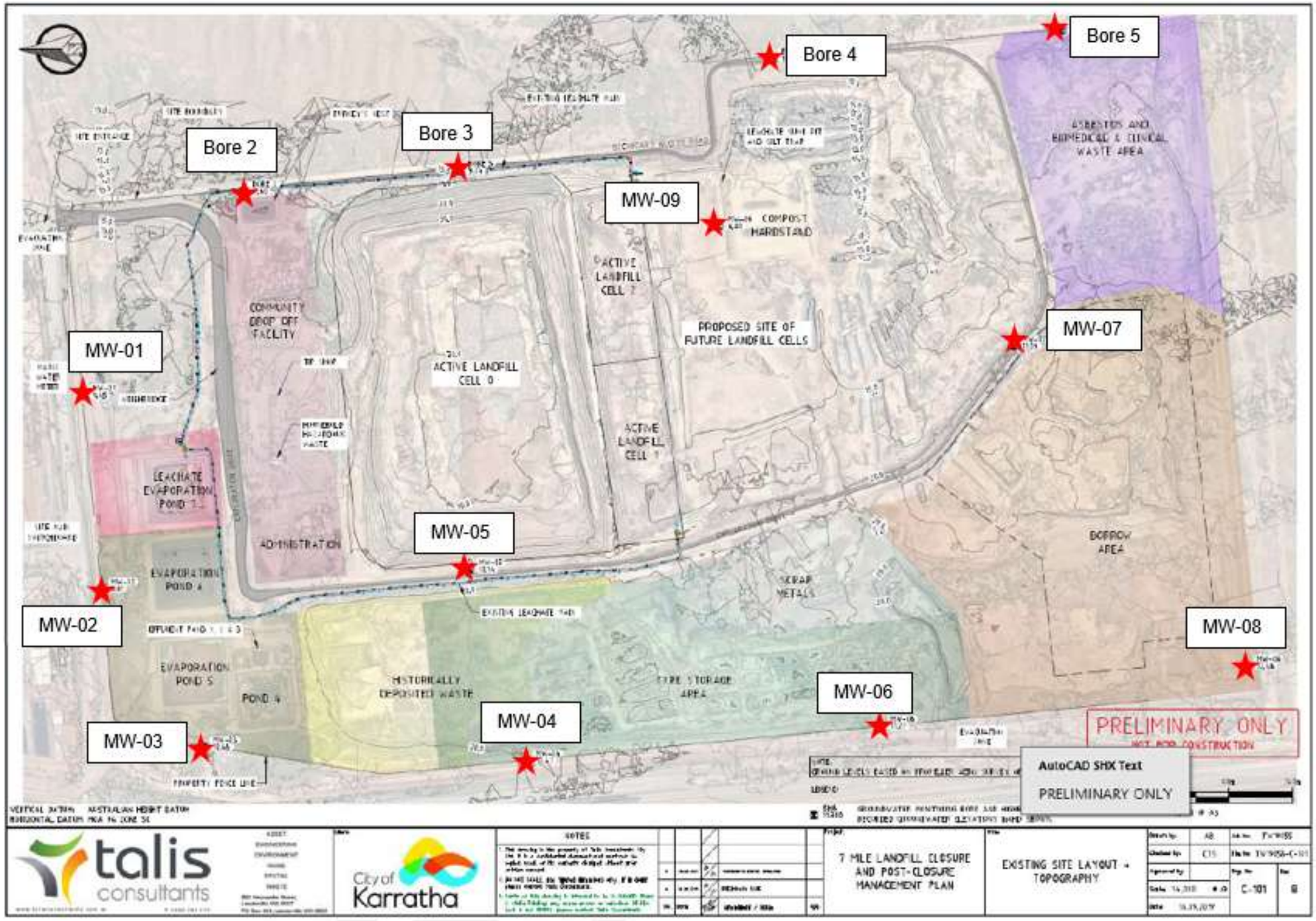

Figure 5: Groundwater monitoring bore locations

Schedule 2: Landfill acceptance criteria for Special Waste Type 3

The leachable concentration and concentration limit for PFOS + PFHxS and PFOA for Special Waste Type 3 are shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Class III landfill concentration limits

Landfill class		Landfill acceptance criteria[1]	
		PFOS + PFHxS	**PFOA**
Class III Landfill	ASLP leachable concentration (SLP 3)	0.7 µg/L	5.6 µg/L
	Concentration Limit (CL 3)	50 mg/kg	50 mg/kg

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

Schedule 3: Household Hazardous Waste material categories

Categorising materials accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste Program

Table 16 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).

Table 16: Materials accepted through the HHW Program

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

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)
Flammable solids (e.g. Phosphorus)	4 Flammable solids	P5: Flammable solids	C
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		E
Gas Cylinders – propane	2 Gases		E
General household chemicals 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	P8: Miscellaneous 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