



Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council Hazelmere Resource Recovery Park

**Annual Environmental Report & Annual Audit
Compliance Report 2025**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Hazelmere Resource Recovery Park (HRRP) processes various commercial and industrial waste streams and is located at 77 Lakes Road, Hazelmere. The facility is owned and operated by the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC), a regional local government. EMRC had four-member Councils, being City of Swan, Shire of Mundaring, City of Bayswater, and the Town of Bassendean until 30 June 2025, then two member Councils, City of Bayswater and Town of Bassendean from 1 July 2025.

The land which the HRRP is situated on was originally purchased by the EMRC in 1997 and has been repurposed with a focus on resource recovery and reducing landfill waste. The location is strategic and appropriately reflects the long term, environmentally sustainable solution for effective waste management in Perth's Eastern Region. The premises consist of three lots; 100, 301 and 814 which is a total area of 11.41Ha and is currently zoned *General Industrial* under the *Local Planning Scheme (LPS) No.17*. Figure 1 below indicates the locality of the HRRP.

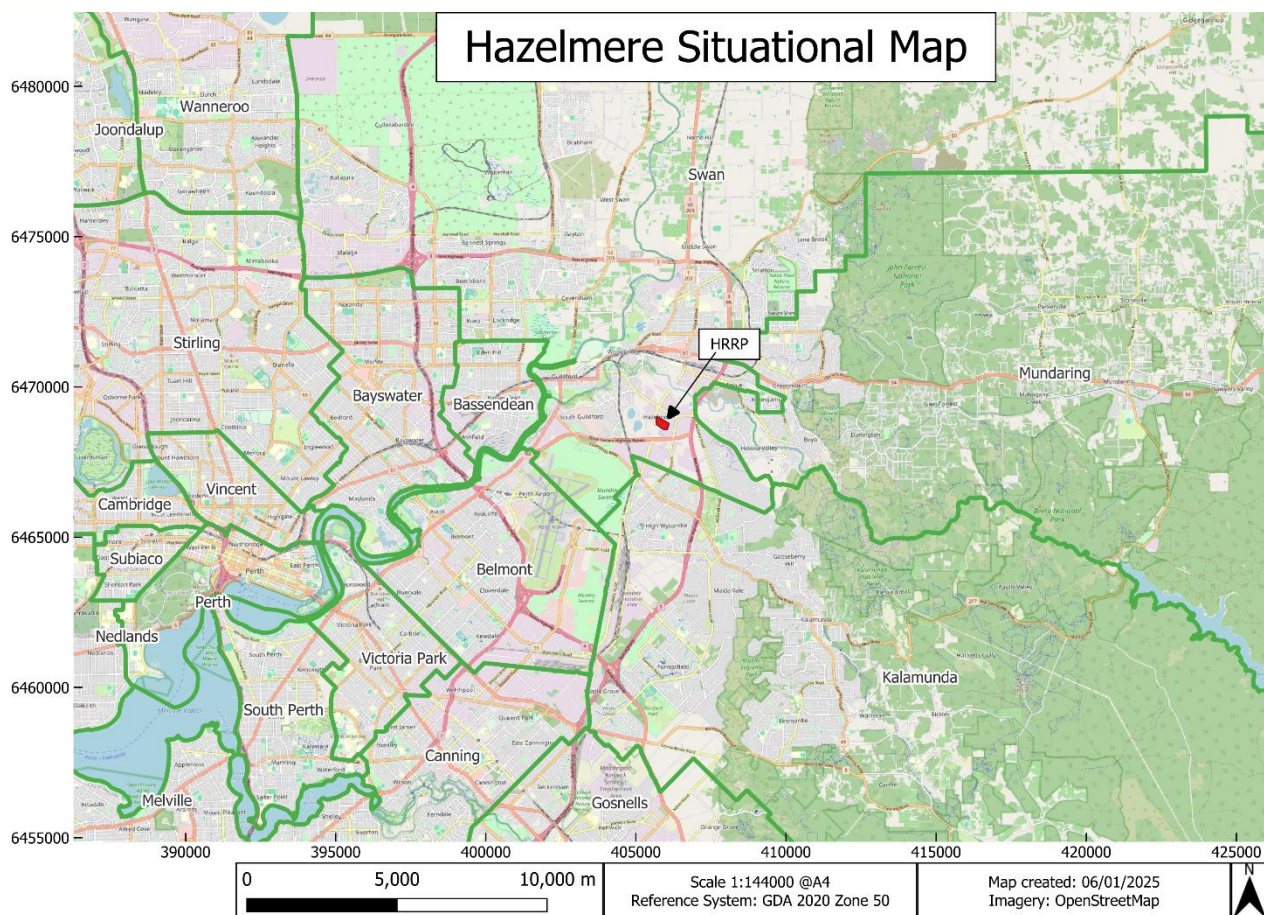


Figure 1: HRRP Situational Map

The HRRP is also surrounded by other industrial premises, which is important when considering the accumulative environmental effect on the surrounding area. The Buckeridge Group of Companies (BGC) is situated along the northern and eastern boundaries of the HRRP and historically been considered a potential noise, dust, land, and water contamination source for the environment. This was due to the site's previous activities which included the manufacture of bricks, asphalt, plasterboard, fibrous cement, and concrete products as well as processing construction and demolition (C&D) waste. BGC now uses this land primarily for storage of plant equipment and products.

Across the road on the southern boundary of the HRRP lies Talloman which is a rendering plant. Talloman process abattoir by-products into products such as bone meal, feather meal, tallow and fertilizer. This facility can also be considered a

potential source of odour, noise, land and water contamination to the environment. The proximity of these two premises in relation to HRRP are indicated below in Figure 2.

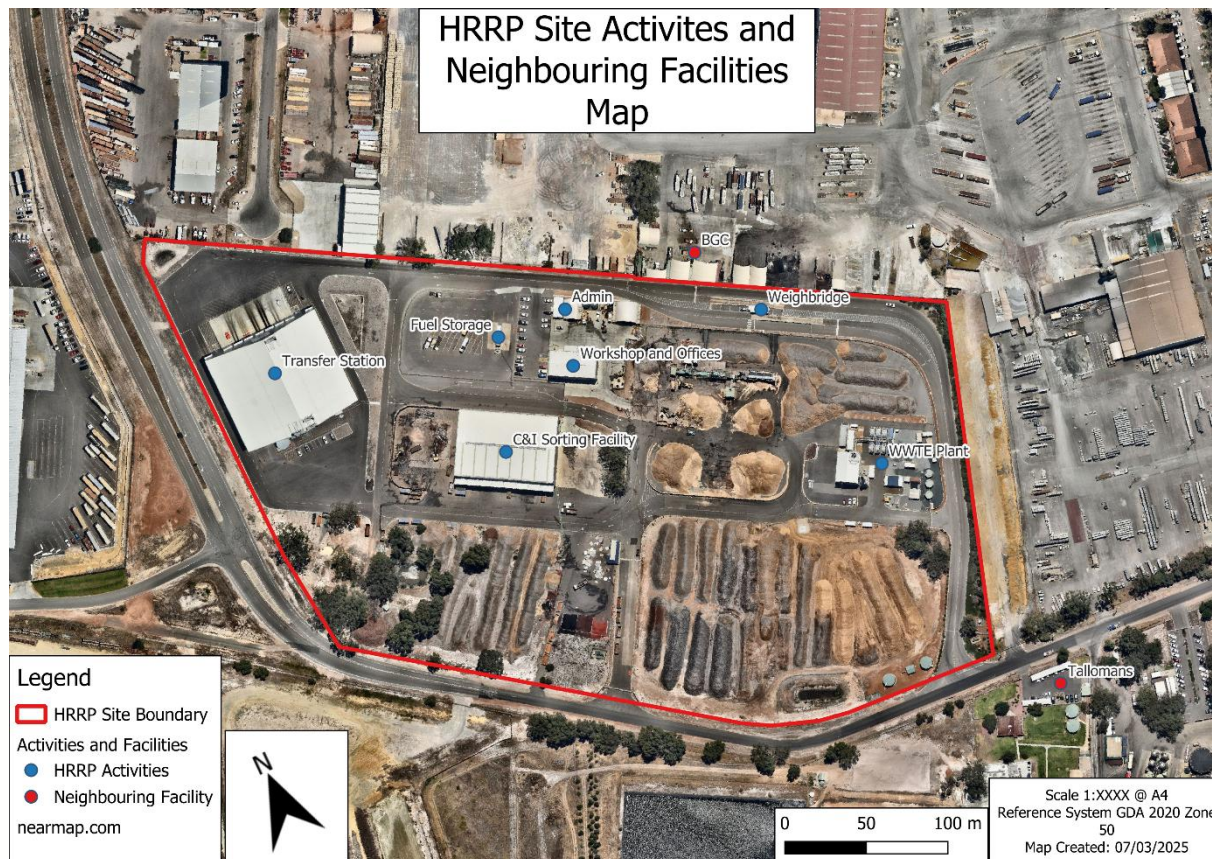


Figure 2: HRRP Site Activities

2 Records and Reporting Requirements

The HRRP operates in accordance with Licence L9003/2016/1 (the licence) issued by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER). Condition 33 of the licence requires the EMRC to undertake an audit of the operations of the premises with the conditions of the licence for the preceding annual period. An Annual Audit Compliance Report must be submitted to the CEO of DWER in the approved form within 90 days of the end of the annual period. This report includes details of monitoring activities, nonconformities of any pollution control equipment, any environmental incidents, waste inputs and outputs and complaints.

2.1 Incidents

A dedicated incident record is kept in the EMRC Myosh online system which includes all incidents reported externally to DWER occurring at HRRP. This database includes environmental incidents, failure or repairs to infrastructure and plant, and safety incidents, Myosh tracks each incident and the corresponding follow up actions.

In the 2025 reporting period there were four reportable incidents at HRRP as follows:

- Environmental, 04 April 2025 – Remondis truck disposed garnet in transfer station setting off the fire alarms. Remondis was contacted and advised of incorrect dumping, fire brigade was called and threat of fire issued.

- Environmental, 16 April 2025 – Burst hydraulic hose on excavator in the power pole area. Spill was cleaned up, excavator fixed, spill training provided to staff, reminders of checking the conditions of hydraulic hoses and fittings at plant pre-start checks.
- Environmental, 16 May 2025 – Forklift brake line damage due to wire wrapped around front wheel causing fluid spill. Pre-start discussions were given around importance of housekeeping and forklift was fixed
- Environmental, 21 December 2025 – Fire in transfer station. A range of operational and safety improvements were initiated following the review. Development of a comprehensive Transfer Station Operational Manual commenced, incorporating requirements for emergency equipment, waste acceptance, traffic management, door operations, and cleaning procedures. Risks and controls relating to waste stored on the floor were added to the site risk register, and the Transfer Station SWMS is being updated to address extended waste storage and fire-wash wastewater containment at the site frontage. Site access arrangements for emergency services, including gate access details and after-hours procedures, are being formalised and will be provided to the Fire Brigade, with regular reviews to follow. The Emergency Response Plan is being updated to include correct after-hours contacts, emergency access protocols, and fire-wash water containment measures. Remaining sprinkler heads are being inspected to ensure they are free of metal tabs and fully functional, and fire hydrants within the Transfer Station are being checked for correct operation. Annual emergency drills are being scheduled, and refresher training for workers in COSWP004 Identification, Handling and Storage of Lithium Batteries (Li-ion, LiPo) is being arranged. Customer education on safe lithium battery disposal is being developed, including a Safety Alert for distribution. The incorrect Gate 1 access code has been rectified by ABA Gates, and procurement of three Class D fire extinguishers is now completed. These are placed around the Transfer Station.

2.2 Management of Complaints

The EMRC maintains a compliant register for the HRRP facility as required under condition 32 of the licence. The register is used to document any complaints received regarding the facility and includes the details of the complainant's name and address, time and date of the complaint, the nature of the complaint, action(s) taken by the EMRC to resolve the issue, and the outcome. This ensures that public concerns are addressed in a prompt and transparent manner. Concerns and formal complaints are investigated with continuous liaison occurring between EMRC and the complainant until the issue is resolved where applicable.

There were no complaints received regarding the HRRP during the 2025 reporting period.

3 Site Management and Operations

The EMRC owns and operates the HRRP. Currently onsite activities primarily include processing timber waste into wood fines and wood chips, sorting and consolidation of waste materials in the transfer station, storing used mattresses for offsite disposal, and the sorting of verge collection waste as well as commercial and industrial (C&I) dry waste.

The EMRC Hazelmere operations directorate oversees the daily management of the HRRP, and the Environmental and Waste Compliance directorate is dedicated to environmental monitoring. The Environmental and Waste Compliance officers provide specialist advice and expertise to ensure the environmental management of the HRRP is achieved to a high standard.

HRRP operates from 7:00 AM – 3:00 PM Monday to Friday and the facility is closed on weekends and Public Holidays. Surveillance cameras operate 24 hours a day to record any illegal access and disposal activities at the facility.

3.1 Current Operations

- Transfer Station – accepts municipal solid waste and commercial waste material from the Shire of Mundaring, commercial customers and other local governments. The Transfer Station has been operating since August 2023.

- Timber recycling - processing untreated waste wood into woodchip fines and woodchip. The fines are sold to the Broiler Growers Association members, and the woodchip residual was stockpiled as feedstock for what was the soon to be commissioned, Wood Waste to Energy Facility (WWTE). In November 2025 it was decided by Council to decommission the WWTE due to:
 - ⇒ Potential for completion and commissioning costs and timeframes to significantly exceed estimated budget;
 - ⇒ No ongoing commissioning and operating support available from the pyrolysis technology vendor (Anergy);
 - ⇒ Large uncertainty surrounding the power offtake agreement with Perth Airport;
 - ⇒ Operational challenges and likely issues about safety, largely associated with plant design limitations; and
 - ⇒ Inability to recoup further investment in technology development and optimisation (e.g. via future projects and/or technology licensing/sales).

The woodchip residual stockpile is now being sold.

- Verge Waste and Commercial & Industrial Waste - is accepted and sorted at the Commercial and Industrial waste sorting facility which was constructed in 2016. The waste from commercial, industrial and Council verge waste streams are sorted into specific recyclable materials which can then be on-sold. The remaining residual waste is taken to the Red Hill Waste Management Facility (RHWMF) for disposal.
- Mattress collections are consolidated for collection and offsite recycling/disposal.
- Acceptance, processing, and temporary storage of treated power poles.

4 Waste Acceptance

EMRC has developed a procedure for accepting waste and recyclable materials at the HRRP. All loads are inspected prior to approval for entry. Requests to dispose of Inert type 1, paper and cardboard, or wood waste must be made directly to the HRRP weighbridge, either verbally or in writing.

4.1 Timber Waste Acceptance

Wood waste loads are inspected and graded by operational staff in accordance with the waste acceptance criteria, then unloaded onto the hardstand.

- Grade 1 – material that can be shredded and ground without further separation.
- Grade 2 – material containing a minor amount of contamination, and/or the contamination material can be removed within 5 - 10 minutes. Once contamination is removed, mechanically or manually, the material is acceptable for shredding and grinding.
- Contaminated material – material containing unacceptable levels of plastic, particle board or wood preserving chemicals, or similar contaminants. This material is not shredded but instead directed to the EMRC Red Hill Waste Management Facility. Western Power Class V pole butts, this material is packaged in stillages and transported to Tellus Holdings Intractable Waste Facility (Sandy Ridge Facility).

4.2 Waste Mattresses Acceptance

End of life mattresses are accepted for processing from commercial operators, charities, member Councils and the general public. Mattresses are consolidated before being transported offsite for recycling.

4.3 Verge Waste and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Acceptance

On entry to the C&I facility loads of waste shall be inspected and segregated according to the waste acceptance criteria by operational staff. Dry C&I waste material not acceptable for recovery or recycling include chemicals, glass,

hazardous material, and heavily contaminated objects. These materials are sent back with the delivering truck or alternatively the supplier is invoiced for the disposal of waste at Red Hill.

4.4 Transfer Station Warehouse

This facility opened in August 2023. The Transfer Station is a large fully enclosed steel structure with a reinforced concrete floor. It contains integral bunkers for waste, is fully ventilated, has multiple vehicle access doors, as well as separate stormwater drainage and leachate water capture systems. The Transfer Station Warehouse can accept commercial and municipal wastes of many types, including FOGO materials sourced through kerbside collections, under the facility licence. Please note the following detail.

- The Transfer Station can accommodate up to seven waste collection trucks (disposal) and two semi-trucks/ road trains (loaded for waste transfer) at any one time.
- An average of ~120 tonnes is dropped off per day.
- The following is our best estimate for the composition of waste received in 2025:
 - ⇒ 1% Municipal waste
 - ⇒ 99% Commercial and Industrial waste.
 - ⇒ 0% Construction and Demolition waste.

The waste composition profile accepted into the transfer station has shifted significantly from the 2024 reporting period with the Municipal waste declining to near zero. As a result, Commercial and Industrial is the largest waste stream received at the transfer station, overtaking Municipal waste. These changes were primarily driven by the loss of the Cleanaway contract and the cessation of City of Canning waste deliveries, which has also caused a 43% decrease in the total volume of waste received into the transfer station between 2024 and 2025.

5 Waste Inputs and Outputs

A total of 21,859.69 tonnes of wood material, 714.22 tonnes of C&I/ verge material, 29,957.75 tonnes of waste through the Transfer Station, and 482.98 tonnes of mattresses were accepted at HRRP during the 2025 reporting period (Table 1). Please note that Categories 37, 60, and 67 are not included in this year's report as the WWTE plant did not, and is now unlikely to, commence operations.

Table 1: HRRP Waste Inputs and Outputs for reporting period 2025

Material Type		Waste Inputs (Tonnes)	Waste Outputs (Tonnes)	Recycling Outputs (Tonnes)
Category 61A	All Wood (includes attached steel)	21,859.69		-
	Waste to Landfill (Red Hill)		3,257.53	
	Waste to Landfill (Tellus)		1,611.96	
	Timber Fines			10,713.59
	Wood Chips			1,224.56
	Coloured Chip			685.78
	WWTEP (Temp Stored HRRP)			
	Steel Recycling (from wood)			673.04
	Sub Total	21,859.69	4,869.49	13,296.97
Category 62	Dry C&I & Verge Waste	714.22		
	Metals			39.14
	Car Batteries			
	Cardboard			
	Plastic			
	Polystyrene	8.63		5.00
	Mattresses	482.98		443.96
	Transfer Station	29,957.75		10.40
	Waste to Landfill (Red Hill)		32,234.01	
	Sub Total	31,163.58	32,234.01	498.50
Total (61A & 62)		53,023.27	37,103.50	13,795.47

6 Management of Onsite and Offsite Impacts and Pollution

6.1 Noise and Vibration

The HRRP operates from 7.00am – 3.00pm Monday to Friday and is located within an industrial land use area which allows for greater noise emission. The premises activities are required to comply with *Table 1 Regulation 8 of the Environmental (Noise) Regulations 1997* for 'industrial and utility premises other than those in the Kwinana Industrial Area'.

Whilst noise is not formally monitored onsite, no issues or complaints have been reported during the reporting period. This is potentially attributed to waste processing activities occurring within business hours only and being located a significant distance from any sensitive receptors.

6.2 Vermin

Regular pest control is undertaken at the premises through contracted services on a monthly basis. As a result of the extensive rodent trapping and control measures taken on site no infestations have been reported.

6.3 Windblown Waste

No complaints or issues relating to windblown waste were reported during this reporting period. In general practice, any waste blown away from active waste processing areas is promptly collected and returned to the correct area.

6.4 Dust

Under Condition 14 of the premises licence L9003/2016/1, the EMRC must maintain and operate the dust control equipment to manage fugitive dust emissions in accordance with Table 4 of the licence. Table 4 within the licence indicates the HAAS grinder must meet the following requirements.

- Maintained in good working order to ensure it is operational whenever the Integrated Outdoor HAAS timber processing system is operating.
- Collected dust is removed daily and disposed to an appropriately licensed facility.
- Dust extraction pipes are jet washed at least once every 14 days to remove built up dust.
- The current onsite dust suppression measures include the following.
- C&I and verge waste operations occur in an enclosed building.
- Water is sprayed on unsealed areas and internal roads via water truck.
- Wetting down of timber feedstock prior to shredding.
- Operation of automatic dust collection and extraction system which is fitted to the HAAS timber grinder.
- The dust collection bin from the HAAS grinder is emptied into a larger transportation bin inside the C&I shed. This prevents significant dust escaping during this process.
- There are several potential sources of dust generated on and off site, including the following.
- On-site operations including the timber HAAS grinder.
- Vehicle movements on sealed and unsealed roads.
- Neighbouring properties. It should be note that BGC's C&D waste processing operations is situated directly on the boundary which contributes to the onsite dust present at the HRRP.

6.4.1 Dust Monitoring

Formal dust monitoring is not a condition of the HRRP premises licence L9003/2016/1, the EMRC does periodically undertake dust monitoring periodically to ensure continued effective operation of dust control measures on site. The last dust monitoring was undertaken in 2024 as previously reported and detailed below.

Environmental Site Services (ESS) were engaged by the EMRC to undertake dust monitoring on site at HRRP. ESS undertook dust monitoring for PM10 and PM2.5; three dust monitors were installed to undertake monitoring from February 7th, 2024, to February 14th, 2024. Data recorded by the dust monitors was analysed against the framework of DWERs Air Quality Index see Table 2 below. ESS' methodology included identifying exceedances where dust monitors recorded PM10 above 50µg/m³ across a 24-hour average and above 100µg/m³ across a 1-hour average. The exceedances for PM2.5 were identified where the 24-hour average exceeded 25µg/m³ and the 1-hour average exceeded 50µg/m³. ESS identified no instances where either the 24-hour average or 1-hour average PM2.5 concentration exceeded the assigned air quality thresholds. ESS identified only one minor exceedance of the 24-hour average PM10 dust threshold at ENVSS DL27 (Staff Car Park) during this monitoring period, with a 24-hour average of 51.7µg/m³. ESS identified exceedances of the PM10 1-hour average threshold of 100µg/m³ at all dust monitors. ENVSS DL29 (Waste Transfer Station) and YDOC141130616 (Weighbridge) both recorded only one exceedance of the 1-hour average dust threshold. ENVSS DL27 (Staff Car Park) recorded nine exceedances of the 1-hour average dust threshold. Only one of the nine 1-hour average exceedances recorded at ENVSS DL27 (Staff Car Park) occurred during operational hours. The one exceedance of the 1-hour average PM10 threshold at each of ENVSS DL29 (Waste Transfer Station) and YDOC141130616 (Weighbridge) occurred during operational hours. The ENVSS data found eleven exceedances of the 1-hour average threshold air quality values, of these exceedances only three occurred during operational hours with all exceedances during operational hours being minor (ranging from 100.9µg/m³ to 117.7 µg/m³). This data demonstrates the effective operation of the HRRP dust control measures during operational hours. Exceedances outside of operational hours have several possible causes including the

cessation of offsite facilities dust control measures after hours, predominant wind directions and the occurrences of these exceedances outside of operating hours validates the likelihood of this scenario. It is important to note with BGC’s recent changes in operational practices, overall dust generation is expected to be lower than previously recorded.

Table 2: DWER’s Air Quality Index for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

Pollutant	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Extremely Poor
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	0 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 200	200 to 600	Over 600
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 300	Over 300

6.5 Fire Management

Fire management at the HRRP consists of strategies and actions related to both the prevention and control of fires. Prevention of the ignition or spread of fires into the facility is a high priority. EMRC has an Emergency Management Plan with detailed fire suppression and detection systems in place. The objective of this plan is to provide fast and effective control of fires should they occur. The Premises has an established fire control system. The system comprises fire hydrants, hose reels and extinguishers around the premises connected to fire suppressant ring main. Regular maintenance and inspections of all fire management equipment is undertaken to ensure the system is maintained effectively and any necessary repairs or replacements are made. The sites fire monitoring systems sends alerts via SMS in the event of any possible fire, with these alerting external parties who then call HRRP site staff to investigate and determine the need for further action including contacting emergency services.

The C&I facility has a monitored fire detection system and hose reels throughout the building, with fire extinguishers in strategic locations. The WTS has a deluge sprinkler system, an air sampling system, thermal cameras, a large exhaust fan system, and several internal and external fire hydrants, hose reels and three class D fire extinguishers.

The HAAS grinder area has three sprinkler systems and there is an additional sprinkler system set up at the power pole stockpile.

There is also a portable fire pod located on site and all vehicles are fitted with fire extinguishers. Finally, there is a 15,000L water truck which is available to supply water as a backup option. This water truck is also used to control dust on roads within the facility.

7 Water Monitoring

All results for this reporting period (1 January to 31 December 2025) were assessed against the acceptable range for each analyte, as indicated in the following three guidance documents.

- The Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality – Fresh Water (2000).
- The Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality – Long term Irrigation Water (2000).
- Department of Health Guidelines for Contaminated Sites Ground and Surface Water Chemical Screening – Non-Potable Groundwater Use (2014).

Water Monitoring in 2025 was undertaken in October (Q4) at nine locations on site, including one surface water sample and eight ground water samples (Figure 3). Bore HB1S was blocked at the time of sampling and, MW02 and MW03 had insufficient water volume, as such no samples could be collected and recorded from these locations. MW02, MW03 and MW04 were installed in 2023 as part of the Acid Sulfate Soils investigation into HRRP in 2023 (previously reported) and have been kept to further understand groundwater quality at HRRP.



Figure 3: HRRP Water Monitoring Map

7.1 Surface Water Monitoring

In Condition 2 of the premises licence L9003/2016/1 states that the EMRC shall direct stormwater to the onsite storm water storage basin to ensure that storm water is contained within the prescribed premises boundary.

Stormwater basin (SP1) has been created at the HRRP to collect stormwater runoff from C&I working areas as indicated in Figure 3. The freeboard requirement of 300mm in the basin was complied with throughout the year.

Surface water monitoring is not currently a licence condition for the HRRP, however the EMRC still undertakes annual monitoring as part of its environmental management practices. Where analyte concentrations in a water sample exceeded the limit threshold specified in the *ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water Guidelines*, the *ANZECC 2000 Long-term Irrigation Waters Guidelines*, or the *Department of Health's 2014 Non-potable Groundwater Use Guidelines*, these exceedances were recorded (Table 3) and are detailed below: .

- Exceedances of ANZECC 2000 (Fresh Waters) are Arsenic, Chromium, Copper, and Zinc.
- There was no exceedance of ANZECC 2000 (Long-Term Irrigation Waters) and DoH 2014 (Non-Potable Groundwater Use).
- pH and Electrical Conductivity were recorded at levels within the guideline range. Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Total Nitrogen, Nitrate, Total Phosphorous, Reactive Phosphorous and Ammonia were all recorded at levels below the contaminant thresholds for the guidelines.

Table 3: HRRP 2025 Surface Water Monitoring Results

Surface Water							
Analysis			Guidelines			October 2024	October 2025
Parameter	Units	Limits of Reporting	ANZECC 2000 (Fresh Water)	ANZECC 2000 (Long-term Irrigation Waters)	DoH 2014 (Non-potable Groundwater Use)	SP1	SP1
pH	pH	0.1	6.5-8.5	6.0-9.0 (surface water)	-	7.1	6.8
Electrical Conductivity at 25°C	µS/cm	1	120-300	-	-	200	170
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.013	0.1	0.1	0.015	0.015
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0001	0.0002	0.01	0.02	<0.0001	<0.0001
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.5	0.002	0.005
Copper	mg/L	0.0001	0.0014	0.2	20	0.004	0.0017
Iron	mg/L	0.005	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.61	0.077
Lead	mg/L	0.0001	0.0034	2	0.1	0.0023	<0.0001
Manganese	mg/L	0.001	1.9	0.2	5	0.057	0.1
Mercury	mg/L	0.0001	0.00006	0.002	0.01	<0.0001	<0.0001
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.011	0.2	0.2	0.002	0.001
Zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.008	2	3	0.037	0.009
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.2	2	-	-	4	0.7
Nitrate	mg/L	0.01	0.7	-	500	0.02	<0.01
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.01	0.2	-	-	0.07	0.04
Reactive Phosphorous	mg/L	0.01	0.01	-	-	<0.01	<0.01
Ammonia	mg/L	0.02	0.9	-	-	0.04	<0.02

The main differences to note between the 2024 and 2025 surface water samples is the Iron and Total Nitrogen analytes have decreased to be in the acceptance criteria for all guidelines. There were no other significant differences found.

7.2 Groundwater Monitoring

The available HRRP groundwater bores are sampled on an annual basis. The technical objectives of Hazelmere groundwater monitoring are as follows.

- Identify and determine the extent of the risk that any identified contamination may pose to human health and the environment.
- Identify annual fluctuations in groundwater depth and quality below site.
- Establish groundwater chemical analysis data from the site prior to monitoring future trends.
- Determine the suitability of water abstraction from the superficial aquifer for the purposes of dust suppression and compaction.

Laboratory analytical results are tabulated in Table 4 and summarised below:

- The bores with enough available water for sampling in 2025 all had Standing Water Levels (SWL) higher than the 2024 levels, this is to be expected due to the large amount of rainfall received in winter 2025.
- pH has been observed to increase in bores HB5S, HB8S and MW04 from 2024 levels and decrease in bores HB8D and PB02; the pH in both these bores decreased to become outside of the guideline range for ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water while all the other bores stayed within this range. All bore's pH levels remained in the guideline range for ANZECC 2000 Long-Term Irrigation Waters. Changes in pH since the 2024 monitoring ranged from 0.5 to 0.9 pH.
- The only monitoring bore with a decrease in EC from 2024 to 2025 was HB8D. All other bores had an increase in EC in 2025. Every monitoring bore remains above the Fresh Water Guideline range for EC, ranging from a low of 390 μ S/cm in MW04 to 1400 μ S/cm in HB8S. There are no other guideline values for EC and all bores will continue to be monitored for trends in EC.
- Ammonia concentrations increased in monitoring bores HB5S and HB8S in 2025 and remained below the laboratory LOR in bores HB8D, PB02 and MW04. The only applicable guideline limit for ammonia concentrations is ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water. Monitoring bores HB5S and HB8S were above the guideline concentration limit of 0.9mg/L, with concentrations of 1.2mg/L and 1.5mg/L, these bores were previously within the guideline in 2024.
- Total Nitrogen decreased in most monitoring bores, with decreases at HB8S, HB8D, PB02, and MW04. Three of the bores which had a decrease in Total Nitrogen were within the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water guideline limit of 2mg/L, the exception being MW04 which was above the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water guideline limit. Increase in Total Nitrogen was detected at bore HB5S which was also above the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water guideline limit. Total Nitrogen concentration changes ranged from -4.3mg/L to 18.7mg/L, a very large range of changes occurred, likely due to seasonal rainfall and flushing events. Future trends will be monitored comparing to data taken in the same season across different annual periods.
- Total Phosphorous decreased from 2024 results in all monitoring bores. Bore MW04 is the only bore above the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water Guidelines concentration limit.
- Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, and Nickel were all recorded at levels below the guideline concentration limits in both 2024 and 2025. Additionally, Chromium was below the guideline limits in 2025. Concentrations will continue to be monitored for future trends, due to a variety of minor changes in the recorded concentrations found across the monitoring bores.
- Copper concentrations have decreased in every monitoring bore from the 2024 concentrations. In 2025 only HB8D is below the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water Guidelines concentration limits, in 2023 all monitoring bores were below this concentration limit. This trend has shown a decrease in copper concentrations from 2024 but not to the levels of 2023. Monitoring will continue, with future data being compared across the same seasonal period allowing for better analysis. All monitoring bores recorded copper below the concentration limits for all other guidelines.
- Iron concentrations saw decreases in all bores, with only HB5S remaining above the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water Guideline concentration limits.
- Zinc concentrations for 2025 saw minor increases in bores HB5S and PB02. While Bores HB8S, HB8D and MW04 all decreased from 2024. In 2024 only MW04 was below the ANZECC 2000 Fresh Water Guideline concentration limit; in 2025 HB8S and HB8D are too. All bores are below the ANZECC 2000 Long-Term Irrigation Waters and DoH 2014 Non-Potable Groundwater Use.

Groundwater										
Analysis			Guidelines			October 2025				
Parameter	Units	Limits of Reporting	ANZECC 2000 (Fresh Water)	ANZECC 2000 (Long-Term Irrigation Waters)	DoH 2014 (Non-potable Groundwater Use)	HB55	HB8S	HB8D	PB02	MW04
pH	pH	0.1	6.5-8.5	6.0-8.5 (ground water)	-	7.5	7.5	6.1	6.4	7.9
Electrical Conductivity at 25°C	µS/cm	1	120-300	-	-	430	1400	520	770	390
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.013	0.1	0.1	0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Cadmium	mg/L	0.0001	0.0002	0.01	0.02	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.5	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Copper	mg/L	0.0001	0.0014	0.2	20	0.014	0.0029	0.0006	0.0045	0.0052
Iron	mg/L	0.005	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.67	0.14	<0.005	0.008	0.009
Lead	mg/L	0.0001	0.0034	2	0.1	<0.0001	0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Manganese	mg/L	0.001	1.9	0.2	5	0.028	0.047	0.006	0.008	0.009
Mercury	mg/L	0.0001	0.00006	0.002	0.01	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.011	0.2	0.2	0.004	0.009	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
Zinc	mg/L	0.005	0.008	2	3	0.038	0.007	0.006	0.013	<0.005
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	0.2	2	-	-	21	1.8	1.6	0.2	8.7
Nitrate	mg/L	0.01	0.7	-	500	19	0.02	1.6	0.2	8.7
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.01	0.2	-	-	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.33
Reactive Phosphorous	mg/L	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.33
Ammonia	mg/L	0.02	0.9	-	-	1.2	1.5	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02

8 Works Approvals and Licence Amendments

In 2025 there was no Licence Amendment made to the EMRC Licence (L9003/2016/1). The last amendment was granted in July 2024 to include the transfer of the operation and infrastructure of the Waste Transfer Station from Works Approval W6360/2020/1 to the licence, an increase in the mattress storage capacity to 750, and extending the commissioning period for the wood waste to energy facility to 12 months.

In the 2025 reporting period there were no Works Approvals granted for the HRRP. Works Approval W6360/2020/1 covers Stage 1 (Community Recycling Centre) and Stage 2 (Waste Transfer Station). Stage 2 of this Works Approval is now complete, with Stage 1 yet to commence.

9 Conclusions

This Annual Environmental Report and Annual Audit Compliance report (AACR) for the HRRP have been produced in compliance with Condition 33 (b) of the operating licence L9003/2016/1. Pursuant to this condition, the report has outlined the failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment, any environmental incidents that have occurred, any action taken as a result of any malfunction or environmental incident, the monitoring of inputs and outputs, a summary of all complaints received and summary of compliance with the conditions of the licence.

- No complaints were received by the HRRP during the 2025 reporting period.
- No non-compliances with the HRRP licence were recorded in the 2025 reporting period.
- Four incidents requiring reporting to DWER were recorded at HRRP in the 2025 reporting period.

10 References

ANZECC (2000). *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality – Fresh Water*

ANZECC (2000). *Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality – Long Term Irrigation Water*

DoH (2014). *Guidelines for Contaminated Sites Ground and Surface Water Chemical Screening – Non-Potable Groundwater Use*

DWER (November 2021). *Assessment and management of contaminated sites. Contaminated Sites Guideline*

DWER (July 2024). *Licence Amendment L9003/2016/1 - Amendment Report*

Environmental Site Services (February 2024). *Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council – Dust Monitoring Report. ENVSS_0014678_ENV_MON_DUST_20240220_01_Rev0*

F2018/0316 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT - MONITORING - Water Quality - Water Monitoring Processes and Procedures - Red Hill and Hazelmere Resource Recovery Park (HRRP)

D2020/04827 – Hazelmere – HZPLAN003 Emergency Response Plan – February 2024



11 Appendix A – Annual Audit Compliance Report Form



Annual Audit Compliance Report Form

Environmental Protection Act 1986, Part V

Section A – Licence Details			
Licence number:	L9003/2016/1	Licence file number:	Click here to enter text.
Licence holder:	Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council		
Trading as:	Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council		
ACN:	89 631 866 056		
Registered address:	226 Great Eastern Highway, Belmont, WA 6104		
Reporting period:	01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025		

Section B – Statement of Compliance with Licence Conditions
Did you comply with all of your licence conditions during the reporting period? (please tick the appropriate box)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes – please complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• section C;• section D if required; and• sign the declaration in Section F.
<input type="checkbox"/> No – please complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• section C;• section D if required;• section E; and• sign the declaration at Section F.

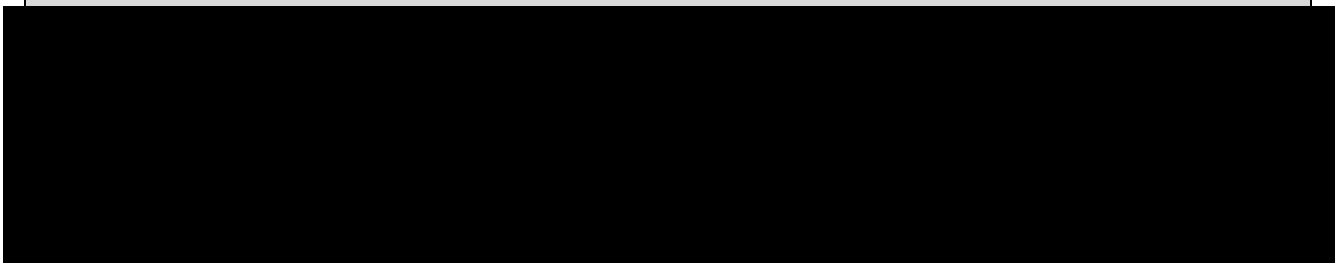
Section C – Statement of Actual Production	
Provide the actual production quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.	
Prescribed Premises Category	Actual Production Quantity
61A (Wood Waste)	21,859.69T
62 (Mattresses)	482.98T
62 (C & I Waste/ Verge Waste/ Polystyrene)	714.22T
62 (Transfer Station)	29,957.75T

Section D – Statement of Actual Part 2 Waste Discharge Quantity	
Provide the actual Part 2 waste discharge quantity for this reporting period. Supporting documentation is to be attached.	
Prescribed Premises Category	Actual Part 2 Waste Discharge Quantity

Section E – Details of Non-Compliance with Licence Condition			
Please use a separate page for each condition with which the licence holder was non-compliant at a time during the reporting period.			
Condition no:		Date(s) of non-compliance:	
Details of non-compliance:			
What was the actual (or suspected) environmental impact of the non-compliance?			
NOTE – please attach maps or diagrams to provide insight into the precise location of where the non-compliance took place.			
Cause (or suspected cause) of non-compliance:			
Action taken to mitigate any adverse effects of non-compliance and prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:			
Was this non-compliance previously reported to DER?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, and			
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DER verbally		Date: / /	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reported to DER in writing		Date: / /	

Section F – Declaration

I/We declare that the information in this Annual Audit Compliance Report is true and correct and is not false or misleading in a material particular¹. I/We consent to the Annual Audit Compliance Report being published on the Department of Environment Regulation’s (DER) website.



Date:	17/02/2026	Date:	25/02/2026
Seal (if signing under seal):			

¹ It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular.

² AACRs can only be signed by the licence holder or an authorised person with the legal authority to sign on behalf of the licence holder.