



Licence number	L9167/2018/1
Licence holder	City of Busselton
Registered business address	2 Southern Drive BUSSELTON WA 6280
DWER file number	2011/007003-2
Duration	02/11/2018 to 01/11/2030
Date of amendment	9 July 2024
Premises details	Vidler Rd Putrescibles Landfill Site Western Cape Drive, NATURALISTE WA 6281 Legal description - Lot 8 on Diagram 66799 As depicted in Schedule 1.

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>)	Assessed production / design capacity
Category 61: Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	Up to 8,000 tonnes per year
Category 62: Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use.	10,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 64: Class II or III putrescible landfill site: premises on which waste (as determined by reference to the waste type set out in the document entitled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996" published by the Chief Executive Officer, as amended from time to time) is accepted for burial.	Up to 35,000 tonnes per year
Category 13: Crushing of building material: premises on which waste building or demolition material (for example, bricks, stones or concrete) is crushed or cleaned.	50,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 9 July 2024, by:

Grace Heydon

A/Manager Waste Industries

Regulatory Services

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

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
20/06/2000	L7122/1997/3	Licence Reissue
05/06/2011	L7122/1997/4	Licence Reissue
04/06/2002	L7122/1997/5	Licence Reissue
09/06/2003	L7122/1997/6	Licence Reissue
08/06/2004	L7122/1997/7	Licence Reissue
20/06/2005	L7122/1997/8	Licence Reissue
08/06/2008	L7122/1997/9	Licence Reissue
08/06/2011	L7122/1997/10	Licence Reissue
08/06/2012	L7122/1997/11	Licence Reissue
25/02/2013	W5337/2012/1	Works Approval- construction of new liquid waste ponds
30/05/2013	L7122/1997/12	Licence Reissue
07/10/2013	L7122/1997/12	Licence Amendment
30/04/2015	W5621/2014/1	Works Approval – construction of new Cell1 and leachate pond.
25/02/2016	L7122/1997/12	Licence Amendment to increase the Category 61 production and design capacity
29/04/2016	L7122/1997/12	Amendment Notice 1 to extend expiry date to 7 June 2030
15/12/2016	L7122/1997/12	Licence amendment – proponent initiated- for the addition of Cell 2 works and capping plan requirements. Category 62 added to authorise the existing solid waste facility.
01/08/2017	L7122/1997/12	Amendment Notice 2 to include a descriptor for hazardous waste and increase the acceptance limit for clean fill.
02/05/2018	L7122/1997/12	Amendment Notice 3 to extend the timeframe to accept waste into the unlined landfill cell.
June 2018	L7122/1997/12	This licence ceased to have effect

02/11/2018	L9167/2018/1	Replacement licence granted
10/04/2019	L9167/2018/1	Amendment Notice 1 to alter the location of the asbestos burial pit.
07/04/2022	L9167/2018/1	Licence Amendment for the addition of Category 13 onto the licence to authorise the crushing of building materials, not more than 50,000 tonnes per year; and to authorise the burial of asbestos waste into the lined cell
28/08/2023	L9167/2018/1	Licence amendment to operate Cell 1 Phase 2 (previously named Cell 2) post construction in May 2023.
09/07/2024	L9167/2018/1	Licence amendment to increase assessed design capacity from 6,000 tonnes per year to 8,000 tonnes per year for Liquid Waste under Category 61, and authorise the acceptance of mattresses under Category 62.

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:

Waste Acceptance

1. The licence holder must only accept waste on the premises if:
 - (a) It is a waste type listed in Table 1; and
 - (b) The quantity of the waste type accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 1; and
 - (c) The waste type meets any specification listed in Table 1; and
 - (d) In the case of Contaminated Solid Waste, is supported by documentation that demonstrates compliance with the Acceptance Criteria for Class II landfills.

Table 1: Waste acceptance

Waste type	Quantity limit tonnes/year	Specification ¹
Clean fill	30,000	None specified
Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted under Categories 62 and 64)	45,000 (combined total)	
Inert Waste Type 2		
Special Waste Type 1		Cement bonded asbestos. No friable asbestos to be accepted
Hazardous waste	45,000 (combined total)	Paint, waste oil, gas cylinders, small quantities of household chemicals (<20 ltrs or kg), DrumMuster products, fire extinguishers, emergency beacons, batteries and electronic waste.
Contaminated Solid Waste		Must meet the Acceptance Criteria for Class II landfills, as specified in the Landfill Definitions.
Putrescible Waste		No more than 75 tonnes of mattresses can be accepted per year.
Liquid Waste	8,000	a) Putrescible and organic wastes (categories K210 and K110); and b) Low strength wastewater (category N140)
Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted under Category 13)	50,000	Limited to building rubble, brick and concrete material

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*.

2. The licence holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 1 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.
3. The licence holder must ensure that prior to placement of each lift of waste; at least 300 mm of drainage sand is placed atop the liner cushion geotextile.
4. The licence holder must maintain an accurate and up-to-date record of all contaminated waste accepted for burial at the premises, which includes the following information:
 - (a) the time and date the waste was received;
 - (b) the type of contaminated solid waste;
 - (c) the nature of the contaminated solid waste;
 - (d) the quantity of the contaminated solid waste;
 - (e) the source of the contaminated solid waste;
 - (f) the delivery vehicle’s registration number; and
 - (g) the driver of the delivery vehicle’s name.

Waste processing

5. The licence holder must ensure that wastes accepted onto the Premises are only subjected to the processes set out in Table 2 and in accordance with any process limits described in that Table.

Table 2: Waste processing

Waste type(s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
All	Disposal of waste by landfilling	(a) Shall only take place within the Active Area (green line) as depicted in Schedule 1 Premises Activity Map. (b) Ensuring that at no time does landfilling result in an exposed tipping face exceeding two (2) metres in vertical height. (c) All waste types are assessed in accordance with the ‘ <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended December 2009)</i> ’.
Clean fill	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	
Contaminated solid waste		
Inert waste type 1 (accepted under Category 64)		
Inert waste type 1 (accepted under Category 13)	Acceptance and storage prior to crushing and screening and removal	(d) Crushing and screening building rubble is approved only in the designated Crushing area, as depicted in the Schedule 1 Premises Activity Map, no asbestos or asbestos containing material to be crushed. (e) All loads to be wet down prior to unloading.

	offsite	<p>(f) Crushing to occur May – September only.</p> <p>(g) Must use water cart for dust suppression during operations.</p> <p>(h) No crushing of building rubble, bricks or concrete is to occur until a bund wall of clean sand (5m high x 30m long) has been installed at the location shown in Schedule 1 and maintained to ensure noise emissions do not impact on sensitive receptors.</p> <p>(i) Crushing must only occur between 7am and 4pm, Monday to Friday.</p>
Inert waste type 2		<p>(j) Must be sorted and stored on an appropriately sized pad graded to drain stormwater away from waste</p>
Putrescible waste	Receipt, handling, storage prior to disposal or removal offsite	<p>(k) Only to be stored and sorted on a hard standing area bunded to prevent run-off.</p> <p>(l) Shall not be stored on the site for longer than 24 hours.</p> <p>(m) Green waste shall not be burned.</p> <p>(n) No more than 600 mattresses must be stored on site at any one time;</p> <p>(o) Mattresses to be received at the hardstand in the domestic drop-off area then transported to the lined landfill cell area.</p> <p>(p) Mattresses are to be stockpiled and dismantled within the lined landfill cell area only.</p> <p>(q) Metal springs from mattresses must be transported to the scrap metal area and the flock must be landfilled within the lined cell.</p>
Special waste type 1 (asbestos waste)	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	<p>(r) Only to be disposed of into the lined landfill, presented as Active Area in Schedule 1 Premises Activity Map.</p> <p>(s) No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres.</p> <p>(t) accept only Asbestos Waste and material containing asbestos which is sealed in double-lined or double-bagged, heavy duty plastic sheeting of at least 0.2 millimetres thickness.</p> <p>(u) accept only wrapped or otherwise contained Asbestos or Material containing asbestos, which is labelled or marked with the words “CAUTION – ASBESTOS” in letters not less than fifty (50) millimetres high.</p> <p>(v) record using GPS or a grid reference on a premises plan all locations used for the disposal of Asbestos or material containing asbestos and keep this plan as a permanent record.</p> <p>(w) keep a permanent register of each load of Asbestos or Material containing asbestos deposited at the</p>

		<p>premises, including the date, the name of person that deposited the Asbestos or Material containing asbestos and the vehicle registration number.</p> <p>(x) witness the covering of Asbestos or Material containing asbestos and sign the register referred to in Item (s) of this table, within two (2) hours of the covering taking place.</p> <p>(y) not deposit any Asbestos or Material containing asbestos within two (2) metres of the final tipping surface of the landfill.</p> <p>(z) operate the landfill such that any existing Asbestos or Material containing asbestos deposited on the premises remains undisturbed.</p> <p>(aa) make all records available for viewing by an Inspector upon request.</p>
Hazardous waste	Receipt, handling and disposal by reuse, recycling or burial.	<p>(bb) To be collected in banded pallets and enclosed containers.</p> <p>(cc) All hazardous liquid wastes or chemicals to be removed by a licenced contractor and disposed of to an appropriate facility on a monthly basis.</p> <p>(dd) Stored within enclosed, banded low permeability hardstand areas.</p>
Liquid Waste	Receipt, handling and disposal by evaporation	<p>(ee) Maintain minimum freeboard of five hundred (500) millimetres.</p> <p>(ff) Minimum depth of anaerobic treatment ponds of three (3) metres.</p> <p>(gg) Trapped overflows shall be maintained on the discharge from the ponds to prevent carry over of surface floating matter to subsequent ponds.</p>

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*.

- 6.** The licence holder must ensure that waste material is only stored and/or treated within vessels or compounds provided within the infrastructure detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Containment infrastructure

Reference and location on site map	Material	Infrastructure requirements
Septage Ponds as depicted in Schedule 1 Premises Activity Map.	Liquid Waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putrescible and organic wastes (categories K210 and K110); and 	<p>(a) Minimum design freeboard of five hundred (500) millimetres.</p> <p>(b) store all removed sludge on a drying bed which is adequately banded to prevent surface runoff of leachate and returns leachate from the drying bed back into the septage ponds or</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low strength wastewater (category N140) 	(c) dispose of all removed sludge to a licensed landfill or composting site capable of accepting that material
Leachate pond 1 and 2 as depicted in Schedule 1 Premises Activity Map.	Landfill leachate from active and/or closed cells.	(d) Composite lining system to achieve a permeability of less than 1×10^{-9} metres per second or equivalent. (e) Designed to contain leachate and stormwater produced as a result of a 1:100 year storm event. (f) Designed to maintain a freeboard of no less than 500mm.

7. The licence holder must manage the landfilling activities to ensure:
- waste is levelled and compacted as soon as practicable after it is discharged; and
 - waste is placed and compacted to ensure all faces are stable and capable of retaining rehabilitation material.
8. The licence holder must ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled wastes in accordance with Table 4 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 4: Cover requirements

Waste type	Material	Depth	Timescales
Special Waste Type 1	Type 1 Inert Waste; soil or Waste (only if disposed of within the lined landfill cell)	300 mm (1,000 mm for final cover)	As soon as practicable after deposit and prior to compaction.
		1,000 mm	By the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was disposed.
Inert Waste Type 2	Type 1 Inert Waste or soil	-	(a) By the end of the working day in which the waste was deposited. (b) Plastic with the potential to become windblown shall be covered as soon as practicable after deposit.
Putrescible Waste		150 mm (1,000 mm for final cover)	By the end of the working day in which the waste was deposited.
Inert Waste	No cover requirement		

Type 1	
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General site management

9. The licence holder must maintain a chain-link fence of at least eighteen-hundred (1,800) millimetres high around the whole of the perimeter of the premises, except where there is a lockable gate that prevents access to the premises by persons not employed by the license holder.
10. The licence holder must ensure that any entrance to the premises is securely locked when the premises are unattended.
11. The licence holder must maintain a sign at the entrance to the premises which clearly displays the following:
 - (a) contact telephone number for information and complaints or notification of fires;
 - (b) a list of materials that are accepted;
 - (c) the types of waste that must not be deposited on the premises and a contact telephone number for alternative disposal options; and
 - (d) a warning, indicating the penalties for people lighting fires.

Landfill management

12. No later than 3 months prior to the completion of waste disposal in each cell, the licence holder must submit a capping plan to the CEO including detailed design, material specifications, gas collection, landfill gas management methods informed by a landfill gas risk assessment, current and finished surveyed levels and construction quality assurance planning.

Emissions and Discharges

Dust and Asbestos management

13. The licence holder must advise all source material providers that asbestos or potentially asbestos contaminated material is not accepted for Category 13 activities on the premises.
14. The licence holder must include a “no asbestos” clause in all contracts with Inert Waste Type 1 material sources for Category 13 activities.
15. The licence holder must only accept waste onto the premises for Category 13 activities that is Inert Waste type 1 with a signed declaration from the supplier of the source material with each delivery that states that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.
16. The licence holder must visually inspect all loads of material associated with Category 13 activities when they arrive at the premises prior to unloading and during unloading to determine the risk of a load containing Asbestos or ACM and each load shall be classified in accordance with the Risk Classification Procedure outlined in Schedule 2.
17. Where the inspection confirms that material accepted for Category 13 activities does contain asbestos or ACM, the licence holder must:
 - (a) Reject the waste material for crushing;

- (b) Maintain accurate records of all rejected loads on the premises, and the documentation must be made available to department officers upon request; and
 - (c) Record the details of the material source, material carrier, registration number of the vehicle and date of rejection.
- 18.** The licence holder must maintain high risk Classified Loads in a damp state using appropriate dust suppression measures.
- 19.** The licence holder must ensure that suspected high risk Classified Loads are isolated, kept damp and appropriately contained.
- 20.** The licence holder must ensure that suspected high risk Classified Loads continue to be managed in accordance with the High-Risk Load Procedure as outlined in Schedule 3.
- 21.** The licence holder must, as a minimum, maintain records of all accepted load inspection and of any loads which have been determined as high risk Classified Loads.
- 22.** The licence holder must continue to visually inspect material accepted for Category 13 activities on the premises at all stages of the storage and sorting process. Suspected asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with condition 18 of this licence.
- 23.** The licence holder must ensure that, in relation to Category 13 activities:
- (a) materials accepted on the premises are maintained in at least three separate stockpiles for unprocessed waste, products tested for asbestos or ACM, and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM; and
 - (b) unprocessed waste and product stockpiles are kept clearly separated at a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile;
 - (c) products tested for asbestos or ACM and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM are clearly separated by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile; and
 - (d) clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested products, untested products, and unprocessed waste.
- 24.** The licence holder must ensure that:
- a) all stockpiles referred to in condition 23; and
 - b) all unsealed access roads;
- are maintained in a damp state to prevent dust lift-off.
- 25.** The licence holder shall ensure that dust emitted from the premises does not unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, comfort, or amenity of any person who is not on the premises.

Product testing

- 26.** The licence holder must ensure that testing of all products resulting from Category 13 activities is undertaken in accordance with the Product Testing Procedures as outlined in Schedule 3.
- 27.** The licence holder must ensure that products are only supplied for offsite use if they have been tested in accordance with condition 26 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.

28. The licence holder must ensure that any products that do not conform to the product specification of 0.001% Asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for asbestos content (in any form) are, within 7 days of confirmation of product specification non-conformance, disposed of to an appropriately licenced waste disposal facility.
29. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all product testing undertaken in accordance with condition 26. These records must include:
 - (a) details of the sample size;
 - (b) a statement of limit of detection of the analysis;
 - (c) results in relation to asbestos detected (positive result exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;
 - (d) description of any asbestos detected; and
 - (e) estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected.
30. The records maintained in accordance with condition 29 must be kept for at least two years and must be made available to the department and customers on request.

Stormwater

31. The licence holder must manage stormwater on the site to ensure that:
 - (a) It does not pond on the surface of the landfill;
 - (b) It is diverted away from those portions of the premises which are or have been used for waste deposition; and
 - (c) Stormwater that is or has been in contact with waste is diverted into a sump on the site or otherwise retained on the site.

Windblown waste

32. The licence holder must take all practicable measures to prevent and remove the accumulation of windblown waste from fences, gates and roads at the premises.
33. The licence holder must ensure that no waste, including litter, is discharged beyond the premises boundary.

Fire

34. The licensee shall not burn, or allow the burning of, any waste on the premises.
35. The licensee shall ensure that there are appropriate procedures in place at the premises so that any unauthorised fire is promptly extinguished.

Monitoring

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

36. The Licence Holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto 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 the premises

Waste type	Unit	Time period
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Clean fill	Tonnes	Each load arriving at the Premises
Inert waste type 1 (accepted under Category 62 and 64)		
Inert waste type 2		
Putrescible waste		
Contaminated solid waste		
Special Waste type 1		
Hazardous waste		
Liquid waste		
Inert waste type 1 (accepted under Category 13)		

- 37.** The Licence Holder must record the total amount of waste removed from the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 6, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Waste removed from the premises

Waste type	Unit	Time period
Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions	Tonnes	Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises, after acceptance.

General monitoring

- 38.** The licence holder must ensure that:
- all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;
 - all wastewater samples are collected in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.10;
 - all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11; and
 - all laboratory samples are submitted to a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters to be measured (unless indicated otherwise in relevant table).
- 39.** The licence holder must ensure that:
- six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart; and
 - annual monitoring is undertaken at least 9 months apart.

Ambient environmental quality monitoring

- 40.** The licence holder must undertake the monitoring specified in Table 7.

Table 7: Ambient groundwater quality monitoring

Monitoring site	Frequency	Parameter ²	Units
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Boreholes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I as depicted in Schedule 1 Groundwater Monitoring Bore Locations Map	Biannually (April – May, September – October)	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH ₃ -N); COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand); Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N); Nitrite-Nitrogen (NO ₂ -N); Phosphorus (total); Nitrogen (total); TDS (Total Dissolved Solids); TOC (Total Organic Carbon); <u>Major cations and anions:</u> Calcium; Magnesium; Potassium; Sodium; Chloride; Bicarbonate; and Sulphate. <u>Metals:</u> Aluminium; Arsenic; Cadmium; Chromium; Copper; Iron (total); Lead; Manganese; Mercury; Nickel; Selenium; and Zinc.	mg/L
		pH ¹	pH units
		Electrical conductivity ¹	µS/cm
		Standing water level ¹	m AHD
		Eh (redox potential) ¹	mV
	Dissolved oxygen (DO)	mg/L	
	Annually (April – May)	<u>Organics:</u> Benzene; Ethyl benzene; Toluene; Xylenes; Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH); Organochlorines; Organophosphates; Phenols; Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs); Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	mg/L

Note 1: infield measurement.

Note 2: Standing water level (in metres AHD) shall be determined prior to collecting groundwater samples.

Records and reporting

41. 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.
42. The licence holder must:
 - (a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period; and
 - (b) prepare and submit to the CEO by no later than 90 days after the end of that annual period an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.
43. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:
 - (a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;
 - (b) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 6 of this licence;
 - (c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 36, 37, and 39 of this licence; and
 - (d) complaints received under condition 41 of this licence.
44. The books specified under condition 43 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.
45. The licence holder must:
 - (a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 8 for the preceding two annual periods; and
 - (b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by 30/03/2024 and biennially thereafter.

Table 8: Environmental report requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form
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36 and 37	Summary of inputs and outputs data	None specified
27	Recycled product testing	
34 and 35	The number and severity of any fires onsite	
32 and 33	The effectiveness of measures taken to control windblown waste on the premises	
-	Any proposed changes to premises boundaries, active disposal areas, internal buffer zones, location of groundwater monitoring bores, surface drainage channels and on-site or offsite impacts or pollution.	
40	An assessment and analysis of groundwater monitoring results against previous monitoring results	
40 Table 7	Ambient groundwater monitoring	
42	Compliance	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR). A template is available on the DWER website.
41	Complaints summary	None specified

46. The licence holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 9 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the requirements of the table.

Table 9: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement ¹	Format or form ¹
6	Prior to taking a septage pond off-line for maintenance	At least 14 days prior to removal of the sludge	None specified
34 and 35	After becoming aware of a fire at the premises	Within 14 days of becoming aware of the fire the licence holder must submit a report outlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The date and time that the fire was first discovered; (b) The date and time that the fire was extinguished; (c) The location of the fire; 	None specified

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) The time the fire was declared safe by the Fire Control Officer for the premises; (e) Confirmation of attendance of any emergency service personnel; (f) Any known or suspected damage to the landfill or landfill infrastructure as a result of the fire; (g) Actions undertaken by the licence holder to replace or repair any damage to the landfill or landfill infrastructure; and (h) Actions undertaken by the licence holder to prevent another fire occurring at the premises from the same known or suspected cause. 	
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Definitions

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

Table 9: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACM	means asbestos-containing material.
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
Active Area	Lined landfill cell that incorporates Cell 1 and Cell 1 Phase 2 (constructed as Cell 2) as depicted in Schedule 1 Map.
annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December of the immediately year.
APHA-AWWA-WEF	means American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation
Asbestos waste	means waste as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2014</i>
Asbestos guidelines	means the Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities published on the department's website.
AS/NZ 4439	means the most recent version and the relevant parts of the Australian and New Zealand series of guidance standards on Sampling and Analysis of Wastewaters, Soils and Wastes
AS/NZ 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/NZ 5667.10	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.10 Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of waste waters
AS/NZ 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 or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Category 13	means 'Category 13: Crushing of building material' as defined on the front of this licence

Term	Definition
CEO	<p>means Chief Executive Officer of the Department.</p> <p>“submit to / notify the CEO” (or similar), means either:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Director General Department administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919</p> <p>or:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">info@dwer.wa.gov.au</p>
Clean fill	<p>means material that will have no harmful effects on the environment and which consists of rock or soil arising from the excavation of undisturbed material. For material not from a clean excavation, it must be validated to have contaminants below relevant ecological investigation levels (as defined in the document <i>Assessment Levels for Soil, Sediment and Water, Department of Environment, 2003</i>);</p>
Compliance Report	<p>means a report in a format approved by the CEO as presented by the Licensee or as specified by the CEO from time to time and published on the Department’s website</p>
Containment threshold	<p>means the threshold listed in the DER document titled <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996</i> (as amended December 2009)</p>
Cover material	<p>means subsoil or other inert waste used for covering of waste</p>
Department	<p>means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.</p>
discharge	<p>has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.</p>
emission	<p>has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.</p>
EP Act	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)</p>
EP Regulations	<p><i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> (WA)</p>
Fire control officer	<p>means a person who holds current and recognised qualifications in firefighting and fire control and that person is appointed to the position of Fire Control Officer by the license holder</p>
Freeboard	<p>means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point</p>
GCL	<p>means Geosynthetic Clay Liner</p>
Hazardous waste	<p>means the waste stream as defined in the DWER document titled <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996</i> (as amended December 2009)</p>

Term	Definition
HDPE	means High Density Polyethylene
hardstand	means a surface with a permeability of 10 ⁻⁹ metres/second or less
<i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009)</i>	means the DER document of that name published by the Director General, Department of Environment Regulation on 17 December 2009 pursuant to items 63, 64 65 and 66 in Schedule 1, Part 1 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>
leachate	means a liquid containing contaminants leached from the waste mass produced as water percolates through a landfill
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Six monthly	means the 2 inclusive periods from 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December.
Special waste type 1	means waste as defined in the document titled <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009)</i>
Special waste type 2	means waste as defined in the document titled <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009)</i>
Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater	means the most recent edition of the “Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater” as published by the American Public Health Association (APHA), the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Water Environment Federation (WEF), generally abbreviated to APHA-AWWA-WEF
SWL or standing water level	means the water level of any surface water or in any piezometer measured prior to sampling and expressed in metres AHD
Type 1 Inert waste	means waste as defined in the document titled <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009)</i>

Term	Definition
Type 2 Inert waste	means waste as defined in the document titled <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996</i> (As amended December 2009)
Unsuitable material	has the same meaning as defined in the Australian Standard AS 3798, <i>Guidelines on earthworks for commercial and residential developments</i>
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below in red.



L9167/2018/1 - Amendment Date: 9 July 2024

IR-T06 Licence template (v6.0) (February 2020)

Premises Activity Map



Groundwater Monitoring Bore Locations Map



L9167/2018/1 - Amendment Date: 9 July 2024

IR-T06 Licence template (v6.0) (February 2020)

Schedule 2: Asbestos risk classification procedure

Asbestos risk classification procedure

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing asbestos or ACM, the gatehouse/ site entry 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 9 below.

Table 9: Risk classification matrix

MATERIAL TYPE	TYPE OF LOAD		
	Commercial	Public – utes, cars, and trailers *	Skip bins
Clean concrete (without formwork)	Low	High	High
Clean brick	Low	High	High
Clean bitumen / asphalt	Low	High	High
Mixed construction waste	High	High	High
Mixed demolition waste	High	High	High

* If it is possible to view the entire load of incoming 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'.

(Source of information: *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021)

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:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) 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 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.

(Source of information: *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021)

Product testing procedure

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.

Reduced sampling criteria

Once premises have demonstrated that their procedures are able to consistently produce recycled product that meets the product specification and undertake their activities to a high standard, DWER may authorise a reduced product testing rate including down to 5 locations per 4000 tonnes (1 sample per 600 m³) of product.

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 Appendix 2 of Department of Health (DoH), 2021, *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.

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.

(Source of information: *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021)