



Licence number	L9408/2023/1
Licence holder	Shire of Ashburton
Registered business address	Lot 246 Poinciana Street TOM PRICE WA 6751
DWER file number	DER2023/000528
Duration	08/11/2023 to 12/06/2031
Date of issue	08/11/2023
Date of amendment	19/09/2024
Premises details	Tom Price Waste Disposal Site Lot 300 Bingarn Road TOM PRICE WA 6751 Crown Reserve 50203 within Lot 300 on Plan 52584, TOM PRICE WA 6751 As defined by the premises boundary coordinates in Schedule 2.

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>)	Assessed production capacity
Category 13: Crushing of building material: premises on which waste building or demolition material (for example, bricks, stones or concrete) is crushed or cleaned.	2,000 tonnes per year
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 <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996</i> , is accepted for burial.	30,000 tonnes per year

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 19 September 2024 by:

Abbie Crawford

Manager, Waste Industries

Officer delegated under section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986

L9408/2023/1 (19/09/2024)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
19/06/2000	L6807/1997/1	Licence reissue.
27/06/2001	L6807/1997/2	Licence reissue.
12/06/2002	L6807/1997/3	Licence reissue.
12/06/2003	L6807/1997/4	Licence reissue.
12/06/2004	L6807/1997/5	Licence reissue.
13/06/2005	L6807/1997/6	Licence reissue.
13/06/2009	L6807/1997/7	Licence reissue.
14/04/2011	L6807/1997/7	Licence amendment.
20/03/2014	L6807/1997/7	Licence amendment to add Category 57.
05/05/2014	L6807/1997/7	Licence amendment to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of groundwater monitoring conditions; • Submission of the EMP outlining procedures to ensure an appropriate number of used tyres are stored at the Landfill, that the storage of used tyres does not pose significant fire and environmental hazards at the Landfill; and • Removal of the burning of Greenwaste until such time that there are less than 5,000 tyres onsite.
05/06/2014	L6807/1997/8	Licence reissue.
18/12/2014	L6807/1997/8	Licence amendment to change date of completion for Improvement Condition 4.1.1, specifically, Improvement References (IR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IR2: The Licensee shall ensure that that there are less than 5,000 tyres stored at the landfill by 31 December 2014; • IR3: The Licensee shall obtain written certification issued by a Registered Civil Engineer that the premises contains a Tyre Storage Catchment Area; and • IR4: The Licensee shall provide a copy of the written certification required by IR3 above to the CEO.
30/04/2015	L6807/1997/8	Licence amendment to increase the design capacity of the Landfill from 5,000 tonnes per annual period to 30,000 tonnes per annual period.
30/7/2015	L6807/1997/8	Licence amendment to add provisions for the burning of greenwaste only.
02/05/2018	L6807/1997/8	Amendment Notice 1 to add two groundwater monitoring bores.
20/09/2019	L6807/1997/8	Licence amendment to incorporate Amendment Notice 1 and remove conditions pertaining to firefighting requirements, the

L9408/2023/1 (19/09/2024)

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
		burning of greenwaste and waste monitoring, and the amendment of conditions relating to the containment and removal of fire debris and wash waters.
06/12/2021	L6807/1997/8	Licence amendment to add provisions for the burning of greenwaste and construction and operation of public drop-off push-up bays for solid waste.
16/05/2022	L6807/1997/8	Notice of Amendment of Licence Reporting Requirements to reduce the frequency of environmental reporting from annual to biennial, commencing 01/04/2022 and biennially thereafter. Notice of Amendment of Licence Reporting Requirements to amend the reporting date for the AACR to 01/04/2023 and annually thereafter.
08/11/2023	L9408/2023/1	Replacement licence issued.
19/09/2024	L9408/2023/1	Licence amendment to add Category 13 crushing at premises, and the use of landfill lids as an alternative daily cover for putrescible waste. Licence duration extended.

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 authorization for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

Infrastructure and equipment

1. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 1 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Pushpit sorting bays (greenwaste and general waste)	(a) Low permeability concrete hardstand; (b) 24.6 m x 9 m in area; (c) Receival and storage areas separated by 0.6 m high modular concrete wall; and (d) Throughput of up to Class II putrescible waste must not exceed 420 tonnes per annual period.	As depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 3 (Waste drop-off and push-pit upgrade works).
Landfill lid	(a) Landfill lid quality must be maintained and used as per manufacturers specifications; and (b) Landfill lid must be maintained to be free of defects	N/A – mobile infrastructure
Mobile crusher	(a) Must be maintained in good working order.	N/A – mobile infrastructure
Water cart	(b) Must be maintained in good working order.	N/A – mobile infrastructure

Asbestos Management Plan

2. The licence holder must maintain and implement an Asbestos Management Plan that is consistent with the conditions of this licence and sets out in prescriptive detail:
 - (a) where asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) may be present on the premises at each stage of operations for:
 - (i) waste acceptance;
 - (ii) waste processing; and
 - (iii) crushed C&D waste
 - (b) operating procedures and management practices to mitigate the risks from asbestos or ACM at each stage of operations as set out in condition 2(a);
 - (c) monitoring (including visual inspections), sampling and analysis to identify asbestos contamination at each stage of operations as set out in condition 2(a);
 - (d) actions to control any asbestos or ACM detected at each stage of operations as set out in condition 2(a);

- (e) procedures for annually reviewing and revising the Asbestos Management Plan, and in response to any matters arising from compliance and process audits;
- (f) procedures for responding to incidents or emergencies where any asbestos is detected at the premises or within crushed C&D waste;
- (g) identification of each person with responsibilities under the Asbestos Management Plan, the person’s responsibilities and the training, qualifications and/or experience required for their role, and
- (h) recordkeeping requirements in accordance with the conditions of this licence.

Waste acceptance

3. The licence holder must only accept waste onto the premises if:
- (a) it is of a type listed in Table 2;
 - (b) the quantity accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 2;
 - (c) it meets any specification listed in Table 2; and
 - (d) in the case of contaminated solid waste, it is supported by documentation that demonstrates compliance with the acceptance criteria for Class II landfills.

Table 2: Waste acceptance

Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit tonnes/ year	Specification ¹
Clean Fill	N/A	Combined total of up to 30,000 tonnes per annual period.	None specified.
Contaminated Solid Waste	N100		Stored in approved IBC’s.
	N120		None specified.
Hazardous Waste	F100		Limited to waste oil, paint, and vehicle batteries.
	F120		
	J100		
	J120		
	J130		
	J180		
	D221		
Inert Waste Type 1	N/A	None specified.	
Inert Waste Type 2	T140 (used tyres)	Tyres and plastic only.	
Putrescible Waste (including greenwaste)	N/A	None specified.	
Special Waste Type 1	N220	Cement bonded asbestos only. No fibrous asbestos shall be accepted.	

Waste type	Waste code	Quantity limit tonnes/year	Specification ¹
Special Waste Type 2	R100 R120 R130 R140		Biomedical and clinical waste.
Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted for crushing and screening)	N/A	2,000 tonnes per annual period.	(a) C&D Waste only; and (b) Must not contain visible asbestos or ACM.

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*.

4. The licence holder must obtain a signed declaration from the supplier of Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted for the purpose of crushing) with each delivery that:
 - (a) specifies the details of the:
 - (i) waste (type and description);
 - (ii) source of the waste load;
 - (iii) name of the waste carrier;
 - (iv) registration number of the delivery vehicle;
 - (v) date of delivery;
 - (b) sets out the quantity being delivered; and
 - (c) declares that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.
5. The licence holder must:
 - (a) visually inspect all loads of C&D waste on arrival at the premises prior to acceptance, to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos and/or ACM; and
 - (b) classify each load as either a 'low risk load' or a 'high risk load', in accordance with the risk classification procedure provided in Schedule 3.
6. The licence holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 3 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 and storage

7. 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 storage requirements or process limits described in that Table.

Table 3: Waste processing and storage

Waste type(s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
All	Disposal of waste by landfilling.	(a) Must only take place within designated landfill trenches or cells; (b) Waste must not be temporarily stored or landfilled within 35 m from the boundary of the premises; (c) The separation distance between the base of the landfill and the highest groundwater level must not be less than 2 m.
	Solid waste stored or sorted, pending final disposal, or re-use.	(a) Amount of waste stored must not exceed 500 tonnes per annual period. (b) Must be stored in the General waste drop-off and Scrap metal or Greenwaste storage area as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 3.
Inert Waste Type 1	Mechanical treatment via crushing	(a) Only bricks, concrete, masonry material, sand and clean fill shall be subject to crushing processes; (b) Must not process more than 2,000 tonnes of waste per annual period; (c) Must be maintained in a damp state during mechanical treatment; and (d) Crushing must not occur during high wind conditions.
Inert Waste Type 2 - Tyres	Receipt, handling and storage, prior to re-use or disposal by landfilling.	(a) Less than 100 used tyres to be stored onsite at any time. (b) Must be stored in the salvage yard area as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 3.
Putrescible Waste	Receipt, handling, and storage, prior to disposal by landfilling.	None specified.
	Disposal by burning.	Only greenwaste is to be burnt on site. Greenwaste must only be burnt if; (a) It has been dried and seasoned for at least 2 months before burning; and (b) it takes place in a designated burning area at least 25 m from the boundary of any active disposal areas; (c) it takes place away from native vegetation and any other combustible material; (d) it takes place in trenches or windrows; (e) it takes place only when an adequate supply of water is available to effectively manage the burning process; (f) it is free of any contaminants; and (g) must not exceed 1000 tonnes per annual period.
Clean Fill	Receipt, handling, and disposal by landfilling.	None specified.
Contaminated Solid Waste		Only to be stored in sealed containers on a hard standing area bunded to prevent run-off.

Waste type(s)	Process	Process limits ^{1,2}
Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos Waste)		(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) Works must not be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres; and (d) Must be disposed of in the Asbestos cell as shown on Schedule 1, Figure 4.
Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical and Clinical Waste)		(a) 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; and (c) Works must not be carried out on the landfill that could lead to biomedical wastes being excavated or uncovered.
Waste oil	Receipt, handling and storage prior to reuse or disposal by landfilling.	Only to be stored in the designated used oil shed (Schedule 1, Figure 3).
Vehicle batteries	Receipt, handling, and storage.	Stored on hardstand area delineated for recycling (Schedule 1, Figure 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*.

Processing of Inert Waste Type 1

8. The licence holder must direct each accepted and Classified Load to an unloading area at the site for further inspection. The unloading area shall be appropriately designed and constructed to ensure the waste will not mix with other waste.
9. The licence holder must dampen all Classified Loads prior to unloading and maintain the waste in a damp state throughout the inspection process using appropriate dust suppression measures.
10. The licence holder must inspect and maintain records for all unloaded waste in accordance with the low risk and high-risk load procedure as outlined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4.
11. The licence holder must continue to visually inspect waste on the premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and crushing process. Suspect asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with the high-risk load procedure outlined in Schedule 4.
12. The licence holder must maintain waste and processed waste on the premises in at least two separate stockpile areas for unprocessed waste, processed waste tested for ACM and:
 - (a) unprocessed waste and processed waste areas must be kept clearly separated at a minimum 3 m distance;
 - (b) processed waste tested for ACM and processed waste awaiting testing for ACM must be clearly separated by a minimum 3 m distance OR clearly delineated and separated with impermeable barriers; and
 - (c) clearly visible and legible signage must be erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested processed waste, untested processed waste and unprocessed waste; and
 - (d) stockpiles should not exceed 5 m in height.

13. The licence holder must ensure that testing of all crushed material is undertaken in accordance with the crushed material testing procedures specified in Schedule 5.
14. The licence holder must ensure that crushed material is only used as landfill cover in accordance with Table 4, if they have been tested in accordance with condition 13 and must not exceed the specification of 0.001% asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for asbestos content (in any form) within any crushed material.
15. The licence holder is not authorised to implement a reduced crushed material testing rate as per the “Reduced sampling criteria” section of Schedule 5.

Premises operation

16. 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 x 30 m;
 - (b) Any combination of the landfill lid, Inert Waste Type 1, Clean Fill is applied as daily cover for putrescible waste to cover the entire active tipping face, and in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 4;
 - (c) waste is levelled and compacted as soon as practicable after it is discharged;
 - (d) waste is placed and compacted to ensure all faces are stable and capable of retaining rehabilitation material; and
 - (e) rehabilitation of a cell or phase takes place within 6 months after disposal in that cell or phase has been completed.
17. 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
Inert Waste Type 1	No cover required		
Special Waste Type 1	Inert Waste Type 1 or clean fill.	300 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit and prior to compaction.
	Solid waste or soil.	1000 mm	By the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited.
Special Waste Type 2	Inert waste type 1 or clean fill.	300 mm	As soon as practicable after deposit.
	Solid waste or soil.	1000 mm	By the end of the working day in which the biomedical / clinical waste was deposited.
Putrescible Wastes	Inert waste type 1, soil, or clay.	150 mm	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day.
	Landfill lid	N/A	
	Inert waste type 1, soil, or clay.	1000 mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours.
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)	Inert Waste Type 1 and clean fill.	100 mm	By the end of the working day in which the waste was deposited. Plastic waste with the potential to become windblown must be covered as soon as practicable after deposit.

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

- 18.** The licence holder must implement the following security measures at the premises:
- (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;
 - (c) ensure the fence is a minimum of 2 m in height;
 - (d) have at least two entrances that are a minimum of 4 m in width and allow for the emergency access of fire and rescue service firefighting appliances; and
 - (e) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable.

Dust emissions

- 19.** The licence holder must maintain an adequate water supply to the water cart to facilitate dust suppression.

Stormwater emissions

- 20.** The licence holder must ensure that stormwater that has come into contact with waste materials is retained on the premises.

Windblown waste

- 21.** The licence holder must ensure that:
- (a) windblown waste is prevented from crossing the premises boundary; and
 - (b) any windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and returned to the active landfilling area or otherwise appropriately contained.

Fire management

- 22.** The licence holder must ensure:
- (a) that a minimum of 20,000 litres of water for firefighting is available onsite at all times and can be delivered via hose or tanker to extinguish onsite fires;
 - (b) that any firefighting debris and washwaters resulting from firefighting activities on the premises are captured and contained within the Premises boundary;
 - (c) that any accumulated firefighting debris and washwaters is removed from the premises by a carrier licensed under *the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* and disposed of to a suitably licenced liquid waste facility; and
 - (d) that any unauthorised fire on the premises is extinguished as soon as possible.

Monitoring

23. The licence holder must ensure that:
- all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1, unless otherwise indicated in the relevant table;
 - all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11;
 - all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table.
24. The licence holder must ensure that quarterly monitoring is undertaken at least 45 days apart.
25. The licence holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used on the premises to comply with the conditions of this licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
26. The licence holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO accompanied with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.
27. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 5 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 5: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste inputs	Inert Waste Type 1 Inert Waste Type 2 Putrescible Waste Greenwaste Special Waste 1 Special Waste 2 Clean Fill Contaminated Solid Waste	Tonnes	N/A	Each load arriving at the premises.
	Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted for the purposes of crushing)			Each load crushed at the premises.
Waste outputs	Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions.			Each load leaving or rejected from the premises.

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

Table 6: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Monitoring Bores BH1 BH2 BH3 BH4 as depicted in Figure 1.	pH ¹	pH units	Spot sample	Quarterly
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm		
	Standing water level (SWL) ^{1, 2}	AHD (m) and meters below ground level (mbgl)		
	Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L		
	Ammonia			
	Nitrate – N			
	Total kjeldahl nitrogen			
	Reactive phosphorus			
	Total phosphorus			
	Chloride			
	Total recoverable hydrocarbons			
	Hexavalent chromium			
	Total chromium			
	Cadmium			
	Cobalt			
	Copper			
	Mercury			
	Molybdenum			
	Nickel			
Lead				
Zinc				

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

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

Records and reporting

Records

- 29.** 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.
- 30.** 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 conditions 1 and 21(b) of this licence;
 - (c) all waste loads rejected from the premises;
 - (d) incoming waste loads that have been inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos and/or ACM showing the source (person) and originating site (location), and actions taken to address the issue;
 - (e) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with conditions 1 and 22-of this licence;
 - (f) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 27 and 28 of this licence;
 - (g) complaints received under condition 29 of this licence.
- 31.** The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all crushed material testing undertaken in accordance with condition 13 including:
- (a) findings from the visual inspection of crushed material stockpiles;
 - (b) details of the field and laboratory sample sizes;
 - (c) a statement of limit of detection of the analysis;
 - (d) results in relation to asbestos detected (positive result exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;
 - (e) a description of any asbestos detected;
 - (f) an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected; and
 - (g) actions taken to address any processed waste stockpiles that do not conform to the crushed material specification.
- 32.** The books specified under condition 31 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;

- (d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.
- 33. The licence holder must maintain a register of Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos waste) and Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical and clinical 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 and clinical waste) disposed of at the premises.

Reporting

- 34. 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.
- 35. The licence holder must ensure that unauthorised fires are notified to the CEO within 48 hours of the occurrence of the fire.
- 36. The licence holder must:
 - (a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 7 for the preceding two annual periods, and
 - (b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by 1 April 2022 and biennially thereafter.

Table 7: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition-	Requirement
N/A	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken.
10, 11, 30(d)	A summary of any loads that were inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos or ACM.
27 and 30(c)	Monitoring of inputs and outputs; including a summary of any rejected loads during the reporting period.
31	A summary of the crushed material monitoring results.
28	Ambient monitoring (groundwater).
29	Complaints summary.

- 37. The licence holder must ensure that the Environmental Report also contains an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and licence limits.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 8 have the meanings defined therein.

Table 8: Definitions

Term	Definition
Acceptance Criteria	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
ACM	means asbestos containing material and has the meaning defined in the <i>Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia</i> , (DOH, 2009).
AHD	means the Australian Height Datum.
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).
annual period	a 12-month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December of the immediately following year.
Approved form	means the Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) form template approved by the CEO for use and available via DWER's website.
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 Water quality - Sampling – Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 Water quality - Sampling – Sampling guidance on sampling of groundwaters.
AS 4964	means <i>Australian Standard Method for the Qualitative Identification of asbestos in bulk samples</i> published by Standards Australia.
Asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysolite, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
Asbestos fibres	has the meaning defined in the <i>Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia</i> , (DOH, 2009).
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer. CEO for the purposes of notification means: Director General Department Administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>

Term	Definition
	Locked Bag 10 JOONDALUP DC WA 6919 info@dwer.wa.gov.au
Clean Fill	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Clinical Waste	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Code of practice for the storage and handling of dangerous goods	means the document titled “ <i>Storage and handling of dangerous goods: Code of Practice</i> ” published by the Department of Mines, Industry regulation and Safety, as amended from time to time
condition	a condition to which the licence is subject under section 62 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .
Construction and demolition waste (C&D waste)	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Contaminated Solid Waste	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definition.
Controlled waste	has the definition in <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> .
Crushed material	means construction and demolition waste which has undergone processing via crushing and/or screening as per (waste processing condition) which has been tested and conforms to the crushed material specification in this licence.
Department	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.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EMP	means “Environmental Management Plan Tom Price Landfill” prepared for Shire of Ashburton December 2014.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA).
EP Regulations	<i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> (WA).
Greenwaste	means waste organic plant matter which does not contain or has not been treated or coated with preserving agents, biocides, paints or adhesives. Includes, but not limited to, materials like grass clippings, shrub and yard/park clippings, branches, woodchips, bark, wood, palm

Term	Definition
	trees and branches, and weeds.
Hazardous waste	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Inert Waste Type 2	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled “ <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996</i> ” published by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment as amended from time to time.
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
NATA	means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.
NATA accredited	means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis.
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 of this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Putrescible Waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Quarantined storage area or container	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	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September, 1 October to 31 December and in the same year.
Rehabilitation	means the completion of the engineering of a landfill cell and includes capping and/or final cover.
residual wastes	means physical contaminants such as timber, glass, plastic and metals which have been separated, screened or otherwise removed during

Term	Definition
	the processing of construction and demolition waste.
Schedule 1	means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 2	means Schedule 2 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 3	means Schedule 3 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 4	means Schedule 4 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Schedule 5	means Schedule 5 of this Licence unless otherwise stated.
Special Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Special Waste Type 2	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken
µS/cm	means microsiemens per centimetre
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 Department of Water and Environmental Regulation “Controlled Waste Category List” (May 2018), as amended from time to time.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The Premises boundary (demarcated in red) is illustrated in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Premises boundary (red) and monitoring bore locations (blue)

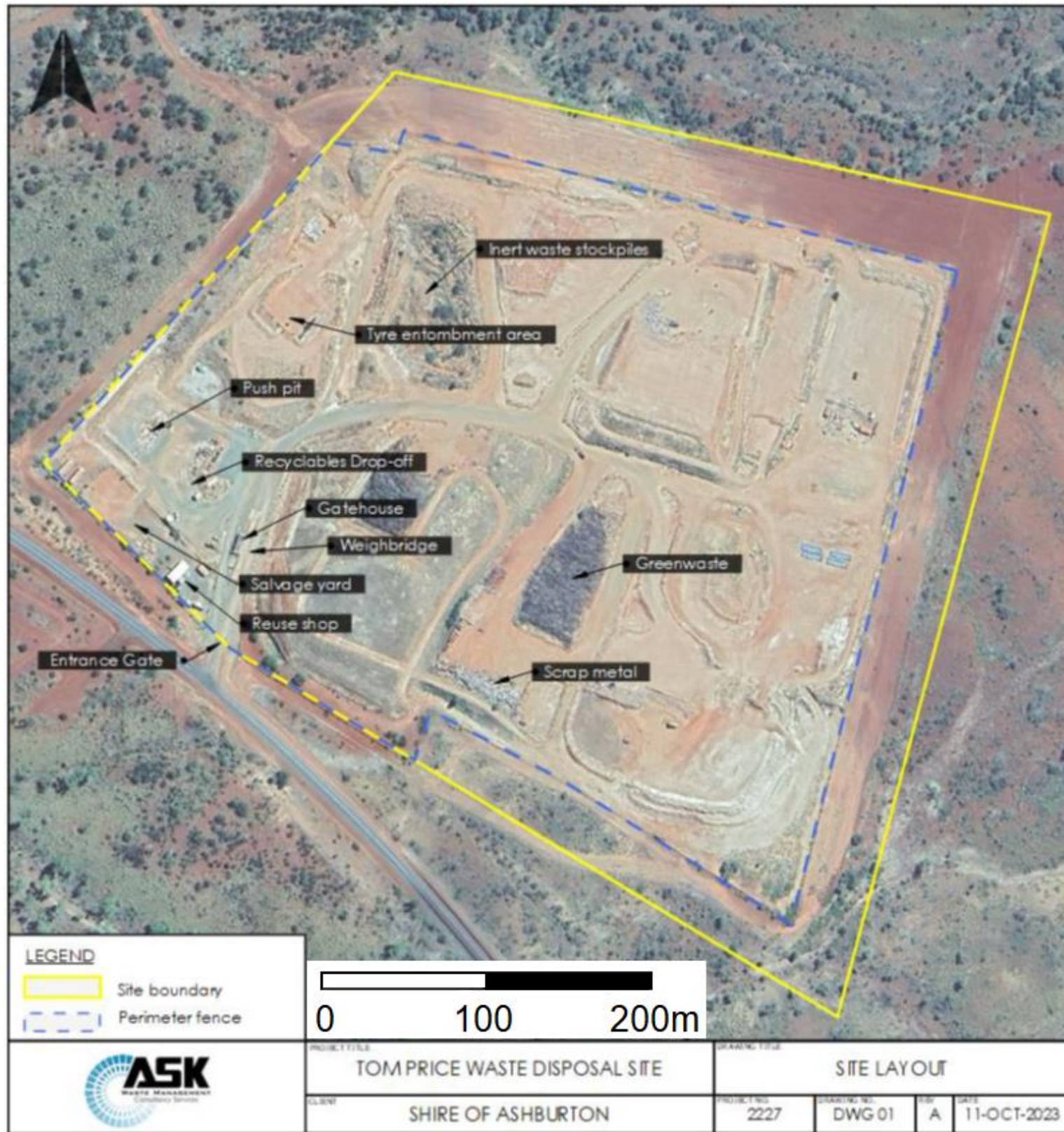


Figure 2: Premises layout

Premises plans

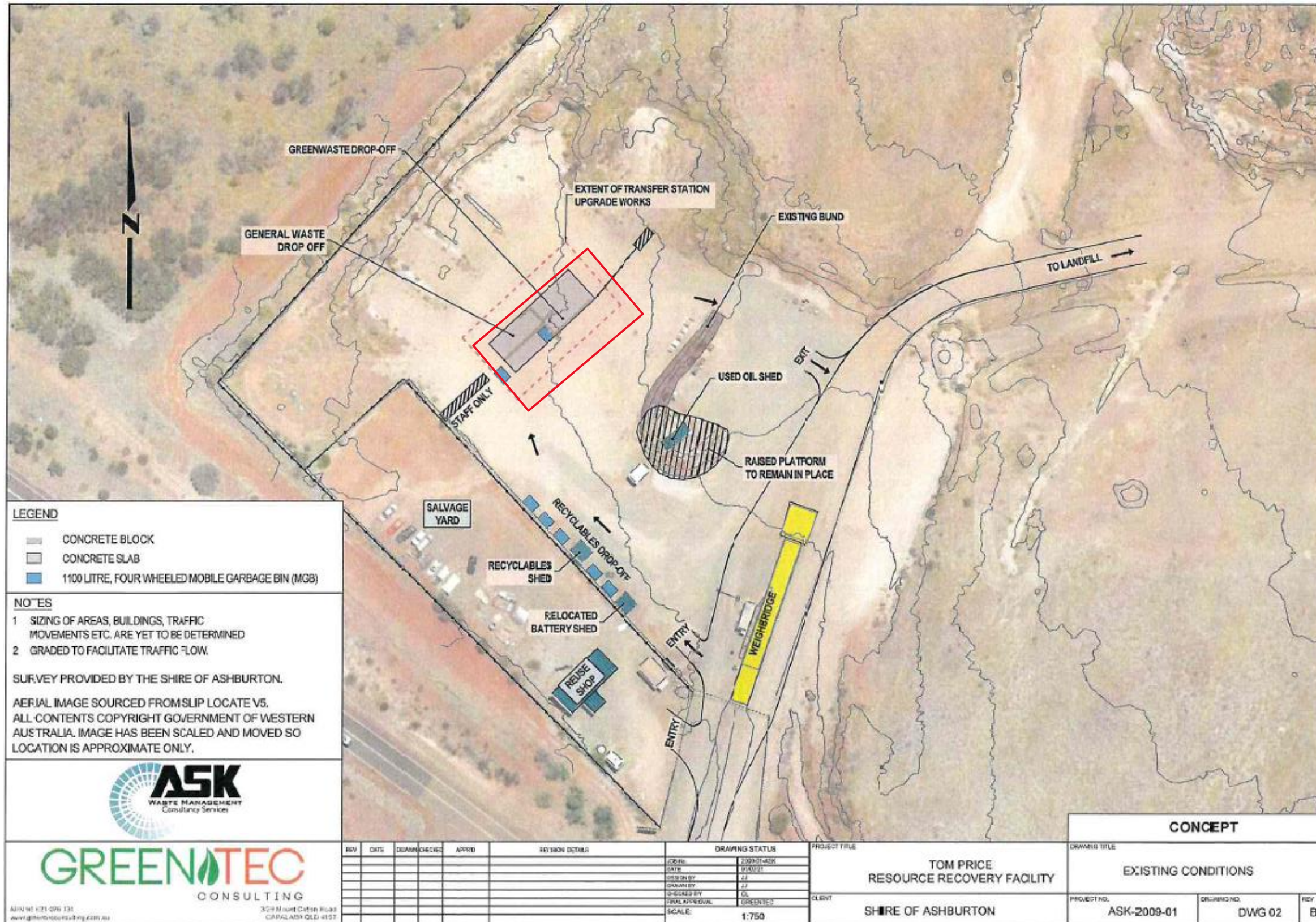


Figure 3: Waste drop-off and push-pit upgrade works

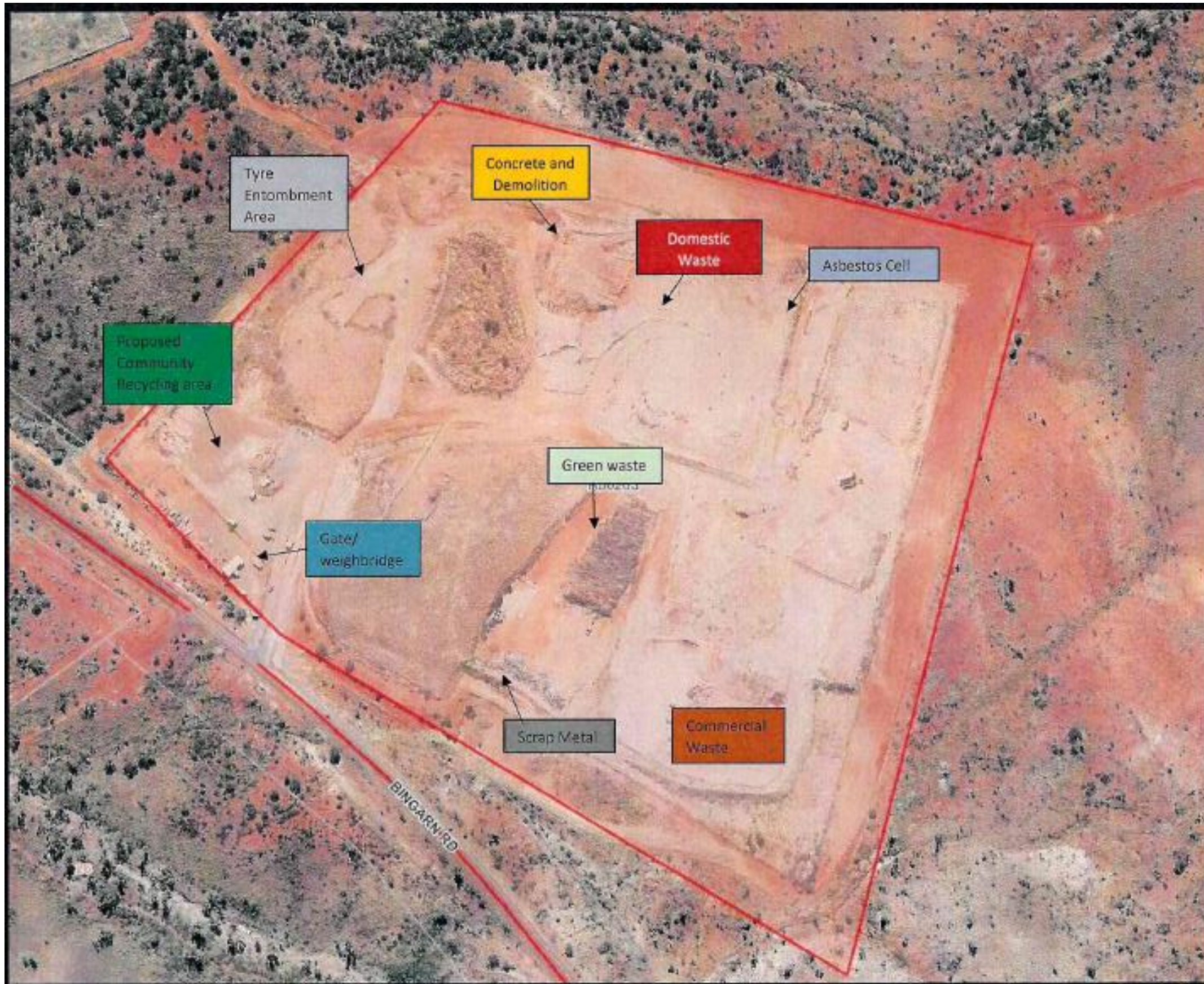


Figure 4: Premises layout

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The corners of the premises boundary are the coordinates listed in Table 9.

Table 9: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA2020)

	Easting	Northing	Zone
1.	579098.68392	7493631.63215	50
2.	579487.30843	7493536.45248	50
3.	579367.67995	7493050.37366	50
4.	578993.50245	7493279.60537	50
5.	578880.05020	7493395.52849	50

Schedule 3: Asbestos load risk classification procedure

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing asbestos or ACM, the gatehouse operator at the premises must establish:

- the source of the load including the site location and if possible, the age of any building or structure from which the waste originated;
- the content / waste types within the load; and
- the type of load.

Where the source of the load can clearly be determined to be a building or structure constructed after 1990 then the load can be considered to represent a low risk of asbestos contamination.

Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the risk classification matrix in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Risk classification matrix

MATERIAL TYPE	TYPE OF LOAD		
	Commercial	Public – utes, cars, and trailers ¹	Skip bins
Clean concrete (without formwork)	Low	High	High
Clean brick	Low	High	High
Clean bitumen / asphalt	Low	High	High
Mixed construction waste	High	High	High
Mixed demolition waste	High	High	High

Note 1: If it is possible to view the entire load of incoming construction and demolition material (such as in the case of a small trailer with a shallow load), then consideration may be given to classifying those loads as 'low risk'.

Schedule 4: High risk load procedure

- 'High risk loads' must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides and components of the material to be undertaken.
- If asbestos fines (AF) or fibrous asbestos (FA) is suspected or identified, the load must be isolated, kept wet and, once appropriately contained, redirected to an appropriately authorised 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, redirected to an appropriately authorised 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 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 facility.
- All suspected or assumed ACM must be segregated and stored in the quarantined storage area or container. 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 material can be added to the stockpile waiting further processing.
- Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of all waste types to the completion of the unloading procedure is auditable and that any loads found to contain suspect asbestos will be traced back to the customer and originating site.

Schedule 5: Asbestos monitoring and testing

Crushed material testing and supply

The testing procedures detailed in this Schedule have application to the three main recycled materials:

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.

Crushed materials 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 crushed material 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 crushed materials must occur at a minimum rate of 40 locations per 4000 tonnes or 14 samples per 1000 m³ of recycled material.

Conveyor sampling

- Sampling of road base and screened sand crushed materials must occur at a minimum rate of 1 sample per 70 m³ of a recycled material 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 material that meets the recycled material specification and undertake their activities to a high standard, DWER may authorise a reduced recycled material testing rate including down to 5 locations per 4000 tonnes (1 sample per 600 m³) of recycled material.

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 the *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 crushed materials meet the material 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 recycled material 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 recycled material 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 crushed material 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 crushed material 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.