



<b>Licence number</b>	L8561/2011/1
<b>Licence Holder</b>	GMA Garnet Pty Ltd
<b>ACN</b>	009 344 227
<b>Registered business address</b>	Floor 18, Exchange Plaza 2 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000
<b>DWER file number</b>	INS-0001730
<b>Duration</b>	28/07/2011 to 27/07/2029
<b>Date of issue</b>	28/07/2011
<b>Date of amendment</b>	14/04/2025
<b>Premises details</b>	Port Gregory Garnet Mine 1420 George Grey Drive YALLABATHARRA WA 6535  Legal description – Mining tenements M70/856, M70/204, M70/259, M70/926, M70/927, M70/968, G70/171, M70/1330 and M70/1331 (excluding Lot 58 on Plan 65334).

<b>Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i>)</b>	<b>Assessed production capacity</b>
Category 8: Mineral sands mining or processing: premises on which mineral sands ore is mined, screened, separated or otherwise processed.	4,500,000 tonnes per year

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

**A/MANAGER, RESOURCE INDUSTRIES  
INDUSTRY REGULATION (STATE-WIDE DELIVERY)**

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

## Licence history

Date	Instrument	Summary of changes
03/04/2001	L7273/4	Licence renewed.
03/04/2002	L7273/5	Licence renewed.
03/06/2003	L7273/6	Licence renewed.
09/02/2004	L7273/7	Licence renewed.
22/11/2004	L7273/7	Licence amendment.
05/10/2007	L7273/7	Licence amendment.
27/06/2008	L7273/1998/7	Licence amendment.
06/03/2009	L7273/1998/8	Licence renewed for 5 years.
28/07/2011	L8561/2011/1	Replacement licence following previous licence ceasing in May 2011.
08/05/2014	L8561/2011/1	Licence amendment to REFIRE format.
29/04/2016	L8561/2011/1	Licence amendment by notice, to extend duration to 2029.
01/09/2020	L8561/2011/1	Licence amendment to expand prescribed premises boundary.
15/02/2024	L8561/2011/1	Amendment to include the operation of the bioremediation facility, and the inclusion of a reverse osmosis plant.
07/01/2025	L8561/2011/1	Amendment to increase production capacity from 3,000,000 tonnes per year to 4,500,000 tonnes per year.
14/04/2025	L8561/2011/1	Amendment to include operation of infrastructure constructed under works approvals W6584/2021/1 and W6789/2023/1; update the storage capacity of newly constructed Solar Drying Ponds; and an increase in the pH limit for bioremediated soils returned to mine voids.

## 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:

### Premises (operation)

1. The licence holder must ensure that any water used for dust suppression on the Premises is used in a manner that does not cause loss of health and condition of native vegetation.
2. 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 operational requirements**

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Evaporation ponds	a) Receive tailings (calcareous slimes) discharged from processing plant.	Shown as L1 in Figure 2, Schedule 1.
Solar drying ponds	a) Receive tailings (calcareous slimes) discharged from processing plant. b) Minimum 500 mm total freeboard (includes an operational freeboard of 300 mm and an allowance for a 1% AEP 72-hour rain event) is maintained at all times. c) Methods of operation minimise the likelihood of embankment erosion. d) Water recovery system installed at each pond with collected decant water directed back to process plant for reuse. e) Record volume of tailings waste discharged to ponds and water recovered back to processing plant.	As depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 4, Schedule 1.
Tailings delivery and return water pipelines	a) Maintain secondary containment so any tailings from pipeline failure is contained for a period equal to the time between routine inspections. b) Maintain flow metres and leak detection systems	As depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 4 Schedule 1.
Bioremediation facility	a) Only hydrocarbon contaminated material generated from within the premises to be treated within the bioremediation facility. b) Hydrocarbon-contaminated soils consisting of greater than 13% solid fraction. c) Volume of waste deposited within the facility to be recorded. d) Mechanical mixing and turning of	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1.

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
	<p>material shall occur at a minimum of once per month.</p> <p>e) Maintain a minimum 0.3 m thick sacrificial marker layer over HDPE liner.</p> <p>f) Internal earthen bunds to be maintained to a minimum height of 1.0 m around the bioremediation pads.</p> <p>g) Stormwater catchment sumps to be maintained to ensure sufficient capacity to contain a 1 in 100-year over 72 hours rainfall event.</p>	
Processing plant	<p>a) Process water contained within the plant or directed towards the drainage area for collection and recovery.</p> <p>b) Use of <i>Magnafloc 1425 Coagulant</i> into wet plant process.</p> <p><u>Thickener tank</u></p> <p>a) Located within a 100 mm bunded concrete hardstand area.</p> <p>b) Maintain overtopping alarm.</p> <p><u>Recycle water tanks</u></p> <p>a) Located within a 100 mm bunded concrete handstand area.</p> <p><u>100,000 L concrete sump</u></p> <p>a) Maintain a minimum 300 mm operational freeboard at all times.</p>	As depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 3, Schedule 1.
West and East tailings transfer facilities	<p>a) Storage of fine and course tailings material, removed from solar drying ponds, prior to backfill into mine voids.</p> <p>b) Maintain earthen perimeter bund to divert clean stormwater away from facility and to retain contaminated stormwater within the facility.</p>	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1.
Vehicle wash down areas	<p>a) Equipped with fuel and oil traps and provision to ensure hydrocarbon contaminated waters are not discharged to the environment.</p>	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1.
Impervious holding tanks (workshop area)	<p>a) Storage of process water, contaminated stormwater and liquid waste material generated at the premises.</p>	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1.

## Emissions and discharges

### Emissions to land

- The licence holder must ensure emissions specified in Table 2, are only discharged from the corresponding discharge point and only at the corresponding discharge point location.

**Table 2: Authorised discharge points**

Emission	Discharge point	Discharge point location
Tailings (calcareous slurry)	Solar drying ponds	As depicted in Figure 4, Schedule 1
	Evaporation ponds (L1)	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1
Recovered tailings from solar drying ponds and bioremediated soil generated at the premises which meet Uncontaminated Fill Criteria <sup>1</sup>	Mined voids at the premises	Within the premises boundary depicted in Figure 1, Schedule 1
Wastewater from workshop	L2	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1

Note 1: Uncontaminated Fill Criteria as outlined within Schedule 2 and has been taken from Table 6 of the Landfill Definitions.

- The licence holder must ensure that material treated by the bioremediation facility meets the Uncontaminated Fill Criteria of the *Landfill Definitions* for the relevant chemical substances specified in Schedule 2 prior to disposal within mine voids within the premises.
- The licence holder must undertake testing of the material treated by the bioremediation facility in accordance with the minimum sampling and testing requirements for Uncontaminated Fill in the *Landfill Definitions* specified in Schedule 3.
- The licence holder must not cause or allow emissions to land that exceed the limits specified in Table 3.

**Table 3: Emissions to land limits table**

Emission point reference	Parameter	Limit	Averaging period
Evaporation ponds (L1)	pH	6.0 (lower) 9.0 (upper)	Quarterly
Solar drying ponds			
L2	Total recoverable hydrocarbons	30 mg/L (upper)	

## Noise emissions

7. Whilst undertaking mining operations on M70/1331, the licence holder must implement the controls specified in Table 4 in accordance with the requirements listed in that table.

**Table 4: Noise controls**

Control	Requirements
No grader operation	2200 hours on any day to 0700 hours Monday to Saturday and 0900 hours Sunday and public holidays.
Where one excavator is in operation, the dozer while in operation must maintain a minimum separation distance of 350 m from the south-east pit boundary	
Where two excavators are in operation, the dozer while in operation must maintain a minimum separation distance of 700 m from the south-east pit boundary	

## Dust emissions

8. The licence holder must implement the controls specified in Table 5 in accordance with the requirements listed in that table.

**Table 5: Fugitive dust controls table**

Control	Requirements
Topsoil stripping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must schedule to avoid periods of high winds from unfavourable directions relative to receptors (including George Grey Drive and Utcha Well Nature Reserve);</li> <li>• Where there is a risk of dust affecting sensitive receptors, must conduct when soil conditions are moist but not saturated;</li> <li>• Must cease/suspend topsoil stripping operations during high wind conditions where there is a risk of dust affecting sensitive receptors.</li> </ul>
Water carts/sprays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must operate when visible dust is generated from exposed surfaces on the Premises;</li> <li>• Must operate proactively subject to weather forecasting over a 24 hour period.</li> </ul>
Dust suppressant (other than water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must apply proactively to overburden/topsoil stockpiles;</li> <li>• Must reapply proactively subject to visual inspection and weather forecasting.</li> </ul>
Cessation of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must cease an activity causing visible dust lift-off where dust management measures have not prevented dust lift-off and there is a risk of dust affecting sensitive receptors.</li> </ul>

## Monitoring

### Monitoring (general)

9. The licence holder must ensure that:
- all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;
  - all wastewater sampling is conducted 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 and tested by a laboratory with current National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) accreditation for the parameters being measured, unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table.

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10. The licence holder must ensure that:
- monitoring is undertaken in each monthly period such that there are at least 15 days in between the days on which samples are taken in successive months; and
  - monitoring is undertaken in each quarterly period such that there are at least 45 days in between the days on which samples are taken in successive quarters.
11. The licence holder must conduct visual inspections of the infrastructure specified in Table 6.

**Table 6: Inspections of infrastructure**

Item	Site infrastructure and equipment	Type of inspection	Infrastructure location
1	Bioremediation facility	Facility to be inspected on a minimum monthly basis or after every large rainfall event (greater than 20 mm) to ensure waste and stormwater is adequately contained.	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1
2	Evaporation ponds	Daily visual inspections to be carried out to ensure freeboard capacity is being maintained.	Shown as L1 discharge point in Figure 2, Schedule 1
3	Solar Drying Ponds	Daily visual inspections to be carried out to ensure freeboard capacity is being maintained.	As depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 4, Schedule 1
4	West and East tailings transfer facilities	Daily visual inspection to confirm integrity of bunding.	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1
5	Tailings delivery and return water pipelines	Daily visual inspection to be carried out to ensure integrity of the pipelines.	As depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 4, Schedule 1
6	Thickener tank, tailings separation tank and reagent tank	Daily inspections to determine compliance with the requirements of Table 1.	As depicted in Figure 3, Schedule 1
7	100,000 L concrete sump	Daily visual inspection to check minimum freeboard meets the requirement of Table 1.	As depicted in Figure 3, Schedule 1
8	Washdown Bays and holding tanks	Daily visual inspection to confirm integrity of drainage channels and holding tank/s.	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1
9	Bioremediation facility	Facility to be inspected on a minimum monthly basis or after every large rainfall event (greater than 20mm) to ensure waste and stormwater is adequately contained.	As depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1

### Emissions monitoring

12. The licence holder must undertake monitoring of emissions to land at the locations and for the parameters listed in Table 7, in the corresponding units and at the frequency specified in that table.

**Table 7: Emissions to land monitoring table**

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Thickener discharge to evaporation and solar drying ponds	pH	-	Quarterly
	Total dissolved solids	mg/L	
L2 – hand sinks and washdown bay tank water	Total recoverable hydrocarbons		

### Dust monitoring

13. Whilst undertaking mining operations on M70/926, the licence holder must undertake dust monitoring at the locations and for the parameters listed in Table 8, in the corresponding units and at the frequency specified in that table.

**Table 8: Dust monitoring requirements table**

Monitoring point reference <sup>1</sup>	Parameter	Units	Monitoring frequency	Sampling duration	Method
AQ1, AQ2, AQ3.	Total insoluble matter	g/m <sup>2</sup> /month	Monthly, between 1 October and 31 May, inclusive	Continuous	AS 2992-1987 AS 3580.10.1

Note 1: AQ2 and AQ3 monitoring locations on western boundary of M70/926 and positioned relative to mining activity to monitor worst case conditions, and AQ1 monitoring location positioned to monitor background levels.

### Noise monitoring and reporting

14. Within 30 days from the date when mining operations commence on M70/1331, the licence holder must retain the services of a person qualified and experienced in the area of environmental noise assessment and who by their qualifications and experience is eligible to hold membership of the Australian Acoustical Society or the Australian Association of Acoustical Consultants to:
- investigate the nature and extent of noise emissions from the mining operations occurring on M70/1331;
  - assess in accordance with the methodology required in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*, the compliance of the noise emissions from the mining operations occurring on M70/1331, against the relevant assigned levels specified in those Regulations; and
  - compile and submit to the licence holder within 90 days from the date when mining operations commence on M70/1331, a report in accordance with condition 15.
15. A report prepared pursuant to condition 14(c) must include:
- a description of the methods used for monitoring of noise emissions from the mining operations occurring on M70/1331;
  - details and the results of the investigation undertaken pursuant to condition 14(a);

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- (c) details and results of the assessment of the noise emissions from the mining operations occurring on M70/1331, against the relevant assigned levels in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* undertaken pursuant to condition 14(b); and
  - (d) an assessment of the noise emissions from the mining operations occurring on M70/1331, against the predicted noise levels presented in the document titled 'GHD Pty Ltd, *GMA Garnet Dust and Noise Modelling Noise Assessment*, dated 17 April 2020'.
16. The licence holder must submit to the CEO the report prepared pursuant to condition 14(c) within 14 days of receipt.
17. Where an assessment pursuant to condition 14(b) indicates that noise emissions do not comply with the relevant assigned levels in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*, the licence holder must:
- (a) within 30 days of receiving the report pursuant to condition 14(c) prepare a plan which must include a set timeframe for action, detailing all measures to ensure there is no further contravention of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*; and
  - (b) immediately action and provide to the CEO a copy of the plan prepared pursuant to condition 17(a).

**Ambient groundwater monitoring**

18. The licence holder must conduct a groundwater monitoring programme in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 9 and record the results of all monitoring activity conducted under that programme.

**Table 9: Ambient Groundwater monitoring**

Monitoring well location	Parameter	Unit	Limit	Frequency	Method
Groundwater monitoring wells MB01, MB02, MB03, MB05, MB06 and HB08 as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 5	Standing water level <sup>1</sup>	mbgl	4 mbgl	Monthly	Spot sample, in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11.
	pH <sup>1</sup>	pH unit	-		
	Electrical conductivity <sup>1</sup>	µS/cm			
	Total dissolved solids	mg/L		Quarterly	
	Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )				
	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )				
	Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonia, Phosphate, Carbonate, Sulphate, Nitrate, Silica, Aluminium, Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Iron, Manganese, Selenium and Nickel				

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

## Records and reporting

19. 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) monitoring undertaken in accordance with conditions 12, 13, 14 and 18 of this licence;
  - (c) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 2;
  - (d) inspections undertaken in accordance with condition 11;
  - (e) ore processed, product and tailings produced, volume of water recovered from solar drying ponds, and amount of solar dried tailings and bioremediated soils returned to mine voids; and
  - (f) complaints received under condition 21 of this licence.
20. The books specified under condition 19 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.
21. 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.
22. 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 30 September in each year, an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form.
23. The licence holder must submit to the CEO, no later than 30 September every second year starting from 2023, a biennial environmental report which includes, but is not limited to:
  - (a) details of the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;
  - (b) a summary of the amount of ore processed, product and tailings produced, volume of water recovered from solar drying ponds, and volume of solar dried tailings and bioremediated soils returned to mine voids;
  - (c) tabulated and graphical results of monitoring required by conditions 12, 13 and 18 for the preceding biennial period;
  - (d) data or information demonstrating compliance with conditions 3 and 5;
  - (e) a summary of any complaints received and management actions taken for each complaint; and

- (f) a summary of any environmental incidents and any action(s) taken.
24. The licence holder must ensure the report required by condition 23 includes an appraisal and trend analysis of the results against any baseline data and previous monitoring results.

## Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 10 have the meanings defined.

**Table 10: Definitions**

Term	Definition
AEP	means Annual Exceedance Probability
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	means a 12 month period commencing from 1 August the previous year until 31 July in that year
AS 1141	Means Australian Standard 1141 <i>Methods for sampling and testing aggregates</i>
AS 2922-1987	means the most recent version and the relevant parts of the Australian Standard AS 2922-1987 <i>Ambient air – Guide for the siting of sampling units</i>
AS 3580.10.1	means the most recent version and the relevant parts of the Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 <i>Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of particulate matter – deposited matter – gravimetric method</i>
AS 4439	Means the most recent version and the relevant parts of the Australian Standard AS 4439.3:2019 <i>Wastes, sediments and contaminated soils Preparation of leachates - Preliminary assessment</i>
ASC NEPM	Means the most recent version and the relevant parts of the National Environmental Protection Council’s document <i>National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure</i>
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples</i>
AS/NZS 5667.10	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.10 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of waste waters</i>
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwater</i>
averaging period	means the time over which a target or limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. CEO for the purposes of notification means: Director General Department Administering the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> Locked Bag 10 JOONDALUP DC WA 6919 <a href="mailto:info@dwer.wa.gov.au">info@dwer.wa.gov.au</a>
condition	means a condition to which this licence is subject under s.62 of the EP Act
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector</i>

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Term	Definition
	<i>Management Act 1994</i> and designated as responsible for the administration of Part V, Division 3 of the EP Act
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
EP Act	means the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
EP Regulations	means the <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> (WA)
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point.
HDPE	means high-density polyethylene
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)" published by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation as amended from time to time
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under s.57 of the EP Act, subject to the Conditions
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises being the person to whom this licence has been granted, as specified at the front of this licence
Lot 56	Lot 56 on Plan 58867, Port Gregory Rd, Yallabatharra
LPH	Litres per hour
mbgl	means metres below ground level
NATA	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
normal day time hours	means from 7:00 AM Monday to Saturday and from 9:00 AM on Sundays and public holidays to 7:00 PM on any day
Premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the map in Schedule 1 to this licence
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act
quarterly	means the 4 inclusive periods from 1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December in the same year
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative of the time and place at which the sample is taken

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**END OF CONDITIONS**

# Schedule 1: Maps

## Premises map

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

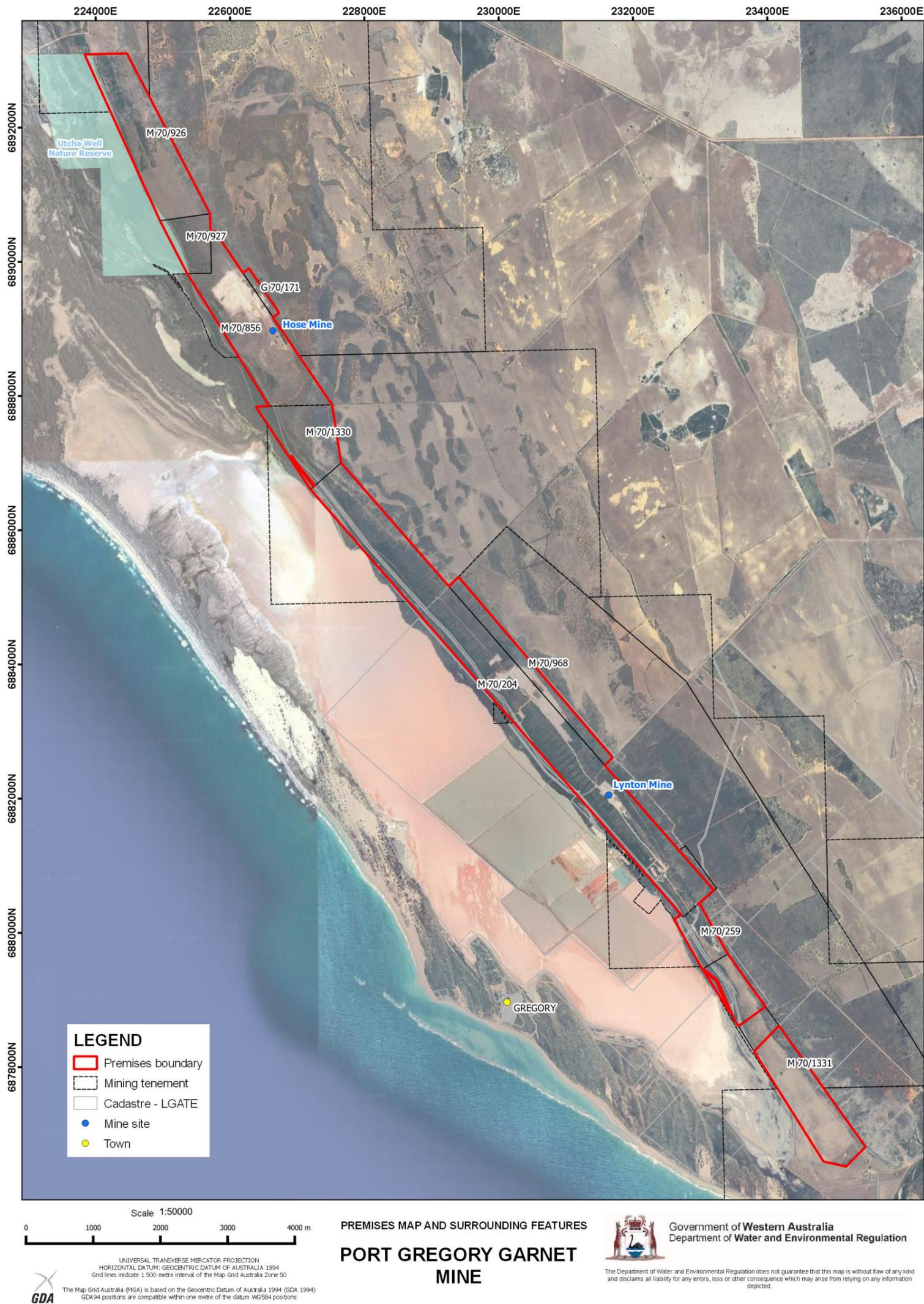


Figure 1: Premises boundary

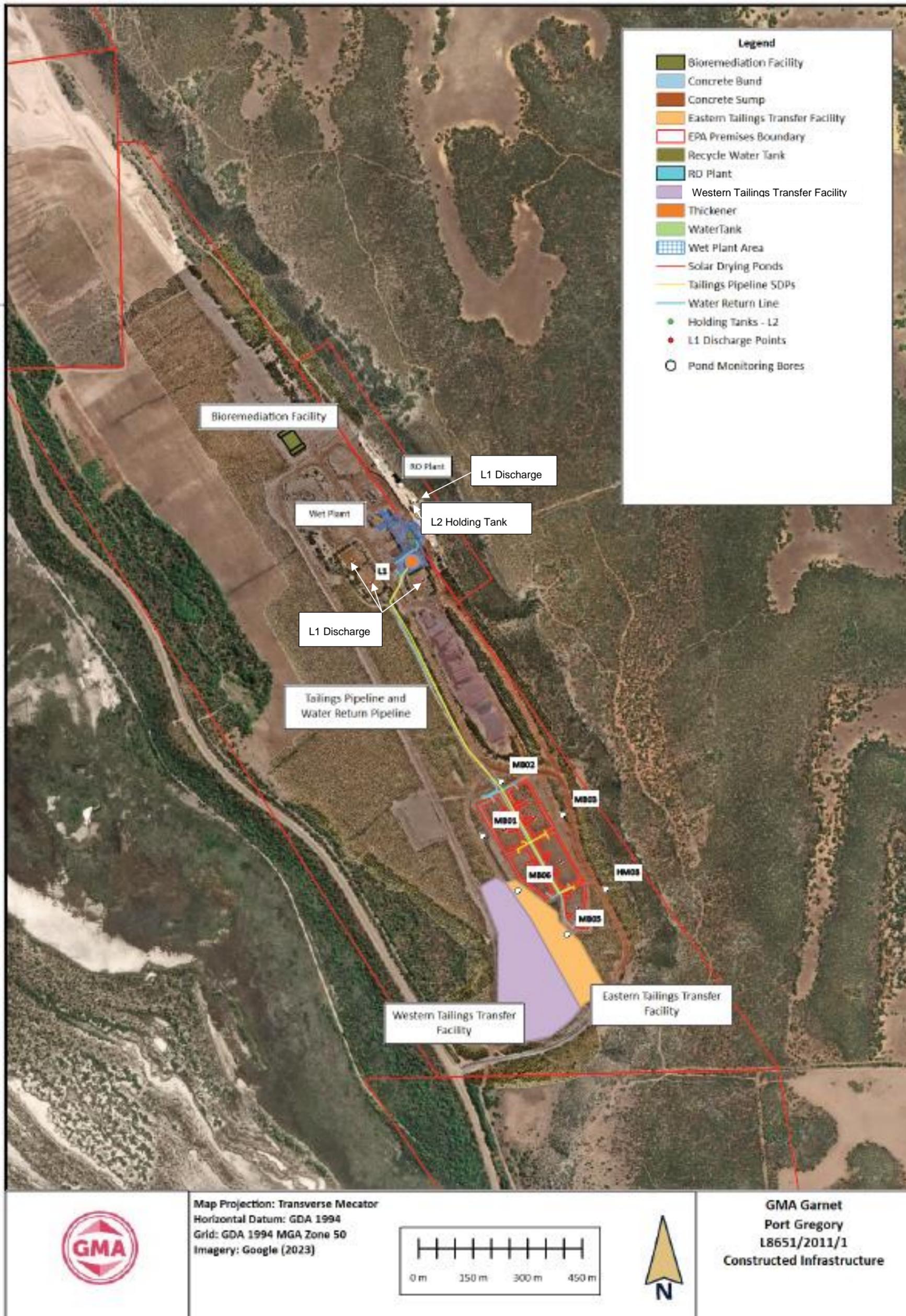


Figure 2: Premises infrastructure layout and discharge points



Figure 3: Process plant layout

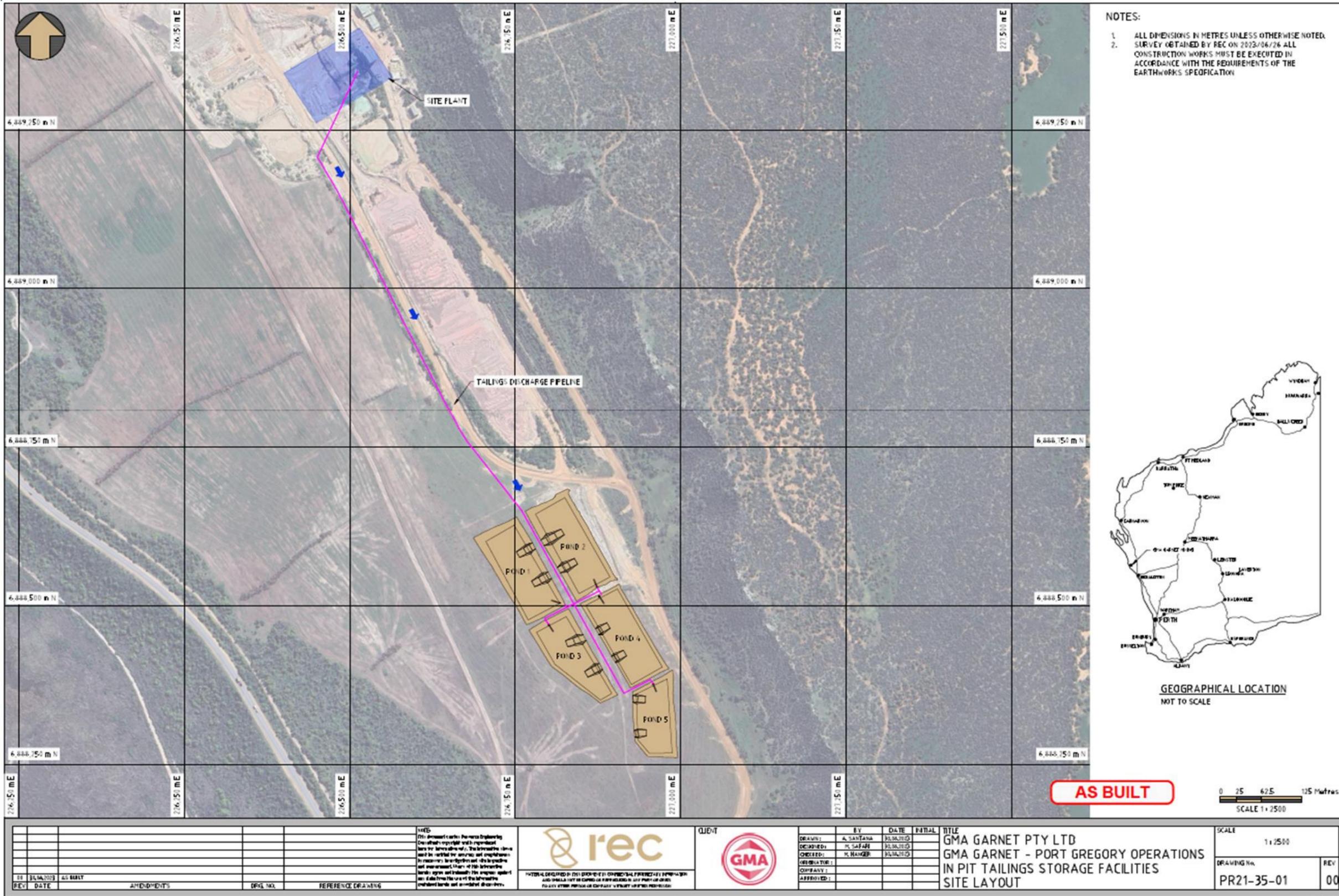


Figure 4: Solar drying pond discharge points

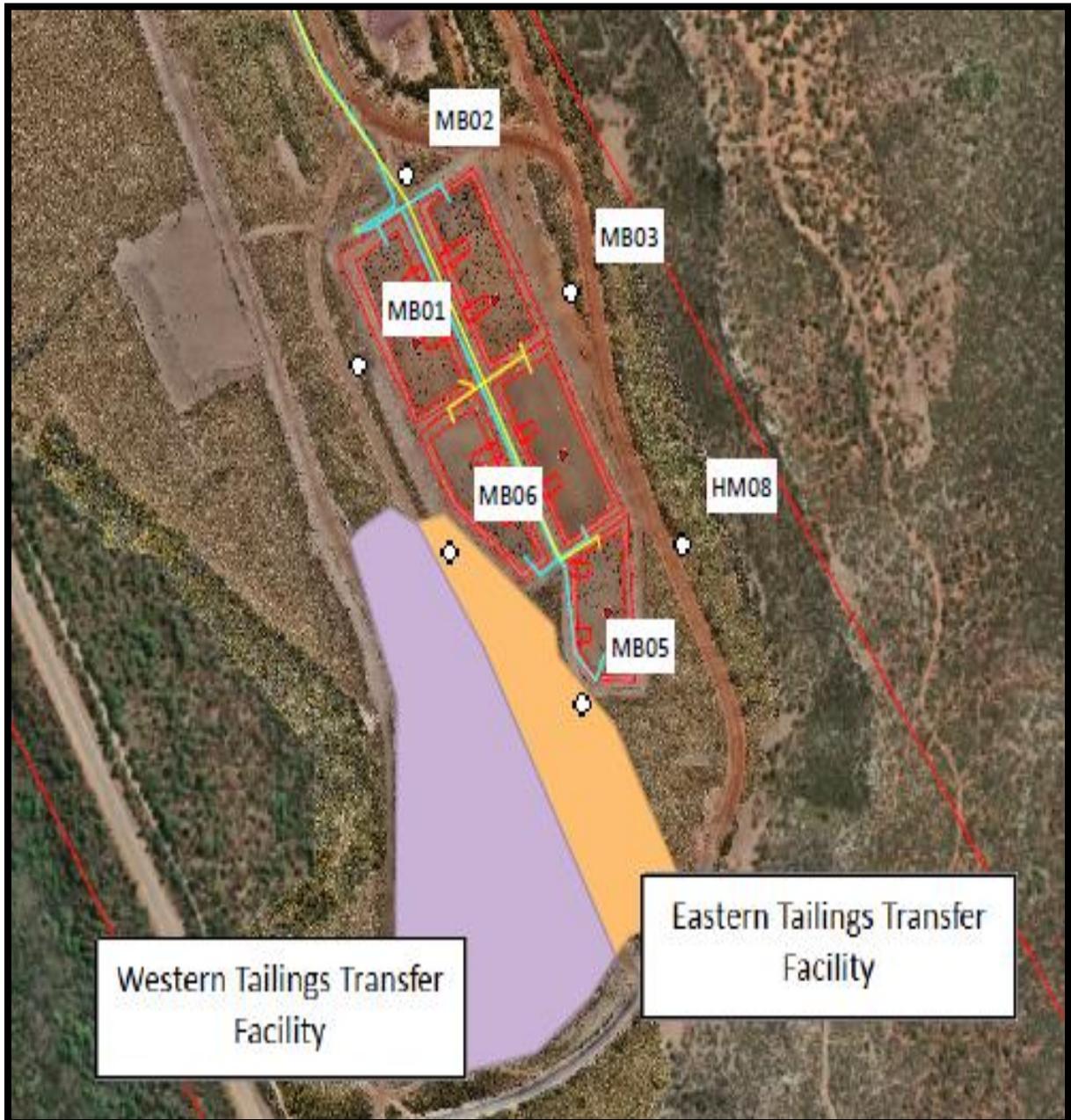


Figure 5: Solar Drying Pond monitoring bore locations

## Schedule 2 – Uncontaminated fill threshold

**Table 11: Maximum concentrations (thresholds) of relevant chemical substances and limits of relevant physical attributes for uncontaminated fill.**

Parameter	Maximum Concentration <sup>5</sup> mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test <sup>5</sup> ASLP, µg/L
Lead	300	3
Benzene	0.5	1
Toluene	85	25
Ethyl benzene	55	5
Xylene (total)	40	20 (sum)
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C10) <sup>1, 2</sup>	45	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C10-C16) <sup>1</sup>	110	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C16-C34) <sup>1</sup>	300	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C34-C40) <sup>1</sup>	2800	-
Total PAHs <sup>3</sup> (16 species)	300	-
pH (pH units) <sup>4</sup>	5.5-9.7	-

Notes: General – all thresholds consider ecological and human toxicity

1. Thresholds for total recoverable hydrocarbons are applicable to petrogenic hydrocarbons (such as from petrol, diesel, crude oil, etc.). Additional analytical Landfill waste classification and waste definitions (December 2019) Department of Water and Environmental Regulation 21 methods, such as silica gel clean-up and chromatographic interpretation, may be applied to differentiate between petrogenic and biogenic hydrocarbon sources. Refer to Schedule B3 of National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM).
2. Threshold applies to 'F1' fraction, comprising total recoverable hydrocarbons (C6-C10) not including the sum of BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes). Refer to Schedule B1 of the ASC NEPM.
3. Carcinogenic PAHs (as B(a)P TEQ): is based on the eight carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) listed below and their potency relative to benzo(a)pyrene. The B(a)P toxicity equivalence quotient (TEQ) is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P Total Equivalent Factor (TEF), given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.1
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.1
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

4. Waste acid sulfate soils can be treated/neutralised before comparison against the thresholds.
5. Refer AS 4439 using reagent water. Both total concentration and leaching analyses are required to assess the quality of the fill material unless no value is included.

## Schedule 3 – Sampling and testing standards

Table 12: minimum sampling and testing standards for uncontaminated fill

Activity	Minimum Requirement
Sampling	<p>Method 3.1 or Method 3.2 in the Australian Standard 1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates.</p> <p>Sampling of soil stockpiles should be consistent with the methodology described in Section 7.5 of Schedule B2 (Guideline on Site Characterisation) of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM). Depending on the source of the material being characterised, it may be possible to use relevant site characterisation data for in situ soils (such as in a detailed site investigation report) provided that this was carried out in accordance with the ASC NEPM and that, since sampling, the characterised material has not been subject to any potentially contaminating land uses including industrial, commercial, mining or intensive agricultural activities.</p> <p>Further information on characterisation of soils based on the 95% Upper Confidence Limit (average) [95%UCLavg] for the soil (including worked examples) is provided in "Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines (7), Sampling and Analysis; Soil Sampling", EPA Victoria, 2010.</p>
Testing	<p>The laboratory should hold NATA accreditation for the testing undertaken. Analytical methods adopted should be consistent with those specified in Schedule B3 of the ASC NEPM.</p> <p>Substances to be tested should be determined based on land use history of the site of origin. Refer to Appendix B (Potentially contaminating industries, activities and land uses) in the <i>Assessment and management of contaminated sites (DER 2014, and as updated from time to time)</i>. If no value for a potential contaminant is included in Table 6, and the substance is indicated for testing on consideration of the site history, then it is not appropriate to consider material from the site for classification as uncontaminated fill.</p>