Licence

Licence number	L8966/2016/1
Licence holder	Appala Holdings Pty Ltd T/A Wastetrans WA
ACN	009 360 730
Registered business address	2 Brook Street EAST PERTH WA 6004
DWER file number	DER2016/000629-1
Duration	11/12/2017 to 10/12/2024
Date of amendment	22/02/2022
Premises details	Postans Glass Processing & Waste Sorting Facility 119 McLaughlan Road POSTANS WA 6167 Legal description - Part of Lot 2129 on Deposited Plan 173137 As defined by the Premises maps in Schedule 1 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, ***Environmental Protection Regulations 1987***)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 61A: Solid waste facility: premises (other than premises within category 67A) on which solid waste produced on other premises is stored, reprocessed, treated, or discharged onto land.	165,000 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the Licence Holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 22 February 2022, by:

Jarrod Abrahams Digitally signed by Jarrod Abrahams Date: 2022.02.22 15:12:27 +08'00'

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
W5970/2016/1	04/08/2017	New application for construction of a Category 61A – Solid waste facility.
L8966/2016/1	11/12/2017	New application for the operation of a Category 61A – Solid waste facility (this licence).
L8966/2016/1	25/02/2019	Amendment Notice 1 – amendment to extend the Licence duration.
L8966/2016/1	09/12/2019	Amendment to extend the Licence duration. No other changes made.
L8966/2016/1	30/01/2020	Department initiated amendment to change the prescribed premise boundary.
L8966/2016/1	22/02/2022	Amendment to change trading name; Update to current licence format; and Removal of redundant conditions.

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 only accept waste on to the Premises if:
   (a) it is of a type listed in Table 1;
   (b) the quantity accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 1; and
   (c) it meets any specification listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Waste Acceptance

Waste	Quantity Limit	Specification
Clean Fill	N/A	None
Inert Waste Type 1	Combined total of 165,000 tonnes per annual period	(a) Residential, Construction and Demolition, Commercial and Industrial waste and glass only; (b) Waste containing visible asbestos or ACM must not be accepted; and (c) No acid sulfate soils are to be accepted.
Putrescible waste		(d) Green waste, timber, pallets and cardboard only; and (e) Excludes putrescible waste from municipal collections.

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.

Infrastructure and equipment

3. The Licence Holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 2 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement
1. Waste Acceptance, sorting and processing area (all)	Premises must be operated and maintained as follows: (a) Signage at entry points identifying waste acceptance types and emergency contact phone numbers. (b) Glass feedstock storage area constructed with a compacted recycled road base with a minimum thickness of 500 mm, to achieve a permeability of ≤ $1x10^{-6}$ m/s or less (bunded on the western edge and graded to fall towards the lined containment sump on the northern edge of the premises).

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement
	(c) Sorting shed comprised of three sided Colourbond above a concrete hardstand. (d) All other hardstand areas maintained with a hardstand of no less than 300 mm compacted recycled road base and graded to drain to one of three stormwater infiltration sumps within the premises boundary (along the southern and eastern edges). (e) Waste processing must include operation of a free-standing reticulated sprinkler/ spray system along the sorting and processing area and spray jets on screening and crushing equipment. (f) Waste processing must include operation of a gantry spray at the site entrance or water tanker. (g) Waste processing must include operation of radius sprinklers and water piping to extend to the top of material stockpiles. (h) Permitted operation of: (i) 1 x barrel heater within a dome shelter; (ii) 1 x truck; (iii) 1 x excavator; (iv) 3 x loaders; (v) 1 x glass crusher; (vi) 2 x screens; (vii) 1 x light fraction blower; (viii) 1 x magnet for metal extraction; (ix) 1 x manual picking station; (x) associated conveyor system. (i) Associated perimeter 1.8 m fence maintained at all times.
2. Contaminated Stormwater/ leachate containment sump.	Contaminated stormwater/ leachate containment sump must be maintained and operated to meet the following specifications: (a) Capacity to store a '72 hour duration, 1-in-10 year' ARI critical rainfall event without overflow. (b) The containment sump is lined and maintained with a geosynthetic clay liner or similar (permeability of ≤ 2.8 x 10^{-11} m/s). (c) Operated to receive all contaminated stormwater or leachate from the feedstock glass (unprocessed material) storage area. (d) Maintained with a minimum freeboard of 500 mm.
3. Stormwater Infiltration sumps (x 3)	Three stormwater infiltration sumps to be operated and maintained as follows: (a) To receive uncontaminated stormwater from all areas other than the feedstock glass (unprocessed material) storage area.

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement
	(b) Designed to capture of all uncontaminated stormwater within the premises boundary for the purposes of infiltration. (c) Designed to contain all stormwater generated from an extreme rainfall event. (d) Located on the southern and eastern boundary of the premises.
4. Hydrocarbon storage area	The Hydrocarbon storage area is to be operated and maintained as follows: Either: (a) 1 x above ground self (double) bunded metal storage tank; and (b) a concrete apron constructed at the refueling/ refilling access point(s) which must be graded towards an enclosed, impermeable sump for the capture of any spills as a result of refueling or refilling of the tank. or (c) 1 x impermeable storage tank placed upon a concrete hardstand; and (d) surrounded by an impermeable bund capable of containing 110% of the volume of the hydrocarbon storage tank.
5. Internal roads and parking area	Low speed signage (≤10 km/hr) to be installed within the premises boundary at the entrance to all trafficable areas.
6. Noise Management	Earth noise bunds are to be maintained and operated as follows: (a) The noise bunds must be maintained to a height of at least 6 m along the southern and 5 m on the eastern side of the premises boundary, as shown in the map in Schedule 1 or as determined through any additional mitigation requirements, as a result of a noise verification study undertaken, subsequent to construction of the premises.

Waste processing

4. The Licence Holder must ensure that wastes accepted onto the Premises are only subjected to the processes set out in Table 3 and in accordance with any process limits described in that Table.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
1) All	Acceptance, processing, storage and removal off site	a) All activities carried out at the premises must comply with the *Environmental Protection (Kwinana) (Atmospheric Wastes)*

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
		Policy 1999 and the *Environmental Protection (Kwinana)(Atmospheric Wastes) Regulations 1992.* b) Ensure no pooling or ponding occurs within the storage area and any leachates drain freely to the lined containment sump. c) All contaminated stormwater or leachate to be captured within the lined containment sump.
2) Clean Fill	Acceptance and storage prior to removal off site	a) Stockpiles must not exceed 7m in height from the base of the stockpile. b) All loads to be wet down prior to unloading.
3) Inert Waste Type 1 (Residential, Construction and Demolition, Commercial and Industrial waste and glass)	Acceptance and storage prior to crushing and/ or screening and removal offsite.	a) Stockpiles must not exceed 7m in height from the base of the stockpile. b) All loads to be wet down prior to unloading. c) No more than 165,000 tonnes per year may be crushed and screened. d) No waste material to be landfilled (buried) at the premises. e) No waste to be burnt or smoke emitted as a result of activities at the premises. f) Separation distance of 3m between stockpiles and between the premises boundary. g) Green waste to be processed and stored at the premises for no longer than 7 days. h) Ensure that no windblown waste escapes from the Premises and that windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and appropriately contained. i) Operational hours are between: i. 7am – 5 pm, Monday to Saturday; and ii. not on Sundays or Public Holidays.
4) All	Acceptance, processing, storage and removal off site	a) All activities carried out at the premises must comply with the *Environmental Protection (Kwinana) (Atmospheric Wastes) Policy 1999* and the *Environmental Protection (Kwinana)(Atmospheric Wastes) Regulations 1992.*

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
		b) Ensure no pooling or ponding occurs within the storage area and any leachates drain freely to the lined containment sump. c) All contaminated stormwater or leachate to be captured within the lined containment sump.

5. The Licence Holder must ensure that any waste that does not conform to the waste acceptance criteria in Table 1 due to asbestos content, is covered or bagged and kept within a clearly identified, labelled, segregated and secure container prior to being removed off site to an appropriate authorised facility, within 48 hours.

6. The Licence Holder must advise all source material providers that asbestos or potentially asbestos contaminated material (ACM) is not accepted at the Premises.

7. The Licence Holder must include a 'no asbestos' clause in all contracts with material sources.

8. The Licence Holder must maintain a clearly visible sign saying 'No Asbestos' at the entry to the Premises.

9. The Licence Holder must only accept waste onto the Premises for storage, sorting or crushing that is Inert Waste Type 1 with a signed declaration from the supplier of the source material with each delivery that warrants that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.

10. The Licence Holder must visually inspect all loads of C&D material 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 3 (Classified Load).

11. Where the inspection confirms that material does contain asbestos or ACM, the Licence Holder must:
    (a) reject the waste material for acceptance;
    (b) maintain accurate records of all rejected loads on the Premises and the documentation must be made available to the department's officers upon request; and
    (c) record the details of the material source, material carrier, registration number of the vehicle and date of rejection.

12. The Licence Holder must maintain high risk classified loads in a damp state using appropriate dust suppression measures.

13. The Licence Holder must ensure that suspected high risk classified loads are isolated, kept damp and appropriately contained, and the Licence Holder must comply with the Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2002(2005)] and the Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992.

14. The Licence Holder must ensure that suspected high risk classified loads continue to be managed in accordance with the High-Risk Procedure as outlined Schedule 3.

15. The Licence Holder must, as a minimum maintain records of all accepted load inspections and of any accepted loads which have been determined as high risk classified loads.

16. The Licence Holder must continue to visually inspect material 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 Condition 11 of this Licence.

17. The Licence Holder must maintain material on the Premises in at least three separate stockpiles areas for unprocessed material, processed material tested for ACM and:
    (a) unprocessed material and processed material areas must be kept clearly separated at a minimum 3m distance;
    (b) processed material tested for ACM and processed material awaiting testing for ACM must be clearly separated by a minimum 3m 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 material, untested processed material and unprocessed material.

18. The Licence Holder must ensure that the asbestos content of any recycled output originating from construction and demolition waste does not exceed the contamination limits specified in Table 4.

Table 4: Recycled output contamination limits

Waste	Quantity Limit	Limit	Method
Recycled drainage rock	Asbestos (in any form)	0.001% w/w	In accordance with the departments DWER Asbestos Guidelines.
Recycled sand			
Recycled road base			

19. The Licence Holder must ensure that testing of all finished products used in the construction of infrastructure on the Premises or supplied for re-use must be undertaken in accordance with the Product Testing Procedures as outlined in Schedule 3.

20. The Licence Holder must implement control measures to prevent infestations of pests, flies and vermin at the Premises.

Emissions and discharges

21. The Licence Holder must record and investigate the exceedance of any descriptive or numerical limit specified in any part of this Licence.

Fugitive emissions

22. The Licence Holder must not cause fugitive dust emissions greater than the limits listed in Table 5

Table 5: Fugitive emissions limits

Emission point reference	Parameter	Limit (including units)	Averaging period
Part of Lot 2129 on Plan 173137 (as shown in Schedule 1: Maps)	Particulates as PM_{10}	50 µg/m^3	24 hours

Note 1: As defined by the requirements of the *Environmental Protection (Kwinana) (Atmospheric Wastes) Regulations 1992* and *Air Quality Standards as part of the National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality (NEPM)*.

23. The Licence Holder must maintain and operate ambient air monitoring equipment at the premises during operation, in accordance with relevant standards.

Noise

24. The Licence Holder must only operate the following equipment for crushing and screening at the premises, as defined within Table 6.

Table 6: Equipment operation

Emission	Units	Equipment	Method
Noise	Operating equipment	1x truck; 1 x excavator; 3 x loaders; 1 x glass crusher; 1 x barrel heater; 2 x screens; 1 x light fraction blower; 1 x magnet for metal extraction; 1 x manual picking station; and associated conveyor system.	(a) No 'rock breaker' or 'jaw crusher' to be used at the premises at any given time. (b) Crusher and screening plant shall be operated between 7am and 5pm, Monday to Friday only. (c) All operating equipment fitted with noise attenuation (mitigation/ minimisation) measures.

Monitoring

25. The Licence Holder must ensure that:
    (a) all ambient air monitoring equipment is sited in accordance with AS/NZS 3580.1.1;
    (b) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1; and
    (c) 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.

26. The Licence Holder must record production or throughput data and any other process parameters relevant to any non-continuous or CEMS monitoring undertaken.

27. 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.

28. 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.

Fugitive emissions

29. The Licence Holder must ensure that all equipment used for the suppression or management of dust emissions (covers, sprinklers, sprayers, hoses, water trucks or carts) at the premises are maintained and operational at all times, during operational hours.

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

30. The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 7 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 7: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Frequency
Waste inputs	Clean fill; Inert Waste Type 1; Putrescible waste.	M^3 and calculated tonnes – a relevant conversion factor must be used to calculate tonnage	Each load arriving at the premises.
Waste outputs	Waste type as defined in the *Landfill Definitions.*		Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises.

Ambient environmental monitoring

The Licence Holder must undertake the monitoring in

31. Table 8 according to the specifications in that table and record and investigate results that do not meet any limit specified.

Table 8: Monitoring of ambient air quality

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Emission level[2] (including unit)	Method / frequency	Specified action

and location				
Along the western & southern boundary of the premises (See Schedule 1: Maps)	Particulates as PM_{10}	24 hour average > 50 µg/m^3	AS/NZS 3580 or AS/NZS 2985 6 times per year, evenly spaced between September to May	(a) Assess the operational effectiveness of dust management measures on the premises and if required undertake improvements where required; (b) Cease all activities causing visible dust lift off until activity causing emission has been rectified.
Along western boundary of the premises (See Schedule 1: Maps)	Asbestos Fibre (Mixed fibre)	24 hour average > 0.01 fibre/ mL	NOHSC: 3003 6 times per year, evenly spaced between September to May	(a) Verify Asbestos fibre in sample; (b) Assess the operational effectiveness of dust mitigation measures and undertake improvements where required.

Note 2: Particulate units are referenced to STP dry.

Information

Records

32. All information and records required by the Licence must:
    (a) be legible;
    (b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval;
    (c) except for records listed in 4.1.1(d) be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the Licence or any subsequent licence; and
    (d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the Licence and any subsequent licence:
        (i) off-site environmental effects; or
        (ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.

33. The Licence Holder must complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the Licence Holder has complied with the conditions of the Licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the Act for the Premises for the previous annual period.

34. The Licence Holder must:
    (a) implement a complaints management system that must record the following information (if known or provided) about complaints received at the Premises concerning any environmental impact of the activities undertaken at the Premises:

(i) name and address of the complainants (if consented);
(ii) date and time of complaint;
(iii) date and time of alleged incident;
(iv) alleged source of the incident;
(v) general description of the alleged incident, including any environmental or health impacts reported by the complainant;
(vi) wind direction, wind speed and temperature at time of alleged incident;
(vii) likely source of the alleged incident; and
(viii) actions taken by the Licence Holder to address the complaint, including the outcome of any investigation(s) and action(s) to verify any impacts.

(b) complete an annual analysis and review of complaints recorded under 4.1.3(a) to identify any common factors and root cause of complaints and proposals to address these.

Reporting

35. The Licence Holder must submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report within 30 calendar days after the end of the annual period (30 November). The report must contain the information listed in Table 9 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 9: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form
-	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	None specified
Condition 4	Summary of Waste processing	
Condition 18 and 19	Summary of recycled output sampling and testing	
Condition 27	Summary of calibration testing	
Condition 30	Summary of Monitoring of inputs and outputs	
Condition 31	Summary of ambient air quality	
Condition 33	Annual Audit Compliance Report	As available on the department's website at https://www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/licences-and-works-approvals/publications
Condition 34	Complaints summary	None specified

36. The Licence Holder must ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains:
(a) any relevant process, production or operational data recorded; and
(b) an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits.

37. The Licence Holder must submit the information in Table 10 to the CEO according to the specifications in that table.

Table 10: Non-annual reporting requirements

Condition / table	Parameter	Reporting period	Reporting date	Format or form

			(after end of the reporting period)	
-	Copies of original monitoring reports submitted to the Licence Holder by third parties	Not Applicable	Within 14 days of the CEO's request or made available at any inspection of the premises	As received by the Licence Holder from third parties
Condition 2 and 5	Record of any non-confirming waste types	Not applicable	To be made available at any inspection of the premises	As recorded by the Licence Holder

38. Licence Holder must ensure that the parameters listed in Table 11 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

Table 11: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	**Parameter**	**Notification requirement[3]**	**Format or form[4]**
-	Breach of any limit specified in the Licence	Part A: As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day. Part B: As soon as practicable	N1
-	Discharge or removal of leachates from the ASS treatment area	As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day.	None specified

Note 3: Notification requirements in the Licence does not negate the requirement of the Licence Holder to comply with s72 of the EP Act.
Note 4: N1 Form is attached in Schedule 2 of this Licence.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 122 have the meanings defined.

Table 12: Definitions

Term	Definition
CAN	Australian Company Number
ACM	means Asbestos Containing Material
Acceptance criteria	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions
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 November until 31 October of the immediately following year.
ASS	means Acid Sulfate Soils.
AS/NZS 2985	means the Australian Standard AS 2985 Workplace atmospheres – Method for sampling and gravimetric determination of respirable dust, as amended from time to time
AS/NZS 3580	means the Australian Standard series AS 3580 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air and includes all related/ relevant methods for use in the sampling and analysis of ambient air parameters, as amended from time to time
AS/NZS 3580.1.1	means the Australian Standard AS 3580.1.1 *Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide to siting air monitoring equipment*
AS/NZS 2031	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 2031 *Selection of containers and preservation of water samples for microbiological analysis*
AS/NZS 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/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters
Asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
Averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained

Term	Definition
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
Classified load	means any load that has been identified as containing asbestos or ACM
Clean fill	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions
Construction and demolition waste	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions
Conversion Factor	means the applicable default bulk density listed in Appendix B Table 2 of the Western Australian Government Gazette No. 91 8 June 2020, (and as amended); or CEON-WARR-Regulations-18D-liable-recyclers.pdf (der.wa.gov.au)
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
DWER Asbestos Guidelines	means the document titled "*Guideline: Managing Asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities, April 2021 (and as amended from time to time*", published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
Discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Emergency event	Means a 1-in-10 year, 72 hour rainfall event.
Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)

Term	Definition
Hardstand	Means a paved, lined, or compacted laydown or storage area. Concrete hardstands must form a base surface with a permeability of ≤ $1x10^{-9}$ m/s. Other hardstand specifications are listed in conditions of this licence.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
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 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.
m	means metre
m^3	means cubic meters.
NOHSC:3003	means the document titled *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC:3003(2005)]*, published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, April 2005, as amended from time to time.
Non-conforming waste types	means any and/or all waste types that are not Inert Waste Type 1 – construction and demolition waste or ASS.
PM_{10}	means particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less or equal to 10 µm.
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises maps (Figure 1 and 2) in Schedule 1 and (Table 13) of Schedule 2 of this Licence.
Prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Putrescible waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
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
Spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at

Term	Definition
	which the sample is taken.
STP	Standard Temperature and Pressure.
µm	Micrometre or micron.
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.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

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

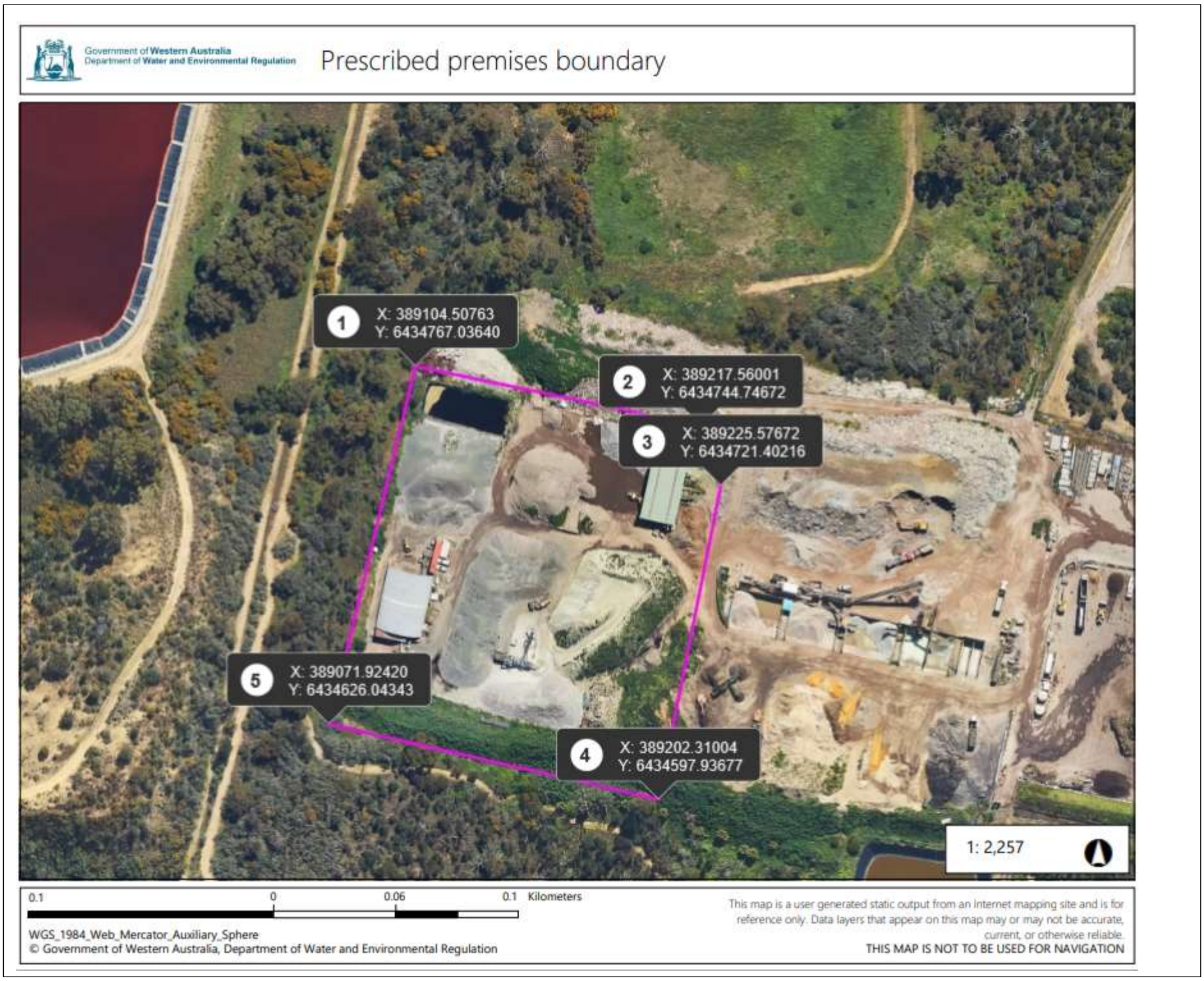

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises layout

The layout of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below (2).

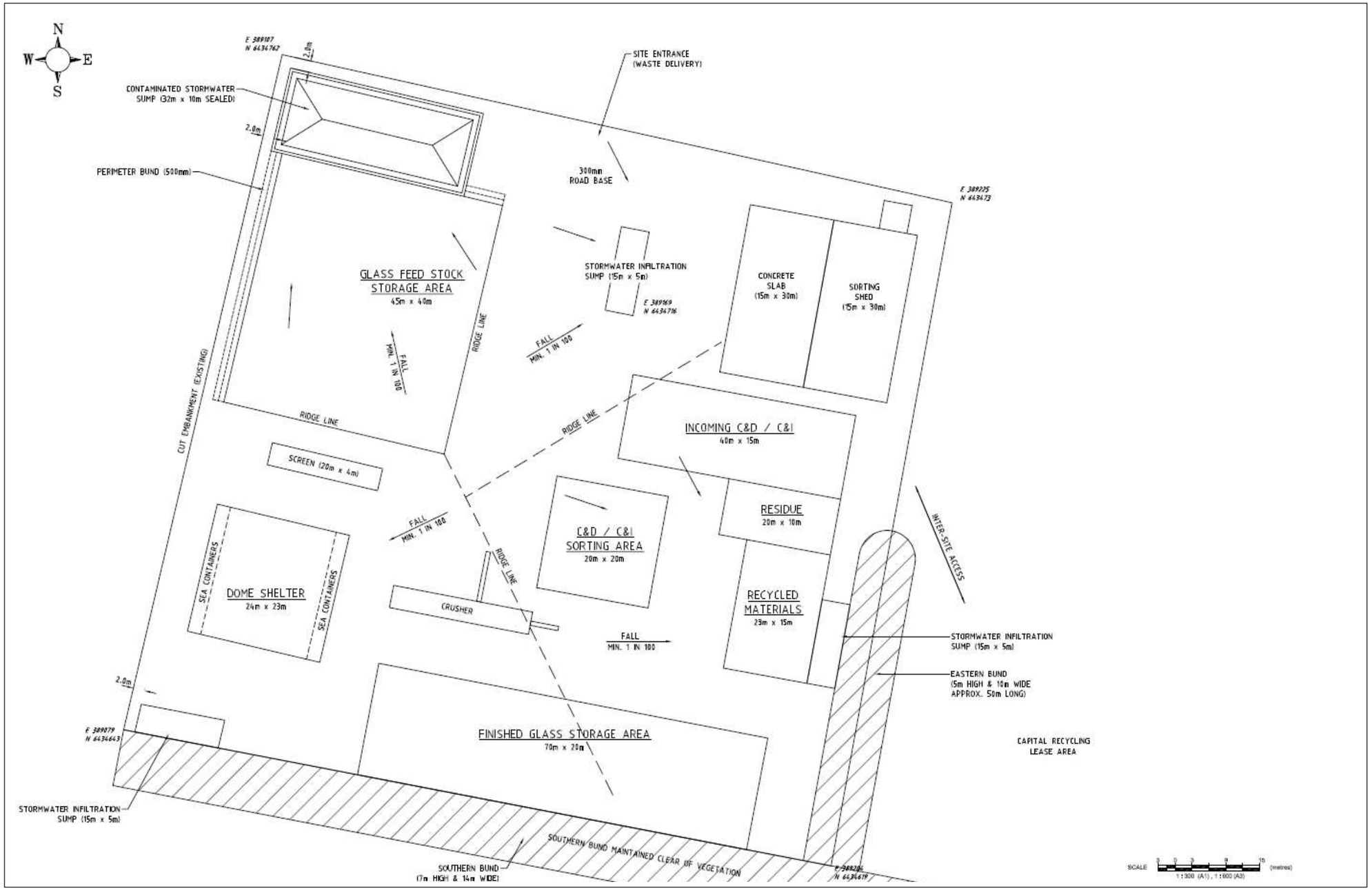

Figure 2: Layout of the premises infrastructure and equipment

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 13.

Table 13: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94), Zone 50

Point	Easting	Northing
1	389104.64	6434767.15
2	389217.57	6434744.74
3	389225.53	6434721.33
4	389202.27	6434597.99
5	389072.02	6434626.32

Schedule 2: Forms

Licence:	Licence holder:
Form: N1	Date of breach:

Notification of detection of the breach of a limit.

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.

Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

Part A

Licence number	
Name of operator	
Location of premises	
Time and date of the detection	

Notification requirements for the breach of a limit	
Emission point reference/source	
Parameter(s)	
Limit	
Measured value	
Date and time of monitoring	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission	

Part B

Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment which has been or may be caused by the emission.	
The dates of any previous N1 notifications for the Premises in the preceding 24 months.	

Name	
Post	
Signature on behalf of licence holder	
Date	

Schedule 3:

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 14 below.

Table 14: Risk classification matrix

	TYPE OF LOAD		
MATERIAL TYPE	**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 m^3 of product.

Conveyor sampling

- Sampling of road base and screened sand products must occur at a minimum rate of 1 sample per 70 m^3 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 m^3) 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 section 4.1.7 of Department of Health (DoH), 2009, *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 m^2 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 cm^3 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)