Licence

Licence number	L9158/2018/1
Licence holder	Brajkovich Demolition and Salvage Pty Ltd
ACN	11 556 167
Registered business address	281 Newcastle Street NORTHBRIDGE WA 6003
DWER file number	DER2018/000325-1
Duration	16/11/2018 to 15/11/2025
Date of amendment	15 September 2023
Premises details	Brajkovich Demolition and Salvage Pty Ltd 958 Rockingham Road HENDERSON WA 6166 Legal description – Part Lot 1 on Diagram 17998 As defined by the Premises maps and coordinates in Schedule 1

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**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.	100 000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62: Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use, other than in the course of operating — (a) a refund point (as defined in the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* section 47C(1)) (a ***refund point***); or (b) facility or other place (an ***aggregation point***) for the aggregation of containers that have been returned to refund points until those containers are accepted for processing or disposal.	

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 15 September 2023, by:

Marko Pasalich

Digitally signed by Marko Pasalich
Date: 2023.09.15 13:38:03 +08'00'

A/MANGER 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
16/11/2018	L9158/2018/1	Replacement licence granted for licence L8461/2012/2 that ceased to have effect on 6 July 2018
16/05/2022	L9158/2018/1	Notice of amendment of licence reporting requirements
13/09/2023	L9158/2018/1	Department initiated licence amendment regarding the risk from dust and potential for impacts from asbestos contamination Incorporated and supersedes notice of amendment dated 16 May 2022 for annual reporting purposes.

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:

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
1)	Perimeter bunds	a) Maintained at a height of 7 m b) Hydro-mulched and seeded to prevent windblown dust	Location in accordance with Schedule 1, Figure 1
2)	Screening and crushing plant	a) Emissions of dust must be supressed and prevented. b) Crushers must only operate when sprinklers are operating. c) Screeners must only operate when water sprays are operating. d) Water spray focused on exit points of screener to limit dust generation e) Must be in good working order.	Crusher and screener location in Schedule 1 Figure 1.
3)	Mobile wheel wash	a) Capable of removing sediment from the wheels of trucks and vehicles leaving the premises.	Within the prescribed premises boundary as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 1.
4)	Reticulated dust suppression system	a) A moveable piping network of reticulated sprinklers capable of applying water to effectively suppress dust from all waste and product stockpiles must be maintained in good working order. b) An adequate water supply must be available at all times.	
5)	Water tank 250kL capacity	a) Water supply must be available at all times to be pumped from the tank to the reticulated sprinkler network.	
6)	Water cart	a) Used to dampen haul roads throughout the site to prevent dust lift-off. b) Fitted with a fire hose to control dust in areas not covered by the reticulated dust suppression system and for fire-fighting in the event of a fire.	
7)	Signage	a) Must have clear visible signage specifying “No Asbestos” at all entries to the premises.	
8)	Vehicles	a) Must not drive above 10 km/hr within the premises b) Maintained in good working order	

Site infrastructure and equipment		Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
9)	Aerosol Monitors	a) Must be able to measure aerosol concentrations corresponding to PM_{10} size fractions b) Must have a short-term exposure limit (STEL) alarm setpoint c) Must have manual and programmable data logging functions d) Must have a minimum aerosol concentration range of 0.001 to 150 mg/m^3 e) Must be calibrated as per manufacturer's instructions; and f) maintained so as to provide valid data for: i) greater than 90% of the measurement intervals in every calendar month, and ii) greater than 95% of the measurement intervals over any 12 consecutive calendar months.	Location in accordance with Schedule 1, Figure 1
10)	Weather Station	a) Capable of monitoring wind speed and wind direction b) Maintained and operated in accordance with AS 3580.1.1:2016 and AS 3580.14-2014. c) Calibrated as per manufacturer's instructions, with records of calibration retained on the premises, and maintained so as to provide valid data for: i) greater than 90% of the measurement intervals in every calendar month, and ii) greater than 95% of the measurement intervals over any 12 consecutive calendar months.	Incorporated into one of the aerosol monitors
11)	Designated Quarantined Storage Area	a) Must comprise of a pad of low permeability ($1x10^{-9}$) or a sealed bottom container designed to temporarily hold non-conforming waste and to prevent the release to the environment of any emissions that may arise from the waste; b) Must be signed and marked Designated Quarantined Storage Area Only; and c) A 5 m wide buffer must be maintained around the Designated Quarantined Storage Area.	Location in accordance with Schedule 1, Figure 1
12)	Stockpile height markers	a) Height markers must be installed and maintained adjacent to all stockpiles that provide a clear visual reference to the relevant stockpile height restrictions in Condition 22; and b) Each height marker must clearly indicate the relevant numerical limit for the adjacent stockpile.	Within the prescribed premises boundary as depicted in Schedule 1, Figure 1.

Asbestos management plan

2. The licence holder must, by 14 December 2023, prepare, and implement an Asbestos Management Plan (AMP), and thereafter maintain the AMP, 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;

iii) emission management; and

iv) monitoring; and

v) recycled products generated from construction and demolition waste;

(b) operating procedures and management practices to mitigate the risks from asbestos or ACM at each stage of operations as set out it 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 asbestos is detected at the premises or within products;

(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 onto the premises waste of a type that:

(a) does not exceed the rate at which that waste is received; and

(b) meets the relevant acceptance specification,

as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance criteria

Waste type	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification
Inert Waste Type 1 – Construction and demolition waste	100,000 tonnes per annual period	a) Material comprising bricks, concrete, and other inert waste type 1 material and associated unavoidable small quantities of paper, plastics, glass, metal and timber resulting from: i) the demolition, erection, construction, refurbishment or alteration of buildings; or

		ii) the construction, repair or alteration of infrastructure-type developments such as roads, bridges, dams, tunnels, railways and airports; b) Must not be mixed with any other type of waste (specifically putrescible waste such as green and food waste); and c) Must not contain any visible asbestos, ACM, chemically treated timber or PFAS.

4. Where the licence holder identifies that a waste load arriving at the premises contains asbestos and/or ACM, the licence holder must treat that entire load as though it did not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 3.

5. The licence holder must obtain a signed declaration from the supplier of the waste 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; and

v) date of delivery;

(b) sets out the quantity being delivered; and

(c) declares that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.

6. The licence holder must ensure that a trained person in accordance with Condition 34:

(a) visually inspects all loads of 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 of waste that will be accepted as either a ‘low risk load’ or a ‘high risk load’, in accordance with the risk classification procedure provided in Schedule 3;

7. Where the licence holder identifies that waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 3, the licence holder must:

(a) record 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; and

v) date that the waste load was rejected;

and

(b) reject the waste and have it removed from the premises by the waste supplier’s delivery vehicle;

or

(c) where the waste supplier cannot immediately remove the waste in the delivery vehicle, it is stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility within fourteen (14) calendar days of receipt.

8. Where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 3 because it contains, or is suspected to contain, asbestos or ACM, the licence holder must ensure that the actions specified in condition 7 are implemented in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) If the waste is to be immediately rejected, it is wet down prior to reloading it into the delivery vehicle; or

(b) If the waste is to be temporarily stored in a quarantined storage area or container, it is wrapped or otherwise contained in a manner that prevents release of asbestos fibres and clearly labelled before being placed in the quarantined storage area or container.

Waste processing

9. The licence holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 3 are only subjected to the corresponding process(es), subject to the corresponding process limits and/or specifications.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
Inert Waste Type 1 – Construction and demolition waste	Receipt, handling, processing (including crushing and screening) and storage of waste and products prior to removal from the premises	a) All waste must be: i) processed into a product; or ii) managed as a waste. b) no more than 100,000 tonnes of waste per annual period may be processed. c) all accepted waste loads must be isolated from all other wastes and products to be inspected for asbestos or ACM. d) the Licence Holder must not receive, handle or process waste or products when water for dust suppression is not available. e) where asbestos or ACM is detected in a stockpile, that stockpile must not be blended with waste, materials and/ or products until the stockpile is certified as being free of asbestos and ACM in accordance with condition 13. f) all waste processes must cease if winds at the premises exceed 12.9 m/s, as measured in accordance with condition 30.

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
Non-conforming waste (including residual waste)		a) Must be stored in the Designated Quarantine Storage Area shown in Schedule 1, Figure 1, in no more than two stockpiles. b) The stockpiles must not exceed the following maximum dimensions: i) 10 m in length ii) 5 m in width; and iii) 5 m in height; and c) Each stockpile must have a minimum separation distance of 15 m from all other stockpiles containing combustible waste materials (stockpiles of construction and demolition waste that have been sorted to remove residual wastes are excluded from this requirement).

Waste load inspection

10. The licence holder must ensure water is routinely applied to each load of waste entering the premises, to ensure all loads are wetted prior to unloading, and maintained in a damp state throughout the inspection process.

11. Upon acceptance of the waste, the licence holder must direct each load classified in accordance with Condition 6 to an unloading area designed and constructed to ensure the classified load will not mix with other waste prior to further inspection in accordance with Condition 12.

12. The licence holder must:

(a) visually inspect each 'low risk load' while the material is being unloaded, and continue to do so at all stages of the storage, sorting, and screening process, to determine whether any asbestos and/or ACM can be identified;
(b) where asbestos and/or ACM is suspected or identified in a 'low risk load', reclassify that load as a 'high risk load'; and
(c) visually inspect and handle each 'high risk load' in accordance with the procedure provided in Schedule 4: High risk load procedure.

13. The licence holder must continue to visually inspect waste at the premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and screening process. Suspected asbestos or ACM identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule 4.

14. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all loads that have been inspected in accordance with Conditions 12 and 13 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.

Waste and output storage

15. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) materials on the premises are maintained in at least three separate stockpiles for unprocessed waste, products tested for asbestos or ACM, and processed waste awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM;

(b) unprocessed waste is kept clearly separated from tested products and processed waste awaiting testing, by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile; and

(c) products tested for asbestos or ACM and processed waste awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM are clearly separated by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile; and

(d) clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested products, processed waste awaiting testing, and unprocessed waste.

16. The licence holder must ensure that residual wastes generated during processing are:

(a) collected and stored in a container or designated area; and

(b) removed to appropriately authorised facility within four weeks of receipt.

Emissions and discharges

Dust emissions

17. The licence holder must maintain an adequate water supply to the following plant and equipment to facilitate dust suppression:

(a) reticulated sprinkler system;

(b) fixed water sprays on screeners and stackers; and

(c) water cart.

18. The licence holder must ensure that all stockpiles are maintained in a damp state to prevent dust lift off.

19. The licence holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from the processes set out in condition 9 discharges across the boundary of the premises.

20. The licence holder shall ensure that, in the event that visible dust is being discharged beyond the boundary of the premises, all operations on the premises except for dust suppression operations, must cease.

21. The licence holder must regularly wet down unsealed roads and trafficable areas to prevent dust lift-off.

22. The licence holder must ensure that waste and product stockpiles do not exceed RL 22 m at any point from the base of the stockpile or exceed 7m in height above the site bunding.

23. The licence holder must ensure that all wastes and products removed from the premises are maintained in a damp state or otherwise contained to prevent and mitigate emissions of dust.

24. The licence holder must, in the event of dust emissions for the parameter in Table 4, exceeding the corresponding trigger level specified in Table 4, when monitored in accordance with condition 29, undertake the corresponding management actions in Table 4.

Table 4: Management actions required in the event of PM_{10} trigger value exceedance

Monitoring location	Parameter	Trigger level	Management action
As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 4 (Dust monitor locations)	PM_{10}	450 µg/m^3 or more over a 15 minute rolling average	i) A sprinkler reticulation network is automatically activated on the premises; and ii) The sprinkler reticulation network continues to operate until dust levels are below the trigger level.

25. The licence holder must submit to the CEO a written report within 5 business days of an exceedance where ambient concentrations:

(a) at the monitoring location listed in Table 4; and

(b) for the corresponding parameter;

(c) exceed the corresponding trigger value,

when monitored in accordance with condition 29.

26. The licence holder must include the following information in the report referred to in condition 25 in relation to any exceedances of any of the trigger values identified in that condition:

(a) the nature, volume, and characteristics of the emissions or ambient concentrations exceedance;

(b) the time and date when the exceedance occurred;

(c) whether any environmental impact occurred as a result of the exceedance and, if so, what that impact was and where the impact occurred;

(d) the details of the management action(s) taken pursuant with condition 24 in response to the exceedance;

(e) the details and result of any investigation undertaken into the cause of the exceedance; and

(f) the details of any action or specified measures that have been taken, or will be taken, to prevent the exceedance occurring again and for the purpose of minimising the likelihood of pollution or environmental harm.

Stormwater emissions

27. The licence holder must ensure that stormwater that has come into contact with wastes or products is retained on the premises.

Monitoring

Waste input and output monitoring

28. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste and products accepted onto and removed from the premises, for each waste/product type listed in Table 5, according to the parameters and in the corresponding unit for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Waste and recycled material accepted onto and removed from the premises

Waste/product type	Parameters	Unit	Time period
Waste types accepted	a) All waste types, defined by the waste type in Condition 3, Table 2, accepted at the premises	Tonnes as measured by certified load scales OR m^3 and calculated tonnes – a relevant conversion factor must be used to calculate tonnage	Each load accepted at the Premises
Waste types rejected (prior to being accepted)	a) All waste types rejected from the premises in accordance with conditions 3, 4 and/or 7, as defined by the waste type in the landfill definitions		Each load removed or rejected from the Premises
Waste type outputs (after being accepted)	a) All waste types removed from the premises, as defined by the waste type in the landfill definitions b) Identify any waste types removed due to the presence of asbestos or ACM.		
Product outputs	a) All product outputs removed from the premises		

Particulate Matter Emission monitoring

29. The licence holder must monitor dust emissions from the premises in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 6 and record the results of all such monitoring.

Table 6: Monitoring of dust emissions from the premises

Parameter	Unit	Monitoring locations	Frequency	Averaging period	Equipment/Method
PM_{10} (Particulate Matter <10 µm)	µg/m^3	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 1 (Dust monitor locations)	Continuous	15 minutes rolling average	Use of aerosol monitors meeting the requirements of condition 1

Ambient environmental monitoring

30. The licence holder must monitor the air conditions at the premises in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 7 and record the results of all such monitoring.

Table 7: Monitoring of ambient meteorological conditions

Parameter	Unit	Monitoring location(s)	Frequency	Averaging period	Method
Wind speed	m/s	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 4 (Dust monitor locations)	Continuous	15 minutes rolling average	AS 3580.9.6:2015
Wind direction	degrees				
Wind direction (standard deviation)					

Recycled product monitoring for asbestos contamination

31. The licence holder must ensure that testing of all recycled products generated from construction and demolition waste is undertaken in accordance with the product testing procedures specified in Schedule 5.

32. The licence holder must ensure that recycled products generated from construction and demolition waste are only supplied to customers or used in the construction of infrastructure on the premises if they have been tested in accordance with condition 31 and must not exceed the product specification of 0.001% asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for asbestos content (in any form) within any recycled products.

33. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all asbestos product testing undertaken in accordance with condition 31, including:

(a) findings from the visual inspection of product stockpiles;

(b) details of the field and laboratory sample sizes;

(c) a statement of limit of detection of the laboratory 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 product specification.

Staff training and competency

34. The licence holder must ensure personnel involved with the handling, processing, inspection and sampling of waste on the premises undergo training when commencing a role at the premises and refresher training at least every two years following the initial training.

35. The training pursuant to condition 34 must cover:

(a) the health hazards associated with asbestos;

(b) the controls used to minimise dust emissions and exposure to asbestos dust;

(c) how to visually inspect waste and recognise different types of asbestos and ACM;

(d) procedures relevant to the person's role, such as processes for rejecting loads, classifying loads, unloading and inspecting low risk and high risk loads, segregating and storing asbestos and ACM, recycled product quality monitoring and sampling, and recordkeeping; and

(e) the requirements specified in the conditions of this licence, the Asbestos Management Plan and the DWER Asbestos Guidelines.

Records and reporting

36. 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 location from which the complaint arose (if known);

(d) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

(e) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint; and

(f) the wind direction and temperature at the time of complaint;

37. The licence holder must retain the services of a suitably qualified and independent person to:

(a) undertake a process audit of compliance with the conditions of this licence, the Asbestos Management Plan and the DWER Asbestos Guidelines during the preceding annual period; and

(b) prepare and submit to the licence holder by no later than 31 July in each year an annual Process Audit Report in accordance with condition 38.

38. A Process Audit Report pursuant to condition 37 must include:

(a) an assessment of the following during the preceding annual period:

(i) compliance with the conditions of this licence, the Asbestos Management Plan and the DWER Asbestos Guidelines;

(ii) the effectiveness and implementation of pre-acceptance, acceptance, classification, unloading, inspection, sampling and testing procedures;

(iii) the effectiveness and results of product testing, including interpretation of results;

(iv) the effectiveness of staff training, including their ability to recognise asbestos or ACM;

(v) the adequacy of recordkeeping practices; and

(vi) the effectiveness of the Asbestos Management Plan and degree to which it reflects site operations, and

(b) a summary of the qualifications and experience of the suitably qualified and independent person.

39. 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 no later than 31 August each year.

40. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 8 for the preceding annual period, and

(b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by 31 August each year.

Table 8: Environmental reporting requirements

Conditions	Requirements
N/A	A summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incidents that occurred during the annual period and any related action taken.
7	A summary of any rejected loads during the annual period

7 and 8	A summary of any loads that were inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos or ACM.
6	A summary of the effectiveness of the inspection and classification requirements in preventing asbestos and ACM from entering the premises.
24 and 29	A summary of the dust emission monitoring undertaken for each annual period that includes the following: i) The total number of PM10 trigger level exceedances; ii) Dates of exceedances; and iii) Compliance with the management actions required for each exceedance.
28	A summary of input and output monitoring for each annual period that includes the following information: i) The total volume and waste types accepted. ii) The total volume and waste types rejected prior to being accepted, including the details and management of the waste required under conditions 7. iii) The total volume and waste type outputs after being accepted. iv) The total volume of product outputs removed from the premises. v) The total volume of waste and products remaining at the premises.
31	A summary of all product monitoring results that includes the following information: i) The total number of samples collected; ii) The number of samples that conformed to the product specification; iii) The number of samples that did not conform to the product specification; iv) The outcome of each investigation and actions taken to address any processed waste stockpiles that did not conform to the product specification; and v) Field sampling records and laboratory certificates for any samples that did not conform to the product specification.
36	A summary of each complaint received that includes the information required to be recorded by the condition.
37	A complete copy of the Process Audit Report. A summary of improvement strategies identified to address the findings of the Process Audit Report and a summary of any related revisions to the Asbestos Management Plan.

41. 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) all waste loads rejected from the premises;

(c) 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;

(d) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with conditions 1 and 9 of this licence;

(e) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 28, 29 and 30 of this licence; and

(f) receipts for the sale and/ or disposal of all material leaving the premises

(g) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with condition 31 of this licence, including:

(i) details of the sample size;
(ii) a statement of limit of detection of the analysis;
(iii) results in relation to asbestos detected (positive result exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;
(iv) a description of any asbestos detected; and
(v) an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected;

(h) training, qualifications and experience of site personnel in accordance with conditions 34 and 35, such as records of in-house training courses or external accredited training courses; and

(i) complaints received under condition 36 of this licence.

42. The books specified under condition 41 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.

Definitions

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

Table 9: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACM	means bonded asbestos containing material and has the meaning defined in the *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia* published by the Department of Health.
ACN	Australian Company Number
AF	means asbestos fines and has the meaning defined in the *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia* published by the Department of Health.
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 June until 31 May of the immediately following year.
appropriately authorised facility	means a facility which holds approval under the EP Act for the acceptance of the relevant waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions.

Term	Definition
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.
AS 3580.1.1:2016	means Australian Standard 3580.1.1:2016 methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide to siting air monitoring equipment.
AS 3580.9.6:2015	means Australian Standard 3580.9.6:2015 methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet – Gravimetric method
AS 3580.14:2014	means Australian Standard 3580.14:2014 methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Meteorological monitoring for ambient air quality monitoring applications
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 a load that has been classified based on the risk of waste materials containing asbestos in accordance with the risk classification procedure provided in Schedule 3.
construction and demolition waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
conversion factor	means the default bulk densities listed in Appendix B Table 2 of the Western Australian Government Gazette No. 97, 28 June 2019.
Damp	means the material is sufficiently moist to minimise dust when processed and stored
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.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

Term	Definition
DWER Asbestos Guidelines	means the document titled *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*, published by the Department as amended from time to time.
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)
FA	means fibrous asbestos and has the meaning defined in the *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia* published by the Department of Health
high risk load	refers to loads classified as “high risk” in accordance with the DWER Asbestos Guidelines risk classification matrix included in Schedule 3 to this licence.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* published by the Department 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.
low risk load	refers to loads classified as “low risk” in accordance with the DWER Asbestos Guidelines risk classification matrix included in Schedule 3 to this licence.
non-conforming waste	means waste types that do not meet the waste acceptance requirements of condition 3 and includes residual waste.
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 (Figure 1 in Schedule 1 to this licence.)
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Product	means bricks, concrete, masonry material, sand and Clean Fill which have undergone processing via crushing and/or screening to create a fit-for purpose recycled product which has been tested and conforms to the product specification in this licence

Term	Definition
Quarantined storage area or container	means a designated storage area or container that is: • clearly labelled; • separated and isolated from other waste storage and processing areas; and • designed to contain all non-conforming waste and prevent and mitigate the release to the environment of emissions that may arise from the waste; and where that waste contains asbestos or ACM, meets the requirements under Part 3, Division 6 of the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*.
residual wastes	means physical contaminants such as timber, glass, plastic, metals, paper and cardboard and any other waste that has been screened or otherwise removed during the processing of construction and demolition waste.
Special Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
suitably qualified and independent person	means a person who: (a) holds a tertiary qualification in occupational health and safety, industrial hygiene, science, building construction, or environmental health; (b) has a minimum of three years of relevant industry experience such as working on managing asbestos risks in the waste industry or contaminated site assessment; and (c) is employed by an independent third party external to the licence holder's business.
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).

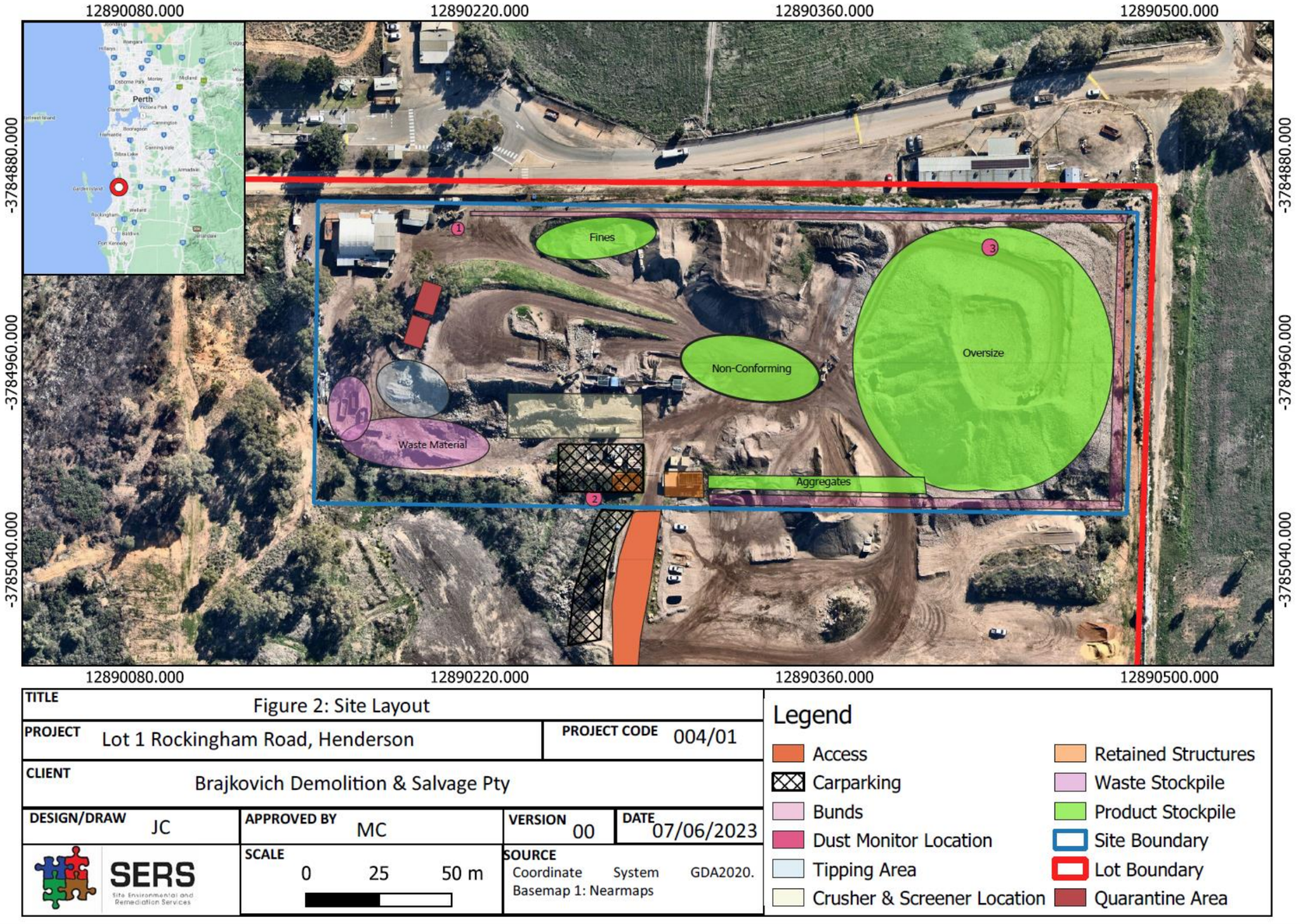

Figure 1: Brajkovich Demolition and Salvage Henderson map of the boundary of the prescribed premises (red line) and site layout (source: SERS 2022d).

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table .

Table 10: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA2020)

Easting	Northing
115.79411	-32.16427
115.79411	-32.16518
115.79717	-32.16427
115.79717	-32.16518

Schedule 3: Asbestos 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 11 below.

Table 11: 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’.

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 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 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

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.

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 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.