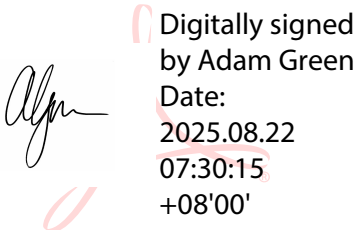
| | |
|---|---|
| **Licence number** | L9064/2017/2 |
| **Licence holder** | P.M.R. Quarries Pty Ltd (trading as WA Limestone) |
| **ACN** | 008 866 448 |
| **Registered business address** | 401 Spearwood Avenue<br>BIBRA LAKE 6163 WA |
| **DWER Instrument Number** | INS-0003039 |
| **Duration** | 25/08/2025 to 24/08/2045 |
| **Date of issue** | 22/08/2025 |
| **Premises details** | Baldivis Pit<br>Kerosene Lane,<br>BALDIVIS WA 6171<br>Legal description -<br>Part of Lot 800 on Deposited Plan 72839<br>Certificate of Title Volume 2804 Folio 796<br>As defined by the premises boundary coordinates in Schedule 2. |

| **Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)** | **Assessed production / design capacity** |
|---|---|
| Category 12: Screening etc. of material: premises (other than premises within category 5 or 8) on which material extracted from the ground is screened, washed, crushed, ground, milled, sized or separated. | 500,000 tonnes per annual period |
| 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 reuse. | 100,000 tonnes per annual period |
| Category 63: Class I inert landfill site: premises (other than clean fill premises) on which waste of a type permitted for disposal for this category of prescribed premises, in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996*, is accepted for burial. | 100,000 tonnes per annual period |

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 22 August 2025, by:




Adam Green
A/MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES

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

# Licence history

| Date | Reference number | Summary of changes |
|---|---|---|
| 06/07/2009 | L8355/2009/1: | New licence |
| 26/06/2014 | L8355/2009/2 | Licence reissue |
| 13/11/2014 | L8355/2009/1: | Licence amendment |
| 11/06/2015 | W5824/2015/1 | Works approval |
| 08/12/2017 | L9064/2017/1 | New Licence as a result of the splitting of the prescribed premises area under L8355/2009/2, with the inclusion of additional categories. |
| 22/08/2025 | L9064/2017/2 | Licence renewal granted – APP-0029098 |

# 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 |
|---|---|
| Operation of premises infrastructure/ equipment including;<br>• Screening / processing plant<br>• Mobile crushing plant<br>• Screens, stackers and conveyors<br>• Rock breaker<br>• Mobile plant (loaders, bull dozers, excavators, trucks | (a) A minimum separation distance of 200 m must be maintained between processing equipment operations and sensitive residential receptors as depicted in Figure 2, Schedule 1.<br>(b) All loaded trucks entering and leaving the premises must be covered. |
| Security and signage | (a) Maintain the 1.8 m diamond mesh fencing along the perimeter of the premises boundary.<br>(b) Signage must be located at all entry points to the premises that stipulate the types of waste accepted to the premises.<br>(c) All entry/ exit points must include lockable gates when premises is not manned.<br>(d) maintain a clearly visible sign specifying 'No Asbestos' at the entry to the premises. |
| Water cart/truck | (a) must maintain an operational water cart/truck with a storage capacity of at least 10,000L on the premises.<br>(b) Must be operated to ensure that roadways and all stockpiles remain wetted down.<br>(c) Must be operated to ensure targeted wetting occurs during tipping and when material handling such as reclaiming of waste from the stockpiles has the potential to generate fugitive dust. |
| Bore and storage tank and fill stand pipe | To allow fast fill of water truck/s. |
| Water sprayers/sprinklers on stockpiles | Sprayers/sprinklers must:<br>(a) Operate when visible dust is generated from stockpile surfaces on the Premises.<br>(b) Operate proactively subject to weather forecasting over a 24 hour period.<br>(c) be capable of wetting down the entire surface of all stockpiles on the Premises that are subject to dust lift-off.<br>(d) Spray reach and rate of flow of sprinklers must be sufficient to reach the top of all stockpiles specified above. |

| Site infrastructure and equipment | Operational requirement |
|---|---|
| | (e) Spray reach and rate of flow of sprinklers must be maintained in good working order. |
| Earthen bunds and vegetation buffers | (a) Earthen bunds must be a minimum of 3 m above pre-existing ground levels along the western, southern and eastern edge of the landfill area.<br>(b) Vegetation buffers are to be at least 40 m wide from Kerosene Lane and 20 m wide from the eastern and western boundaries.<br>(c) All earthen bunding and vegetation buffers must be maintained to assist in the management and mitigation of fugitive dust and noise emissions from the premises. |
| Hydrocarbon storage | (a) Refuelling of equipment or trucks must take place over an impermeable, bunded, hardstand surface with an enclosed sump that can capture any potential spills.<br>(b) Hydrocarbons must be stored with in accordance with AS 1940:2017 and AS 1692. |

## Asbestos Management Plan

**2.** The licence holder must develop, implement and maintain an Asbestos Management Plan that is consistent with the conditions of this licence and sets out in prescriptive detail:

(a) where asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) may be present on the premises at each stage of operations for:

(i) waste acceptance;

(ii) waste processing; and

(iii) recycled materials generated from construction and demolition waste,

(a) operating procedures and management practices to mitigate the risks from asbestos or ACM at each stage of operations as set out in condition 2(a);

(b) monitoring (including visual inspections), sampling and analysis to identify asbestos contamination at each stage of operations as set out in condition 2(a);

(c) actions to control any asbestos or ACM detected at each stage of operations as set out in condition 2(a);

(d) procedures for annually reviewing and revising the Asbestos Management Plan, and in response to any matters arising from compliance and process audits;

(e) procedures for responding to incidents or emergencies where any asbestos is detected at the premises or within recycled materials;

(f) 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

(g) 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 |
|---|---|---|
| Clean Fill | 100,000 tonnes per annual period | None specified |
| Inert Waste Type 1 (construction and demolition waste) | 100,000 tonnes per annual period | (a) Limited to construction and demolition waste;<br>(b) Must not contain PFAS, visible asbestos or ACM<br>(c) Tyres must not be accepted |

### Non-conforming waste

**4.** Where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 3, the licence holder must:

(a) reject the waste;

(b) 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;
(v) date that the waste load was rejected; and

(c) maintain accurate and auditable records of all waste loads rejected from the premises.

**5.** The licence holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 3, it is removed from the premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility within 21 days.

**6.** The licence holder must:

(a) visually inspect 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 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 a waste load 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.

## Acceptance and unloading inspection

**8.** Upon acceptance of waste the licence holder must direct each classified load to an unloading area designed and constructed to ensure the classified load will not mix with other waste prior to further inspection.

**9.** 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.

**10.** 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.

## Processing

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

**Table 3: Processing requirements**

| Material type | Process(es) | Process limits and/or specifications |
|---|---|---|
| Extracted limestone | Mechanical treatment via crushing and/or screening | Crushing, processing and compacting must not occur prior to 7:00 am on any given day, and must not be carried out on Sundays and Public Holidays. |
| Inert Waste Type 1 | Acceptance, handling and sorting | (a) Must be wet down prior to unloading and loading; and<br>(b) Must not contain any visible asbestos or ACM; and<br>(c) Must be stored in accordance with the requirements of Table 4; and<br>(d) Residual waste such as plastics, glass, metal and timber that are separated prior to mechanical treatment must be stored in accordance with the requirements of Table 4. |
| | Mechanical treatment via crushing and/or screening, to produce recycled materials | (a) Crushing, processing and compacting must not occur prior to 7:00 am on any given day, and must not be carried out on Sundays and Public Holidays;<br>(b) Must not process more than 100,000 tonnes of waste per annual period; |

| Material type | Process(es) | Process limits and/or specifications |
|---|---|---|
| | | (c) Must not contain any visible asbestos or ACM;<br>(d) Must be maintained in a damp state during mechanical treatment;<br>(e) Only bricks, concrete, masonry material, sand and Clean Fill must be subject to crushing processes;<br>(f) Residual waste such as plastics, glass, metal and timber that are separated during mechanical treatment must be stored in accordance with the requirements of Table 4. |
| | Acceptance and disposal by landfilling | (a) A minimum of 3 m separation distance from the landfill floor to the highest annual groundwater levels must be maintained at all times.<br>(b) All landfill works must only be carried out between the hours of 6:30 am to 5:00pm Mondays to Saturdays and not at all on Sundays or Public Holidays.<br>(c) Ensure windblown waste is collected from the landfill area and from the greater premises including, perimeter fencing, roads and vegetated areas on at least a monthly basis and returned to the tipping area or appropriately contained. |

**12.** The licence holder must ensure that the materials specified in are only stored:

(a) according to the corresponding storage specifications; and

(b) at the corresponding storage location,

(c) as set out in Table 4

**Table 4: Material storage requirements**

| Material | Storage specifications |
|---|---|
| Screened or crushed extracted limestone | (a) Stockpiles do not exceed 7 metres in height at any point from the base of the stockpile; and<br>(b) Stockpiles have a minimum distance of 1.5 metres separation from the base of each stockpile to the premises boundary at all times. |
| Inert Waste Type 1 | (c) Must be stored separately to recycled materials tested for asbestos or ACM and processed waste awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM, by a minimum of three (3) metre distance from the base of each stockpile; and<br>(d) Clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate unprocessed waste; and<br>(e) Must be stored in stockpiles that do not exceed 7 m in height at any point from the base of the stockpile. |
| Recycled materials | (a) Recycled materials tested for asbestos or ACM and processed waste awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM must be kept clearly separated from tested recycled materials by a minimum of three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile; and<br>(b) Clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested recycled material and processed waste awaiting testing; and<br>(c) Must be stored in stockpiles that do not exceed 7 m in height at any point from the base of the stockpile. |

## Dust management

**13.** The licence holder must take the specified actions in Table 5 when the corresponding specified parameters fall outside of the corresponding trigger levels.

**Table 5: Dust emissions trigger levels**

| Parameter | Trigger level | Specified action |
|---|---|---|
| Deposited dust | 4 g/m$^2$ /30 days (maximum) | Assess the operational effectiveness of dust management measures at the premises, and if required undertake improvements to ensure dust management measures are operating to their design specification as detailed in Table 1. |
| Dust | N/A | Immediately cease all activities causing visible dust lift off in high winds where dust management measures have not prevented visible dust lift off. |

Note 1: As defined by the *'NSW Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales, 2022'*.

### Recycled material monitoring

**14.** The licence holder must ensure that testing of all recycled material is undertaken in accordance with the recycled material testing procedures specified in Schedule 5.

**15.** The licence holder must ensure that recycled materials are only supplied to customers or used in the construction of infrastructure on the premises if they have been tested in accordance with condition 14 and must not exceed the recycled material specification of 0.001% asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for asbestos content (in any form) within any recycled material.

**16.** The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all recycled material testing undertaken in accordance with condition 14, including:

(a) findings from the visual inspection of recycled material stockpiles;

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

(c) a statement of limit of detection of the analysis;

(d) results in relation to asbestos detected (positive result exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;

(e) a description of any asbestos detected;

(f) an estimate of the concentration of asbestos detected; and

(g) actions taken to address any processed waste stockpiles that do not conform to the recycled material specification.

**17.** The licence holder is not authorised to implement a reduced recycled material testing rate as per the “Reduced sampling criteria” section of Schedule 5.

## Emissions

**18.** The licence holder must immediately recover, or remove and dispose of, spills of environmentally hazardous materials including fuel, oil, or other hydrocarbons, whether inside or outside an engineered containment system.

**19.** The licence holder must ensure that all material used for the recovery, removal, and/or disposal of environmentally hazardous materials is stored in an impermeable container prior to disposal at an appropriately authorised facility.

**20.** The licence holder must ensure that only broadband reversing alarms are used within the premises.

**21.** The licence holder must ensure that stormwater is adequately managed to prevent stormwater becoming contamination by the activities and operations undertaken at the premises.

### Fire management

**22.** The licence holder must ensure that no waste is burnt on the premises.

**23.** The licence holder must immediately notify the CEO of:

(a) any fire on the premises; and/or

(b) any accident, malfunction, or emergency which results or could result in the discharge of firefighting washwater or other wastes from the premises.

# Monitoring

## Emissions monitoring

**24.** The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 6 in accordance with the specifications in that table.

**Table 6: Monitoring of dust emissions**

| Equipment Location | Emission parameter | Averaging Period | Frequency | Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Static dust monitors located on the eastern, western and southern boundary of the premises. | Deposited dust | 30 days (maximum) | Continuous | AS/NZS 3580 |
| Video monitoring located along the southern boundary of the premises | Visible dust | 24hrs | Continuous | N/A |
| Meteorological monitoring - wind direction and velocity | N/A | Operating hours | Daily whilst in operation | N/A |

**25.** The licence holder must ensure that all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured.

**26.** 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 | Averaging period | Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waste inputs | Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions. | Tonnes | N/A | Each load arriving at the premises. |
| | Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted for the purposes of crushing). | | | Each load crushed at the premises. |
| Waste outputs | Waste type as defined in the Landfill Definitions. | Tonnes | | Each load leaving or rejected from the premises. |

# Records and reporting

## Records

**27.** The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the Department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

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

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

**28.** The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;

(b) the works conducted in accordance with condition 1 of this licence;

(c) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 1 of this licence;

(d) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 24 and 26 of this licence;

(e) 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; and

(f) complaints received under condition 27 of this licence.

**29.** The books specified under condition 28 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.

## Reporting

**30.** 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 30 July each year.

**31.** The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an Environmental Report that provides information in accordance with Table 8 for the preceding two annual periods, and

(b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 30 July 2027 and biennially thereafter.

**Table 8: Environmental reporting requirements**

| Condition | Requirement |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| 4(c) and 26 | A summary of any rejected loads during the annual period. |
| 10, and (e) | A summary of any loads that were inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos or ACM. |
| 24 | A summary of the particulate and asbestos monitoring at the premises. |
| 26 | A summary of waste input and output monitoring. |
| 14 | A summary of recycled material monitoring results, including the following information:<br>i) the total number of samples collected;<br>ii) the number of samples that conformed to the recycled material specification;<br>iii) the number of samples that did not conform to the recycled material specification;<br>iv) the outcome of any investigations or actions taken to address any processed waste stockpiles that did not conform to the recycled material specification; and<br>v) field sampling records and laboratory certificates for any samples that did not conform to the recycled material specification. |
| 27 | A summary of complaints, including the information required to be recorded by the condition. |

# Definitions

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

**Table 9: Definitions**

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| ACM | Asbestos Containing Material |
| ACN | Australian Company Number |
| Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) | means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates are available on the Department's website). |
| annual period | a 12 month period commencing from 01 July until 30 June 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. |
| AS 1692 | means *Australian Standard for the Steel tanks for flammable and combustible liquids* published by Standards Australia. |
| AS 1940 | means *Australian Standard for the Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids* published by Standards Australia. |
| AS 4964 | means *Australian Standard Method for the Qualitative Identification of asbestos in bulk samples* published by Standards Australia |
| AS/NZS 3580 | means *Australian Standard Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air Determination of particulate matter - Deposited matter - Gravimetric method.* |
| 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 two or more of those. |
| Asbestos Guidelines | means the document titled *Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities,* published by the Department. |
| biennially | means every two years. |
| books | has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| CEO | means Chief Executive Officer of the department.<br>"submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either:<br>Director General<br>Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*<br>Locked Bag 10<br>Joondalup DC WA 6919<br>or:<br>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. |
| 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. |
| 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) |
| 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. |
| Inspector | means an inspector appointed by the CEO in accordance with s.88 of the EP Act. |
| Landfill Definitions | means the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996* published by the Department. |
| 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 | means loads classified as low risk in accordance with the risk |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| | classification procedure provide in Schedule 3. |
| NATA | National Association of Testing Authorities |
| non-conforming waste | means waste that does not comply with the waste acceptance requirements set out in condition 4. |
| premises | refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as by the coordinates provided in Schedule 2 of this licence. |
| prescribed premises | has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act. |
| quarantined storage area or container | means a designated storage area or container that is:<br>• clearly labelled; and<br>• separated and isolated from other waste storage and process areas; and<br>• designed to contain all non-conforming waste and prevent and mitigate the release to the environment of emissions that may arise from the waste. |
| recycled material | means construction and demolition waste which has undergone processing via crushing and/or screening to create a fit-for-purpose recycled material which has been tested and conforms to the recycled material specification in this licence. |
| recycled material specification | means the specification set out in condition 15. |
| residual wastes | means physical contaminants such as timber, glass, plastic and metals which have been separated, screened or otherwise removed during the processing of construction and demolition waste. |
| Special Waste Type 1 | has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions. |
| waste | has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act. |

**END OF CONDITIONS**

# Schedule 1: Maps

## Premises map

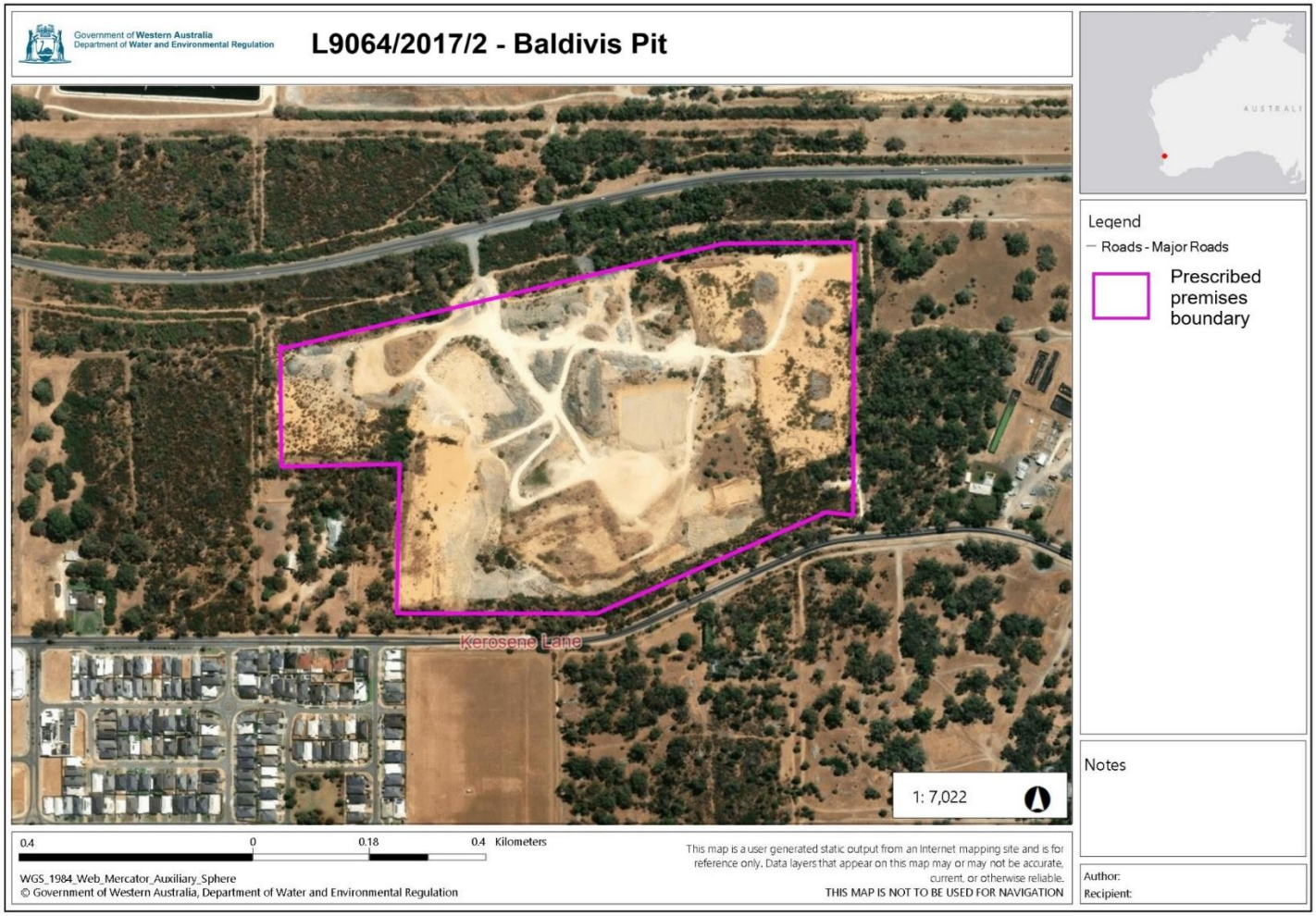



**Figure 1: Prescribed premises boundary**

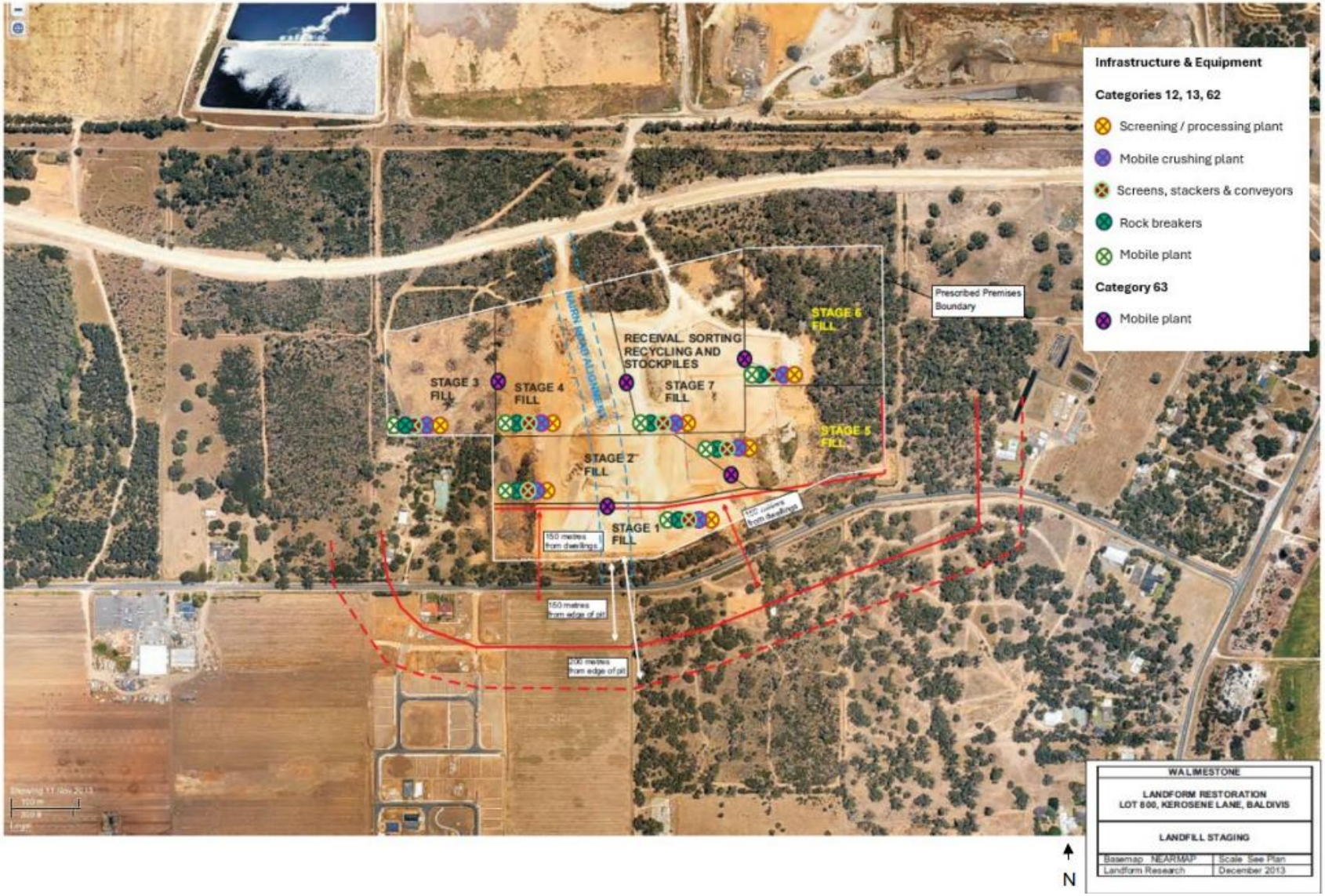



**Figure 2: Site plan**

L9064/2017/2

# Schedule 2: Premises boundary

The corners of the premises boundary are the coordinates listed in Table 10.

**Table 10: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA2020)**

| | Easting | Northing | Zone |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 388163.21951 | 6426350.61613 | 50 |
| 2 | 388168.37881 | 6426347.44116 | 50 |
| 3 | 388733.13209 | 6426488.17172 | 50 |
| 4 | 388902.20098 | 6426491.34632 | 50 |
| 5 | 388904.58272 | 6426141.46111 | 50 |
| 6 | 388869.65763 | 6426144.63624 | 50 |
| 7 | 388575.17650 | 6426011.28690 | 50 |
| 8 | 388317.20760 | 6426008.90619 | 50 |
| 9 | 388318.79480 | 6426200.39416 | 50 |
| 10 | 388166.39476 | 6426195.43804 | 50 |

# Schedule 3: Asbestos load risk classification procedure

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

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

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

Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the risk classification matrix in Table 11 below.

**Table 11: Risk classification matrix**

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

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

# Schedule 4: High risk load procedure

- 'High risk loads' must be unloaded and spread over a sufficiently large area to enable a comprehensive visual inspection of all sides and components of the material to be undertaken.
- If asbestos fines (AF) or fibrous asbestos (FA) is suspected or identified, the load must be isolated, kept wet and, once appropriately contained, redirected to an appropriately authorised facility.
- Where ACM is suspected or identified within a load and is not capable of being easily removed by hand, the load must be rejected in full and isolated, kept wet and, once appropriately contained, redirected to an appropriately authorised facility.
- Where suspected ACM fragments capable of being easily removed by hand are identified in a load, the suspect ACM must be removed from the load and either:
  - (a) appropriately isolated and covered for asbestos testing. If testing of representative samples confirms the material is ACM it must be redirected to an appropriately authorised facility. If testing confirms the material is not ACM the waste can be returned to the stockpile to await further processing; or
  - (b) assumed to be ACM and redirected to an appropriately authorised facility.
- All suspected or assumed ACM must be segregated and stored in the quarantined storage area or container. Material must be clearly labelled, kept secure and sufficiently contained to prevent the release of asbestos including wind-blown fibres.
- Once all suspected or assumed ACM has been removed from a load in line with the above procedure, the residual material can be added to the stockpile waiting further processing.
- Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of all waste types to the completion of the unloading procedure is auditable and that any loads found to contain suspect asbestos will be traced back to the customer and originating site.

# Schedule 5: Asbestos monitoring and testing

## Recycled material testing and supply

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

1. Recycled drainage rock 20-27 mm;
2. Recycled sand, screened to <10 mm; and
3. Recycled road-base, <19mm.

ACM and FA are subject to visual inspection and sampling procedures since they are larger in size (>7 mm) and AF (<7 mm) is assessed by submitting samples for laboratory analysis.

Recycled materials may be sampled from conveyors or stockpiles. Whichever approach is adopted, the operator will need to ensure that they have appropriate systems in place to allow them to identify where in the recycled material stockpiles each sample is from to allow further testing or separation to occur if required.

## Stockpile inspection and sampling

- In the case of recycled drainage rock and recycled road-base a visual inspection should be undertaken in a systematic grid fashion over any new stockpile material to identify any suspect asbestos material.
- No sampling is required for recycled drainage rock, other than to determine by laboratory analysis whether a suspect fragment is asbestos.
- For recycled road-base and screened sand, sampling is necessary and must be spread evenly over the whole stockpile surface or samples may be taken at regular intervals (as per conveyor sampling) during construction of the stockpile. Suspect ACM or areas must be targeted for sampling.
- Sampling of road-base and screened sand recycled materials must occur at a minimum rate of 40 locations per 4000 tonnes or 14 samples per 1000 $m^3$ of recycled material.

## Conveyor sampling

- Sampling of road base and screened sand recycled materials must occur at a minimum rate of 1 sample per 70 $m^3$ of a recycled material output. Suspect ACM or areas must be targeted for sampling.

## Reduced sampling criteria

Once premises have demonstrated that their procedures are able to consistently produce recycled material that meets the recycled material specification and undertake their activities to a high standard, DWER may authorise a reduced recycled material testing rate including down to 5 locations per 4000 tonnes (1 sample per 600 $m^3$) of recycled material.

## Sample treatment

- Each sample collected must be at least 10 litres in volume and then be divided into 2 size fractions (>7 mm and <7 mm) in the field by sieving through a 7 mm screen or spread out for inspection on a contrasting colour fabric. The >7 mm fraction should be examined for any suspect ACM and this be retained to calculate the level of contamination.
- The <7 mm fraction will need to be a minimum 500 mL, be wetted, and submitted for

laboratory analysis. This sample size is considered necessary to improve the limit of detection for asbestos in the analysis procedure.

### Sample analysis method

- **>7 mm sample fractions –**
    - Asbestos concentrations (ACM and FA) should be calculated in accordance with the methods detailed in Appendix 2 of the *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos-Contaminated Sites in Western Australia*. Averaging asbestos levels across the stockpile is not appropriate and asbestos levels within each sample should be reported.
- **<7 mm sample fractions**
    - Each <7 mm sample fraction must be analysed for fibrous FA and AF.
    - Asbestos analysis must be undertaken by an independent NATA certified laboratory and comply with *Australian Standard Method for the Qualitative Identification of asbestos in bulk samples* (*AS 4964*) or be demonstrated to be able to achieve the equivalent level of results to this Australian Standard.

*AS 4964* is currently the only method in Australia that has NATA certification; however, the practicable level of detection for this standard polarized light microscopy method (PLM) and dispersion staining is 0.01% w/w. It is possible however, to measure asbestos contamination at or lower than 0.001% w/w where an increased sample size is used, however DWER recognises that any reporting of concentrations below 0.01% w/w will be outside the conditions set by NATA.

Therefore, to determine whether recycled materials meet the recycled material specifications for asbestos content, samples must be a minimum of 500 mL in size. Proponents must adopt one of the following analytical approaches:

1. Detected/non-detected – where any quantity of asbestos is detected by the PLM method it must be assumed, without further analysis, to be in concentrations above the recycled material specification limit of 0.001% w/w. A weight of evidence approach may be adopted i.e. the frequency and occurrence of other positive results in the stockpile can be taken into account to determine whether the stockpile being assessed is considered to meet the recycled material specification or not; or
2. Where any quantity of asbestos is detected by the PLM method, the sample is subject to further testing in the form of a semi-quantitative method with a lower level of detection for asbestos. Either of the following methods are considered acceptable by DWER:
    - The extraction and weighing of fibre bundles or fibre cement material from the total sample; and
    - Measuring the width and length (i.e. volume) of individual fibre by Phase Contrast Microscopy and calculating the weight of fibres in the extracted sub-sample.

### Interpreting inspection and sampling results

- If the visual inspection, sieve sample or analytical results identify asbestos above or possibly above the 0.001% w/w criterion, then that stockpile or recycled material process should be deemed potentially contaminated and considered for off-site disposal as Special Waste Type 1, or subject to further actions to remediate it or to demonstrate its acceptability by further assessment. A record should be made of the decision-making and action taken (e.g. off-site disposal, further assessment undertaken etc.) in relation

to that stockpile.

- In addition to the above, where asbestos is identified above or possibly above the 0.001% w/w criterion, an investigation into the likely cause for the presence of asbestos in the recycled material should be undertaken and measures implemented to prevent a reoccurrence. A record of the investigation and its findings together with the details of any preventative measures implemented at the site should be made.
- As a guide, in the case of recycled drainage rock identification of a piece of ACM or FA per 10 $m^2$ 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 road base. 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.