Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L7065/1997/11
Licence holder	Shire of Carnarvon
Registered business address	3 Francis Street CARNARVON WA 6701
DWER file number	DWERVT16042 and INS-0001422
Duration	19/11/2013 to 06/11/2034
Date of issue	07/11/2013
Date of amendment	02/09/2025
Premises details	Brown Range Waste Facility 227 Speedway Road, BROWN RANGE WA 6701 Legal description - Part of Lot 531 on Deposited Plan 69587, and Lot 1210 on Deposited Plan 183666 As defined by the premises map in Schedule 1 of this licence

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, ***Environmental Protection Regulations 1987***)	**Assessed production / design capacity**
Category 57: Used tyre storage (general): premises (other than premises within category 56) on which used tyres are stored.	1,000 tyres at any one time
Category 61: Liquid waste facility: premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	3,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62: Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or reuse.	3,100 tonnes per annual period
Category 64: Class II or III putrescible landfill site: premises (other than clean fill premises) on which waste of a type permitted for disposal for this category of prescribed premises, in accordance with the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996, is accepted for burial.	16,400 tonnes per annual period

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 2 September 2025, by:

Abbie Crawford

Digitally signed by Abbie Crawford
Date: 2025.09.02 12:58:13 +08'00'

Abbie Crawford
Manager, Waste Industries
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
12/07/2000	L7065/1997/4	Licence reissue
20/06/2001	L7065/1997/5	Licence reissue
28/05/2002	L7065/1997/6	Licence reissue
28/07/2003	L7065/1997/7	Licence reissue
19/11/2004	L7065/1997/8	Licence reissue
02/11/2006	L7065/1997/9	Licence reissue
13/11/2008	L7065/1997/10	Licence reissue
07/11/2013	L7065/1997/11	Licence reissue
19/05/2016	L7065/1997/11	Licence amendment to new format and change to premises boundary
L7065/1997/11	29/05/2016	Notice of Amendment to Licence Expiry Dates extending expiry of the licence to 18 November 3034.
05/01/2017	L7065/1997/11	Licence amendment to include Category 62
02/09/2025	L7065/1997/11	Licence amendment to add the burning of greenwaste, increasing Category 61 throughput, adding solid waste types and updating the licence format. Administrative amendment aligning the licence expiry date with the annual fee anniversary date to be 06/11/2034. Notice of Amendment of Licence Reporting Requirements to reduce the frequency of environmental reporting from annual to biennial, commencing 01/07/2023 and biennially thereafter.

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

Item	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
1	Wastech Engineering Bramidan baler	(a) Must be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; and (b) Must be operated in a manner that ensures related noise and vibration emissions comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997.*	Located in the Baling shed as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
2	Mobile rock / concrete crusher attachment on Excavator Caterpillar 320GC	(a) Must be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, (b) Must be operated in a manner that ensures related noise and vibration emissions comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997;* and (c) Any fixtures used for the purposes of crushing, are screened with any conveyor belt systems covered to reduce dust particulates generated.	N/A – mobile infrastructure
3	Greenwaste shredder / chipper	(a) Must be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications; and (b) Must be operated in a manner that ensures related noise and vibration emissions comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*	N/A- mobile infrastructure
4	Signage	Signage must be maintained at the entrance of the premises stating: (a) Hours of premises operation; (b) Contact telephone number; (c) Warning indicating penalties for people lighting fires; and (d) List of materials accepted for recycling and the location of where they can be deposited on the premises.	At entrance to premises via Speedway Road, as shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
5	Fencing	(a) Maintain suitable fencing to prevent unauthorised access to the site; (b) Ensure that any entrance gates to the premises are securely locked when the premises are unattended; and	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2

Item	Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
		(c) Undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable.	
6	Liquid waste ponds	The clay or modified soil liner must: (a) be at least 600 mm thick; (b) have a coefficient of permeability of $1x10^{-9}$ m/s or less; (c) be moisture conditioned and compacted during installation to at least 95 per cent of modified maximum dry density; (d) be installed in successive layers up to 300 mm uncompacted thickness, with each underlying layer scoured; and (e) pond maintenance to occur every 5 years involving: (i) the drying out of ponds; (ii) the removal of dried solid waste from the ponds; and (iii) relining of ponds with fresh clay lining.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 2
7	Groundwater monitoring bores (a) GW 1; (b) GW 2; and (c) GW 3	To be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.	As shown in Schedule 1, Figure 3

2. The licence holder must within 60 calendar days of liquid waste pond maintenance works being completed as required by condition 1, item 6:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 1, item 6; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Environmental Compliance Report on that compliance.

3. The Environmental Compliance Report required by condition 2, must include as a minimum the following:

(a) certification by a suitably qualified engineer that the works as specified in condition 1, item 6, have been conducted in accordance with the relevant requirements specified in condition 1, item 6;

(b) photographic evidence to demonstrate that the works as specified in condition 1, item 6, have been conducted;

(c) be signed by a person authorised to represent the licence holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.

Waste acceptance

4. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a type that:

(a) does not exceed the quantity limit; and

(b) meets the relevant acceptance specification, as set out in Table 2

Table 2: Waste acceptance

Waste type	Quantity Limit	Acceptance specification[1]
Category 64: Class II putrescible landfill & Category 57: Used tyre storage		
Clean Fill	N/A	None specified
Inert Waste Type 1	Combined total of 16,400 tonnes per annual period	• C&D waste, concrete, metal, brick, road base and processed timer (treated wood) only.
Inert Waste Type 2		• Tyres and plastic only. • Maximum of 1,000 tyres to be stored on the premises at any one time
Special Waste Type 1		Asbestos and asbestos cement products or ACM
Special Waste Type 2		Biomedical / clinical waste
Putrescible Waste		Must meet the acceptance criteria for Class II landfills as per the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)
Category 62: Solid waste facility		
Scrap metal and car bodies	Combined total of 3,100 tonnes	De-polluted car bodies only
White goods		None specified
Hazardous waste		Limited to: • Car batteries • Waste oil • drumMUSTER containers must only be accepted if they have been rinsed and are free of chemical residue.[1]
Paper and cardboard		None specified
Category 61: Liquid waste facility		
Septage waste	Combined total of 3,000 tonnes per annual period	Tankered into the premises and discharged into the septage ponds via the receival point.
Sewage waste		
Grease waste		

Note 1: Additional requirements for the acceptance, handling and storage of drumMUSTER containers may apply under the drumMUSTER program.

5. Where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in condition 4, 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;

(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 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 as soon as practicable.

Acceptance and processing of Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted for the purposes of crushing and screening)

6. 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.

7. The licence holder must:

(c) visually inspect all loads of Inert Waste Type 1 on arrival at the premises prior to acceptance, to determine the risk of a load containing asbestos and/or ACM.

(d) classify each load as either a 'low risk load' or a 'high risk load', in accordance with the risk classification procedure provided in Schedule 2.

(e) maintain records of all accepted load inspections and of any accepted loads which have been determined as classified and "high risk loads".

Waste processing

8. 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 and storage

Waste type	Process	Process limits
All waste types	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling.	(a) Stormwater is to be directed away from the tipping area; (b) There is enough cover material available to cover waste at least twice; (c) Maintain an undisturbed separation distance of at least 3 m between the waste and the highest level of the water table aquifer; (d) Waste is placed in a defined trench or within an area enclosed by earthen bunds
Clean Fill	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling.	None specified.
Inert Waste Type 1 (C&D waste))	Mechanical treatment via crushing and/or screening to produce recycled materials	(a) No more than 1,000 tonnes of waste may be processed per annual period, (b) Must not contain visible asbestos or ACM, (c) Must be maintained in a damp state during mechanical treatment; (d) Crushing must not occur during high wind conditions; and (e) Crushing and screening activities must only occur between the hours of 07:00 to 17:00 Monday to Friday.
Inert Waste Type 2 (tyres and plastics)	Receipt, handling, baling, and/or disposal of waste by landfilling.	(a) Tyres are to be buried in the tyre disposal area as soon as practicable or stored for reuse; (b) Tyres must be stored in windrows of no more than 100 tyres in an overlapping manner to create a woven or laced arrangement as per *Department of Fire & Emergency Services Guidance Note 02: Bulk storage of rubber tyres including shredded and crumbed tyres,* with at least 3 m separating each windrow; (c) No more than 1,000 tyres shall be stored at the premises at any given time; (d) Plastics are to be buried in the designated disposal area as soon as practicable or stored for baling and reuse prior to disposal offsite.
Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos waste)	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling.	(a) To be disposed of within a designated area for burial; (b) The disposal area(s) for any more than one cubic metre of asbestos material is defined by grid references on the site plan; (c) A copy of the site plan marked with the locations used for asbestos disposal should be kept as a permanent record and made available for viewing; and (d) Any disposal of asbestos is to be recorded in an asbestos register by the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited, to attest that it has been buried in accordance with these procedures.
Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical/ clinical)	Receipt, handling and disposal of waste by landfilling.	(a) Ensure that the original waste transport certificate is signed and note any discrepancies between waste declared and waste received; (b) A record of the waste transport certificate to be kept for at least three years;

Waste type	Process	Process limits
		(c) Define the disposal area(s) by grid references on a site plan; (d) Ensure the disposal areas are not excavated or uncovered during subsequent landfill operations; (e) Restrict access to the landfill site where the waste is buried to authorised personnel only; and (f) Make any information that is recorded available for viewing or copying during any inspection of the premises.
Putrescible waste (excluding greenwaste)	Receipt, handling and storage prior to disposal or off-site recycling.	Putrescible wastes must buried and covered daily within a designated area within the landfill, excluding cardboard and paper for offsite recycling.
Greenwaste	Receipt, handling, storage and mulching	No more than 1,000 tonnes of mulch may be produced per annual period. Greenwaste must be stored as follows: (a) All mulch and greenwaste shall be stored in windrows within the maximum dimensions of 50 m long, 10 m wide and 5 m high; (b) Stored at least 100 m away from the designated tyre storage area; (c) A five metre fire break shall be maintained around the greenwaste storage area (d) Processing/ recycling of green waste permitted through the use of a shredder or chipper for reuse offsite (e) Signage must be maintained at the entrance of the premises notifying mulch users that mulch has not been pasteurised, does not meet Australian Standard AS 4454 and may contain contaminants. (f) Temperature of mulch stockpiles must be monitored, at least weekly, to ensure temperature is maintained below 75°C; and (g) Mulching must only occur between the hours of 07:00 to 17:00 Monday to Friday.
	Disposal by burning	Only greenwaste is to be burnt on site. Greenwaste must only be burnt if; (a) It has been dried and seasoned for at least 2 months before burning; (b) it takes place in a designated burning area at least 25 m from the boundary of any active disposal areas; (c) it takes place away from native vegetation and any other combustible material; (d) it takes place in trenches or windrows; (e) it takes place only when an adequate supply of water is available to effectively manage the burning process; and (f) it is free of any contaminants
Scrap metal and car bodies	Storage only prior to offsite removal	(a) Car bodies may be stored and/or compacted prior to disposal offsite; (b) Car bodies to be stored within a designated storage area with a 5 m fire break maintained around the storage area;
Paper and cardboard		Paper and cardboard to be recycled must be: (a) Stored within a designated storage area for shredding and/or baling for recycling offsite:

Waste type	Process	Process limits
		(b) Baled cardboard and paper must be stored within an enclosed shed prior to offsite removal for recycling.
Hazardous waste[1]	Receipt, handling and storage prior to transfer for recycling or appropriate disposal	(a) Waste oil, and batteries must be stored in a fully enclosed bunded area or container. (b) Batteries must be stored in fully sealed bins or self contained plastic bunds within the Baling shed and segregated by type. (c) No rinsing of drumMUSTER containers is to occur on the premises (d) All drumMUSTER containers must be secured in stacks and stored on a bitumen/concrete hardstand within the drumMUSTER area shown in Schedule 1 Figure 2.
Septage wastes (including waste from sewage systems and grease traps)	Physical biological and chemical treatment, and storage	The licence holder must manage the liquid waste ponds such that: (a) The ponds are maintained to be free of leaks and defects; (a) liquid waste to only be disposed of to the clay-lined ponds; (b) overtopping of the ponds does not occur; (c) a minimum freeboard of 300 mm is maintained at all times; (d) stormwater runoff is prevented from entering the ponds; (e) vegetation and floating debris (emergent or otherwise) is prevented from growing or accumulating in the ponds; (f) pH to be maintained between 6.5 to 8; (g) discharge liquid waste to the anaerobic pond(s) in a manner that does not disrupt the anaerobic crust; (h) maintain trapped overflows between the treatment pond(s) to reduce the potential for carry-over of floating material; (i) dispose of sludge removed from the septage ponds to landfill; and (j) no waste other than septage and grease trap waste shall be disposed of into the septage ponds;

Note 1: Additional requirements for the acceptance, handling and storage of drumMUSTER containers may apply under the drumMUSTER program.

Processing of Inert Waste Type 1 (accepted for the purposes of crushing and screening)

9. Upon acceptance of the 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.

10. Where the inspection of C&D material confirms that material does contain asbestos or ACM, the licence holder must:

(a) reject the waste material for the purposes of acceptance for recycling or reuse;

(b) maintain accurate and auditable records of all rejected loads sent to the landfill on the premises; and

(c) record the details of the material source, material carrier, registration number of the vehicle and date of rejection.

11. The licence holder must ensure water is routinely applied to each load of Inert Waste Type 1 (C&D waste) entering the premises in accordance with condition 8, to

ensure all loads are wetted prior to unloading, and maintained in a damp state throughout the inspection process.

12. The licence holder must ensure that Classified Loads identified as "high risk" continue to be managed in accordance with the high risk procedure ~~as~~ outlined in Schedule 3.

13. The licence holder must continue to visually inspect waste on the premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and crushing process. Suspect asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with the high-risk load procedure outlined in Schedule 3.

14. Recycled materials tested for asbestos or ACM, and processed waste awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM must be kept clearly separated by a minimum of three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile; and

    (a) Clearly visible and legible signage is erected on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested recycled material and processed waste awaiting testing; and

    (b) Must be stored in stockpiles that do not exceed 5 m in height at any point from the base of the stockpile.

15. The licence holder is not authorised to implement a reduced crushed material testing rate as per the "Reduced sampling criteria" section of Schedule 4.

Recycled material monitoring

16. The licence holder must ensure that testing of all recycled material is undertaken in accordance with the recycled material testing procedures specified in Schedule 4.

17. 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 16 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.

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

Landfilling activities

19. The licence holder must manage the landfilling activities to ensure:

(a) the size of the tipping face is kept to a minimum and not larger than 30 m x 30 m;

(b) the tipping area is no greater than 2 m in height;

(c) Any combination of the Inert Waste Type 1 or Clean Fill is applied as daily cover for putrescible waste to cover the entire active tipping face, and in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 4;

(d) waste is levelled and compacted as soon as practicable after it is discharged.

20. The licence holder must ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled wastes in accordance with Table 4 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 4: Cover requirements

Waste Type	Cover Material	Depth	Timescales
Clean Fill	No cover required	N/A	N/A
Inert Waste Type 1		N/A	N/A
Putrescible Wastes	Inert Waste Type 1, clean fill, soil or clay	150 mm	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day.
		1,000 mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours.
Special Waste Type 1	Inert Waste Type 1 or clean fill	1,000 mm	By the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited.
Special Waste Type 2		1,000 mm	By the end of the working day in which the biomedical/clinical waste was deposited.
Inert Waste Type 2		100 mm	Plastic waste with the potential to become windblown – to be covered by the end of the working day in which the waste was deposited. Tyres shall be covered as soon as practicable after deposit.
		2,000 mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours over tyre burial cell/s.

21. The licence holder must ensure that the capping works of the landfill trench/mound specified in Table 5 meet or exceed the corresponding specifications in that table.

Table 5: Capping requirements

Landfill cell	Specifications	Date of completion
All trenches/mounds	Minimum of 300 mm of clay with a permeability of <1 x 10^{-9} m/sec or equivalent, overlaid with additional soil cover for the establishment of a vegetative cover.	Within 6 months of achieving final waste contours.

Emissions and discharges

Fire management

22. The licence holder must ensure:

(a) that any unauthorised fire on the premises is extinguished as soon as possible; and

(b) that any firefighting debris and wash waters resulting from firefighting activities on the premises are captured and contained within the premises boundary.

23. The licence holder must ensure that dust emitted from the premises does not unreasonably interfere with the health, welfare, convenience, comfort or amenity of any person who is not on the premises.

24. The licence holder must implement control measures to prevent infestations of pests, flies and vermin at the premises.

Spills

25. The licence holder must immediately recover, or remove and dispose of, any liquid resulting from spills or leaks of liquid waste, whether inside or outside of bunded areas.

Windblown waste

26. The licence holder must take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure that no windblown waste escapes from the premises and that windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and returned to the tipping area.

Monitoring

27. The licence holder must ensure that:

(a) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1;

(b) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11; 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.

28. The licence holder must ensure that annual monitoring is undertaken at least 9 months apart.

29. The licence holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment used to comply with condition 30 of this licence is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

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

Table 6: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Groundwater monitoring bores 1 to 3 and bore 4 once installed	Standing water level	m bgl and m (AHD)	Spot sample	Annual
	Field parameters			
	pH[1]	pH units	Spot sample	Annual
	Electrical conductivity[1]	µS/cm		
	Dissolved oxygen[1]	mg/L		
	Oxidation / reduction potential[1]	mV		
	Temperature[1]	°C		
	Laboratory parameters			
	Total dissolved solids (TDS)	mg/L	Spot sample	Annual
	Biological oxygen demand (BOD)	mg/L		
	Major cations (Ca, Mg, N, K)	mg/L		
	Major anions (Cl, SO_4, bicarbonate, carbonate)	mg/L		
	Nitrate (NO3) as N	mg/L		
	Nitrite (NO2) as N	mg/L		
	Ammonia (NH_3) as N	mg/L		
	Total Nitrogen (TN) as N	mg/L		
	<u>Metals – Dissolved</u> Arsenic, Aluminium, Boron, Barium, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium(total), Chromium VI, Copper, Iron, Lead, Molybdenum, Manganese Nickel, Selenium, Vanadium, Zinc	mg/L		

Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
	E. coli	CFU or MPN /100mL		

Note 1: In-situ non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.`

31. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 7, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 7.

Table 7: Monitoring of Inputs and Outputs

Input/ Output	Waste Type	Units	Frequency
Waste Inputs	Waste types as defined in the Landfill Definitions	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 arriving at the premises
Outputs	Waste Outputs as defined in the Landfill Definitions		Each load leaving or rejected from the premises
	Recycled material		Each load leaving the premises

Records and reporting

Records

32. 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.

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

(c) a register of Special Waste Type 1 and Special Waste Type 2 disposed of on the premises as noted in condition 8;

(d) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 30 and 30 of this licence; and

(e) complaints received under condition 32 of this licence.

34. The books specified under condition 33 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

35. 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 fire-fighting wash water or other wastes from the premises.

36. 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 August each year.

37. The licence holder must:

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

(b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 30 August 2025 and biennially thereafter.

Table 8: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition	Requirement
N/A	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken
N/A	Summary of any changes to site boundaries, internal buffer zones, asbestos waste disposal areas, location of groundwater monitoring bores and surface drainage channels; and any issues raised by DER (e.g. arising from inspections) during the reporting period should also be summarised together with details on how these have been addressed/rectified or, if the required work has yet to be completed, how and when they will be rectified/completed.
5	Summary of rejected loads and carrier information
7	Summary of classified and high risk loads
8	Summary of Special Waste Type 1 and 2 received
16	Summary of recycled output asbestos testing
18(d)	A summary of any loads that were inspected and suspected or found to contain asbestos or ACM.

Condition	Requirement
22	Summary of the number and severity of any fires on site
24	Summary of the measures taken to control vermin and pests.
25	Summary of the measures taken to control windblown waste
30	Summary of groundwater monitoring
31	Summary of inputs and outputs
32	Complaints summary

Definitions

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

Table 9: Definitions

Term	Definition
Acceptance Criteria	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions
ACM	means asbestos containing material and has the meaning defined in the Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia, (DOH, 2009)
AHD	means the Australian Height Datum
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates are available on the Department's website).
annual period	means a 12 month period commencing from 01 July until 30 June of the immediately following year.
Approved form	means the Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) form template approved by the CEO for use and available via DWER's external website.
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
Asbestos Management Plan	means the Asbestos Management Plan as defined under improvement condition 'IR2', Section 4 of the Licence.
AS 4454	means the Australian Standard AS 4454 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches.
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*
averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
biennially	means every two years.

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
CFU	Colony forming units
Clean fill	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions
Condition	a condition to which the licence is subject under section 62 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*
Construction and demolition waste (C & D waste)	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
department; DWER	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)
freeboard	means the distance between the maximum water surface elevations and the top of retaining banks or structures at their lowest point
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.
recycled materials	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

Term	Definition
	material specification in this licence.
recycled material specification	means the specification set out in condition 17.
premises	means the premises to which the licence applies, as specified at the front of the licence
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Waste Management Plan	means the “Browns Range Waste Management Facility – Waste Management Plan 2014, 6 March 2014”
windrows	means parallel rows where each row is no more than 3 metres high and no more than 4 metres wide and separated by a minimum of 3 metres of clear ground from any other row.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

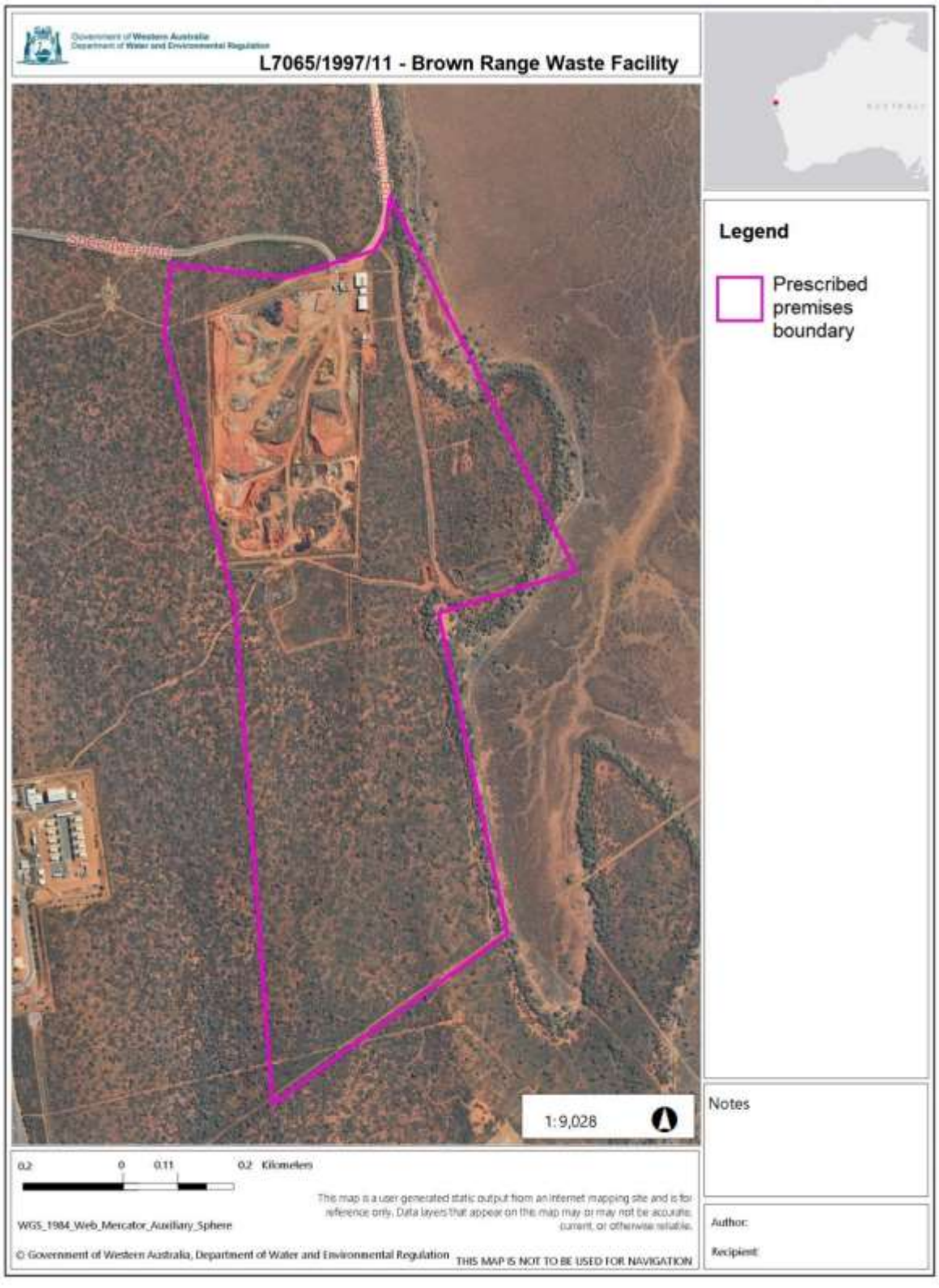

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

Figure 2: Map of the layout of the prescribed premises

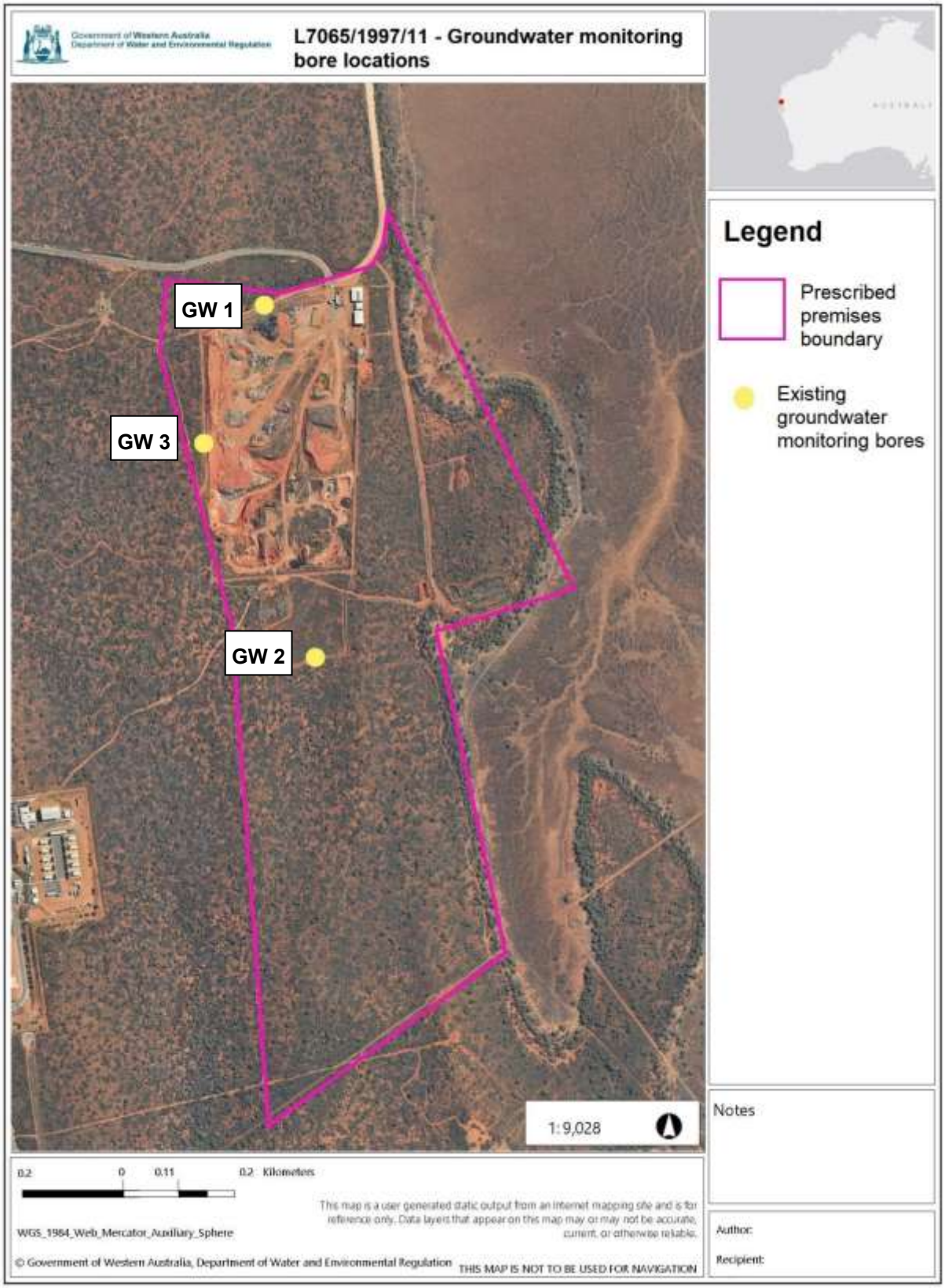

Figure 3: Location of groundwater monitoring bores

Schedule 2: Asbestos load risk classification procedure

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

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

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

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

Table 10: Risk classification matrix

	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 3: 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 or landfilled at the premises as per condition 8.
- 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 4: 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 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.