



Licence number	L8966/2016/1
Licence holder	Appala Holdings Pty Ltd T/A Wastetrans WA
ACN	009 360 730
Registered business address	2 Brook Street EAST PERTH WA 6004
DWER file number	DER2016/000629-1 and INS-0001950
Duration	11/12/2017 to 10/12/2028
Date of issue	11/12/2017
Date of amendment	23/11/2025
Premises details	Postans Glass Processing & Waste Sorting Facility 119 McLaughlan Road POSTANS WA 6167 Legal description - Part of Lot 2129 on Deposited Plan 173137 As defined by the Premises maps in Schedule 1 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 1

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

This Licence is granted to the Licence Holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 23 November 2025, by:

Steve Checker
MANAGER, WASTE INDUSTRIES

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

[L8966/2016/1](#)(Date of Amendment: 23/11/2025)

Licence history

Reference number	Date	Summary of changes
W5970/2016/1	04/08/2017	New application for construction of a Category 61A – Solid waste facility.
L8966/2016/1	11/12/2017	New application for the operation of a Category 61A – Solid waste facility (this Licence).
L8966/2016/1	25/02/2019	Amendment Notice 1 – amendment to extend the Licence duration.
L8966/2016/1	09/12/2019	Amendment to extend the Licence duration. No other changes made.
L8966/2016/1	30/01/2020	Department initiated amendment to change the prescribed premise boundary.
L8966/2016/1	22/02/2022	Amendment to change trading name; Update to current licence format; and Removal of redundant conditions.
L8966/2016/1	18/11/2022	DWER Initiated amendment to resolve administrative issues, update conditions to the departments current wording format and update the Premises map to include equipment and infrastructure.
L8966/2016/1	10/12/2024	Department initiated amendment to extend the expiry date of the licence, and update conditions relevant to leachate, windblown waste and fire emissions, and submission of reports.
L8966/2016/1	23/11/2025	Department initiated amendment to extend the expiry date of the licence by three years.

Interpretation

In this Licence:

- (a) the words 'including', 'includes' and 'include' in conditions mean "including but not limited to", and similar, as appropriate;
- (b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- (c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;
- (d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:
 - (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and
 - (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;
- (e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and
- (f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

Premises operation

1. The Licence Holder must only accept waste on to the Premises if:
 - (a) it is of a type listed in Table 1;
 - (b) the quantity accepted is below the quantity limit listed in Table 1; and
 - (c) it meets the specifications listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Waste Acceptance

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

Note 1: The specifications listed in Table 1 provide clarification on the requirements and/or limitations on waste types authorised for acceptance at the premises and should be read alongside the corresponding defined term for each waste type as outlined in the 'Definitions' section of this licence.

2. The Licence Holder must ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in Condition 1 it is removed from the Premises by the delivery vehicle or where that is not possible;
 - (a) stored in a quarantined storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility within 7 calendar days; and
 - (b) where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria due to asbestos content it is immediately wrapped or otherwise contained in a manner that prevents asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere, is clearly labelled and segregated from other wastes, then removed to an appropriately authorised facility within 48hrs.

Infrastructure and equipment

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

Table 2: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Row Number	Infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirements ¹
1.	Waste Acceptance, sorting and processing area (all).	(a) Signage at entrance points identifying waste acceptance types and emergency contact phone numbers, at the entrance point location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2); (b) Glass feedstock storage area constructed with a compacted recycled road base with a minimum thickness of 500mm, to achieve a permeability of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$ m/s or less, at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2); (c) The glass feedstock area must be bunded on the western edge and graded to direct all leachate from stockpiles to the lined containment sump, located on the northern edge of the Premises, at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2); (d) Sorting shed comprised of three sided Colourbond steel above a concrete hardstand, at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2); (e) All other hardstand areas maintained with a hardstand of no less than 300 mm compacted recycled road base and graded to drain stormwater to one of three stormwater infiltration sumps within the Premises boundary (along the southern and eastern edges), at the locations specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2); (f) Waste processing must include operation of a free-standing reticulated sprinkler/ spray system along the sorting and processing area and spray jets connected to the screening and crushing equipment; (g) The waste processing area must include an operational gantry spray at the site entrance or a water tanker; (h) Waste processing must include operation of radius sprinklers and water piping to extend to the top of material stockpiles and must be operated to prevent dust lift off; (i) Permitted operation of: (i) 1 x barrel heater within a dome shelter; (ii) 1 x truck; (iii) 1 x excavator;

Row Number	Infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirements ¹
		(iv) 3 x loaders; (v) 1 x glass crusher; (vi) 2 x screens; (vii) 1 x light fraction blower; (viii) 1 x magnet for metal extraction; (ix) 1 x manual picking station; (x) associated conveyor system; and (j) The 1.8m perimeter fence must be inspected on a daily basis and maintained to prevent unauthorised access to the Premises.
2.	Contaminated Stormwater/ leachate containment sump.	(a) Capacity to store a '72 hour duration, 1-in-10 year' ARI critical rainfall event without overflow; (b) The containment sump is lined and maintained with a geosynthetic clay liner or similar (permeability of $\leq 2.8 \times 10^{-11}$ m/s); (c) Operated to receive all contaminated stormwater or leachate from the feedstock glass (unprocessed material) storage area; and (d) Maintained with a minimum freeboard of 500 mm; and (e) Maintained at the location specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2);
3.	Stormwater infiltration sumps (x 3)	(a) To receive uncontaminated stormwater from all areas other than the feedstock glass (unprocessed material) storage area; (b) Designed to capture of all uncontaminated stormwater within the Premises boundary for the purposes of infiltration; (c) Designed to contain all stormwater generated from an extreme rainfall event; and (d) Located on the southern and eastern boundary of the Premises, at the locations specified on the map in Schedule 1 (Figure 2).
4.	Hydrocarbon storage area.	Either: (a) One (1) above ground self (double) bunded metal hydrocarbon storage tank; and (b) A concrete apron constructed at the refueling/ refilling access point(s) which must be graded towards an enclosed, impermeable sump for the capture of any spills as a result of refueling or refilling of the tank.

Row Number	Infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirements ¹
		or (c) One (1) impermeable hydrocarbon storage tank placed upon a concrete hardstand; and Surrounded by an impermeable bund capable of containing 110% of the volume of the hydrocarbon storage tank.
5.	Internal roads and parking area	Low speed signage (≤ 10 km/hr) to be installed within the Premises boundary at the entrance to all trafficable areas, to prevent dust lift off from traffic movements.
6.	Noise Management	(a) The noise bunds must be maintained to: (i) A height of at least 6m along the southern boundary; and (ii) A height of at least 5m on the eastern side of the Premises boundary.

Note 1: The requirements of the conditions on this Licence do not negate the Licence Holder's requirement to comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

Waste processing

4. The Licence Holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 3, are only subjected to the corresponding processes, process limits and/or specifications stipulated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Waste processing

Row number	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications ¹
1.	All waste types specified in Table 1	Acceptance, processing, storage and removal off site	a) Ensure no pooling or ponding occurs within the storage area and any leachates drain freely to the lined containment sump; and b) All contaminated stormwater or leachate to be captured within the lined containment sump;
2.	Clean Fill	Acceptance and storage prior to removal off site	a) Stockpiles must not exceed 7m in height from the base of the stockpile; and b) All loads to be dampened down prior to unloading.
3.	Inert Waste Type 1 (Residential, Construction and Demolition, Commercial)	Acceptance and storage prior to crushing and/ or screening and removal offsite.	a) Stockpiles must not exceed 7m in height from the base of the stockpile; b) All loads to be dampened prior to unloading;

Row number	Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications ¹
	and Industrial waste and glass		c) No more than 165,000 tonnes per annual period is authorised to be crushed and screened on the Premises; d) No waste material is authorised to be landfilled/buried at the Premises; e) No waste is authorised to be burnt or smoke emitted as a result of activities at the premises; f) Separation distance of 3m between stockpiles and between the premises boundary; g) Green waste to be processed and stored at the premises for no longer than 7 days; h) Ensure that no windblown waste escapes from the Premises; i) All windblown waste is collected on at least a weekly basis and contained on the Premises until removed to an appropriately authorised facility; and j) Operational hours are authorised to occur between 7am – 5 pm (Monday to Saturday); and k) No operations are authorised to be undertaken on Sundays or Public Holidays.
4.	All	Acceptance, processing, storage and removal off site	a) Ensure no pooling or ponding occurs within the storage area and any leachates drain freely to the lined containment sump; b) All contaminated stormwater or leachate to be captured within the lined containment sump; and c) All stormwater and leachate drains remain clear, with no stockpiles of materials covering any portion of a drain surface.

Note 1: The requirements of the conditions on this Licence do not negate the Licence Holder's requirement to comply with the *Environmental Protection (Kwinana)(Atmospheric Wastes) Regulations 1992*.

5. The Licence Holder must advise all source material providers that asbestos or potentially asbestos contaminated material (ACM) is not accepted at the Premises.
6. The Licence Holder must include a 'no asbestos' clause in all contracts with material sources.
7. The Licence Holder must maintain a clearly visible sign saying 'No Asbestos' at the entry to the Premises.
8. The Licence Holder must only accept waste onto the Premises for storage, sorting or crushing that is Inert Waste Type 1 with a signed declaration from the supplier of the

- source material with each delivery that warrants that the load does not contain any asbestos or ACM.
9. The Licence Holder must visually inspect all loads of material upon arrival at the Premises, prior to unloading and during unloading to determine the risk of a load containing Asbestos or ACM and each load shall be classified in accordance with the Risk Classification Procedure outlined in Schedule 3 (Classified Load).
 10. Where the inspection confirms that material does contain asbestos or ACM, the Licence Holder must:
 - (a) reject the waste material for acceptance;
 - (b) maintain accurate records of all rejected loads on the Premises and the documentation must be made available to the department's officers upon request; and
 - (c) record the details of the material source, material carrier, registration number of the vehicle and date of rejection.
 11. The Licence Holder must maintain high risk classified loads in a damp state using appropriate dust suppression measures.
 12. The Licence Holder must ensure that suspected high risk classified loads are isolated, kept damp and appropriately contained, and the Licence Holder must comply with the *Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2002(2005)]* and the *Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992*.
 13. The Licence Holder must ensure that suspected high risk classified loads continue to be managed in accordance with the High-Risk Procedure as specified in Schedule 3.
 14. The Licence Holder must, as a minimum maintain records of all accepted load inspections and of any accepted loads which have been determined as high risk classified loads.
 15. The Licence Holder must continue to visually inspect material on the Premises at all stages of the storage, sorting and crushing process. Suspect asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with Condition 11 of this Licence.
 16. 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 products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM; and
 - (b) unprocessed waste and product stockpiles are kept clearly separated at a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile;
 - (c) products tested for asbestos or ACM and products awaiting testing for asbestos or ACM are clearly separated by a minimum three (3) metre distance from the base of the stockpile, OR clearly delineated and separated with impermeable barriers; and
 - (d) clearly visible and legible signage is erected and maintained on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested products, untested products, and unprocessed waste.
 17. The Licence Holder must ensure that the asbestos content of any recycled output originating from C&D waste does not exceed the contamination limits specified in Table 4.

Table 4: Recycled output contamination limits

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

18. The Licence Holder must ensure that testing of all finished products used in the construction of infrastructure on the Premises or supplied for re-use must be undertaken in accordance with the Product Testing Procedures as specified in Schedule 3.
19. The Licence Holder must implement control measures to prevent infestations of pests, flies and vermin at the Premises.

Emissions and discharges

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

Fugitive emissions

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

Table 5: Fugitive emissions limits

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

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

Noise

22. The Licence Holder must only operate the following equipment for crushing and screening at the Premises, as specified within Table 6.

Table 6: Equipment operation

Emission	Units	Equipment	Method ¹
Noise	Operating equipment	1x truck; 1 x excavator; 3 x loaders; 1 x glass crusher;	(a) No 'rock breaker' or 'jaw crusher' is authorised be used at the Premises at any given time;

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		1 x barrel heater; 2 x screens; 1 x light fraction blower; 1 x magnet for metal extraction; 1 x manual picking station; and associated conveyor system.	(b) Crusher and screening plant is authorised to be operated between 7am and 5pm, Monday to Friday only; and (c) All operating equipment must be fitted and operated with noise attenuation (mitigation/minimisation) measures.
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Note 1: The requirements of the conditions on this Licence do not negate the Licence Holder's requirement to comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*.

Monitoring

23. The Licence Holder must ensure that:
- (a) all ambient air monitoring equipment is sited in accordance with AS/NZS 3580.1.1;
 - (b) all water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.1; and
 - (c) all laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured unless indicated otherwise in the relevant table.
24. The Licence Holder must record production or throughput data and any other process parameters relevant to any non-continuous or CEMS monitoring undertaken.
25. The Licence Holder must ensure that all monitoring equipment utilised on the Premises to comply with the conditions of this Licence are calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
26. The Licence Holder must, where the requirements for calibration cannot be practicably met, or a discrepancy exists in the interpretation of the requirements, bring these issues to the attention of the CEO accompanied with a report comprising details of any modifications to the methods.

Fugitive emissions

27. The Licence Holder must ensure that all equipment used for the suppression or management of dust emissions (covers, sprinklers, sprayers, hoses, water trucks or carts) at the Premises are maintained and operated, to prevent dust lift off from material storage, processing and transportation.

Monitoring of inputs and outputs

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

Table 7: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

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

Note 1: As specified by the *Western Australian Government Gazette No. 91, 8 June 2020*, (as amended).

Ambient environmental monitoring

29. The licence holder must undertake the monitoring in Table 8 according to the specifications in that table and record and investigate results that do not meet any limit specified.

Table 8: Monitoring of ambient air quality

Row #	Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Emission level ¹ (including unit)	Method / frequency	Specified action ²
1.	Along the western & southern boundary of the premises (refer to Schedule 1: Maps)	Particulates as PM ₁₀	24 hour average >50 µg/m ³	AS/NZS 3580 or AS/NZS 2985 6 times per year, evenly spaced between September to May	(a) Cease all activities causing visible dust lift off until activity causing emission has been rectified; (b) Assess the operational effectiveness of dust mitigation measures and implement improvements; and (c) All improvements should be documented for record keeping and verification purposes.

Row #	Monitoring point reference and location	Parameter	Emission level ¹ (including unit)	Method / frequency	Specified action ²
2.	Along western boundary of the premises (refer to Schedule 1: Maps)	Asbestos Fibre (Mixed fibre)	24 hour average > 0.01 fibre/mL	NOHSC: 3003 6 times per year, evenly spaced between September to May	(a) Verify Asbestos fibre in sample; (b) Assess the operational effectiveness of dust mitigation measures and implement improvements; and (c) All improvements should be documented for record keeping and verification purposes.

Note 1: Particulate units are referenced to STP dry.

Note 2: The requirements of the conditions of this Licence do not negate the Licence Holder's requirement to comply with s72 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

Information

Records

30. All information and records required by the Licence must:
- (a) be legible;
 - (b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval;
 - (c) except for records listed in 30(d) be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the Licence or any subsequent licence; and
 - (d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the Licence and any subsequent licence:
 - (i) off-site environmental effects; or
 - (ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.
31. 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 for that period in the approved form by 1 December each year.
32. The works approval holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the works approval 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);

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- (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 works approval holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

Reporting

33. The licence holder must:

- (a) prepare an Environmental Report that provides information in accordance with Table 9 for the preceding annual period, and
- (b) submit that Environmental Report to the CEO by 1 December each year.

Table 9: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment and any environmental incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken	None specified
Condition 4	Summary of waste processing	
Condition 17 & 18	Summary of recycled output sampling and testing	
Condition 25	Summary of calibration testing	
Condition 28	Summary of monitoring of inputs and outputs	
Condition 29	Summary of ambient air quality	
Condition 31	Annual Audit Compliance Report	As available on the department's website at https://www.der.wa.gov.au/our-work/licences-and-works-approvals/publications
Condition 32	Complaints summary	None specified

34. The Licence Holder must ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains:
- (a) any relevant process, production or operational data recorded; and
 - (b) an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits.
35. The Licence Holder must submit the information in Table 10 to the CEO according to the specifications in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Non-annual reporting requirements

Condition / table	Parameter	Reporting period	Reporting date (after end of the reporting period)	Format or form
-	Copies of original monitoring reports submitted to the Licence Holder by third parties	Not Applicable	Within 14 days of the CEO's request or made available at any inspection of the Premises.	As received by the Licence Holder from third parties
Condition 2 and 5	Record/s of any non-confirming waste types rejected or removed from the Premises.	Not applicable		As recorded by the Licence Holder

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

Table 11: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement ¹	Format or form
-	Breach of any limit specified in the Licence	Part A: As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day. Part B: As soon as practicable	None specified
-	Discharge or removal of leachates from the ASS treatment area	As soon as practicable but no later than 5pm of the next usual working day.	None specified

Note 1: Notification requirements in the Licence does not negate the requirement of the Licence Holder to comply with s.72 of the EP Act.

Improvement Conditions

37. The licence holder must prepare and submit to the CEO by 1 February 2025 an Infrastructure report including but not limited to;

- (a) A summary of recent fire damage to infrastructure specified in Table 2;

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- (b) Detail of repairs to infrastructure specified in Table 2 carried out to date;
 - (c) Details of repairs to infrastructure specified in Table 2 still required to be carried out, with associated timelines; and
 - (d) Actions taken to minimise windblown waste and leachate emissions during repairs to fire damaged infrastructure.
38. The licence holder must prepare and submit to the CEO by 1 February 2025 a Stockpile Management Plan including but not limited to;
- (a) A map of current stockpile locations, stormwater and leachate drains;
 - (b) Details of current stockpile heights and setbacks;
 - (c) A comparison of current stockpile height and setbacks against the requirements of Table 3;
 - (d) Where current stockpile heights do not meet the requirements of Table 3, a summary of actions to be taken to reduce stockpiles size to meet these requirements; and
 - (e) A timeline of any actions to be taken in accordance with 38 (d)
39. The licence holder must prepare and submit to the CEO by 1 February 2025 a Fire Management Plan which includes but is not limited to;
- (a) an assessment of fire safety risk including identification of areas where a fire might occur and factors that might cause a fire;
 - (b) how fires will be prevented, detected, responded to, suppressed, contained and controlled during all stages of processing;
 - (c) the firefighting equipment and fire response capabilities and responsibilities; and
 - (d) a plan showing the location and layout of firefighting equipment and systems at the premises, including the layout of drainage and containment infrastructure that will assist during fire management.

Definitions

In this Licence, the terms in Table 12 have the meanings defined.

Table 12: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
ACM	means Asbestos Containing Material
Acceptance criteria	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
Annual period	a 12 month period commencing from 1 November until 31 October of the immediately following year.
ASS	means Acid Sulfate Soils.
AS/NZS 2985	means the Australian Standard AS 2985 Workplace atmospheres – Method for sampling and gravimetric determination of respirable dust, as amended from time to time
AS/NZS 3580	means the Australian Standard series AS 3580 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air and includes all related/ relevant methods for use in the sampling and analysis of ambient air parameters, as amended from time to time
AS/NZS 3580.1.1	means the Australian Standard AS 3580.1.1 <i>Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide to siting air monitoring equipment</i>
AS/NZS 2031	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 2031 <i>Selection of containers and preservation of water samples for microbiological analysis</i>
AS/NZS 5667.1	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance of the Design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples</i>
AS/NZS 5667.11	means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 <i>Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters</i>
Asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
Averaging period	means the time over which a limit is measured or a monitoring result is obtained
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

Term	Definition
Bund	means an embankment or wall of brick, stone, concrete or other impervious material, which forms the perimeter and floor of a compound and provides a barrier to retain all liquids excluding uncontaminated rainwater.
CEMS	means a continuous emissions monitoring system.
CEO	Chief Executive Officer administering Part V of the Environmental Protection Act 1986
Classified load	means any load that has been identified as containing asbestos or ACM
Construction and Demolition (C&D)	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	means commercial and Industrial waste – Solid waste generated by the business sector, State and Federal Government entities, schools and tertiary institutions
Conversion Factor	means the applicable default bulk density listed in Appendix B, Table 2 of the Western Australian Government Gazette No. 91, 8 June 2020, (as amended); or CEON-WARR-Regulations-18D-liable-recyclers.pdf (der.wa.gov.au)
Clean fill	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Damp (dampened)	means moist to the touch.
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1994</i> (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
DWER Asbestos Guidelines	means the document titled “ <i>Guideline: Managing Asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities, April 2021 (and as amended from time to time)</i> ”, published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
Discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Emergency event	Means a 1-in-10 year, 72 hour rainfall event.
Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)
EP Regulations	<i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> (WA)
Greenwaste	means biodegradable waste comprising plants and their component parts such as flower cuttings, hedge trimmings, branches, grass,

Term	Definition
	leaves, plants, seeds, shrub and tree lopping's, tree trunks, tree stumps and similar materials and includes any mixture of those materials.
Hardstand	Means a paved, lined, or compacted laydown or storage area. Concrete hardstands must form a base surface with a permeability of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s. Other hardstand specifications are listed in conditions of this licence.
Inert Waste Type 1	has the meaning defined in Landfill Definitions.
Landfill definitions	means the document titled ' <i>Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)</i> ' published by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, as amended from time to time.
Licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
Licence Holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
M	means metre
m ³	means cubic meters.
NOHSC:3003	means the document titled <i>Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC:3003(2005)]</i> , published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, April 2005, as amended from time to time.
Non-conforming waste types	means any and/or all waste types that are not Inert Waste Type 1 – construction and demolition waste or ASS.
PM ₁₀	means particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less or equal to 10 μ m.
Premises	refers to the Premises to which this Licence applies, as specified at the front of this Licence and as shown on the Premises maps (Figure 1 and 2) in Schedule 1 and (Table 13) of Schedule 2 of this Licence.
Prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Putrescible waste	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions.
Quarantine storage area or container	means a designated storage area or container that is: clearly labelled;

Term	Definition
	- 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.
Schedule 1	means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated
Schedule 2	means Schedule 2 of this Licence unless otherwise stated
Schedule 3	means Schedule 3 of this Licence unless otherwise stated
Spot sample	means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken.
Stockpile base	means the furthest lateral point at the base of a stockpile that the material extends to.
STP	Standard Temperature and Pressure.
µm	Micrometre or micron.
Usual working day	means 0800 – 1700 hours, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in Western Australia.
Waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

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

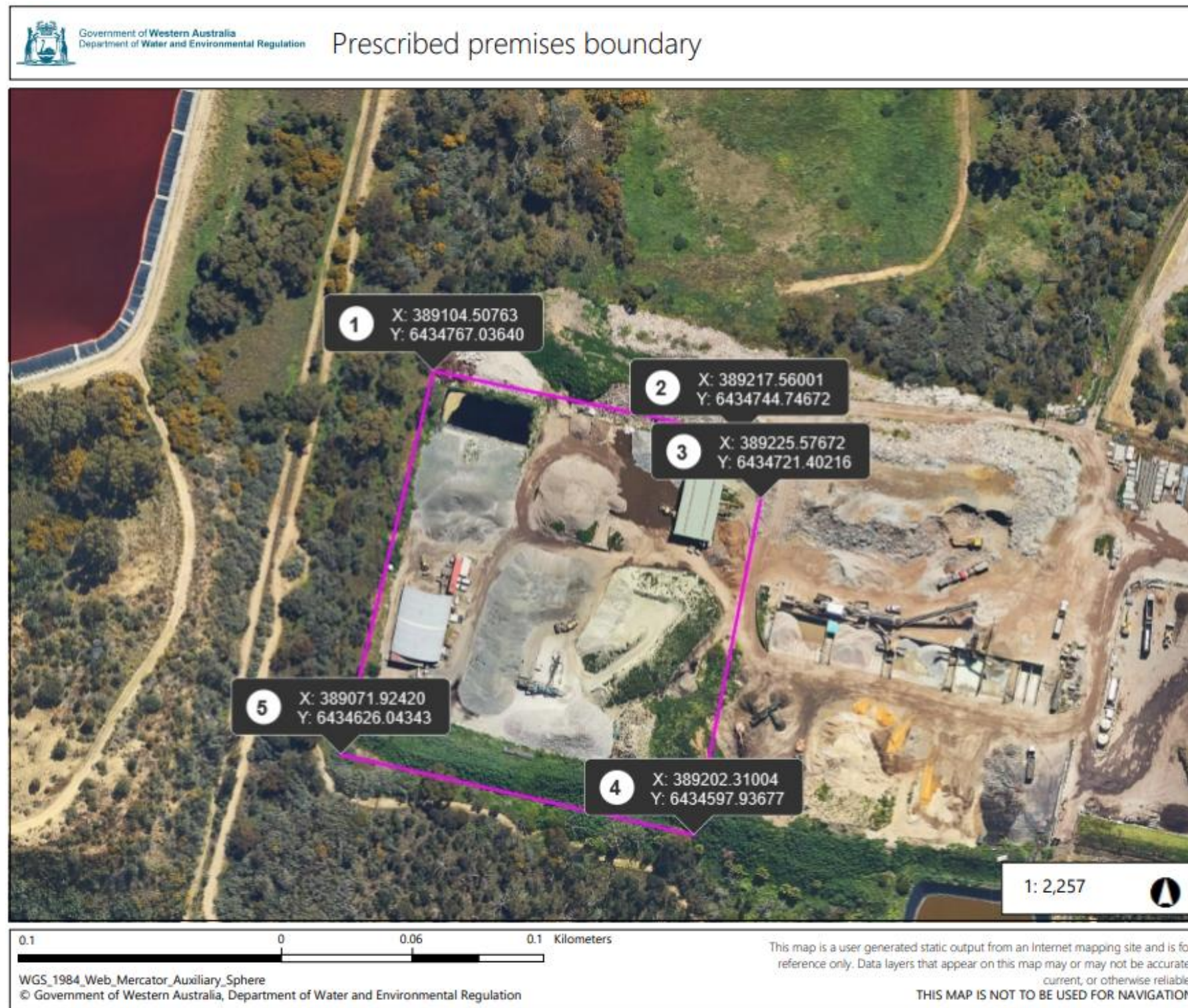


Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed Premises

L8966/2016/1 (Date of Amendment 23/11/2025)

IR-T06 Licence template (v7.0) (February 2020)

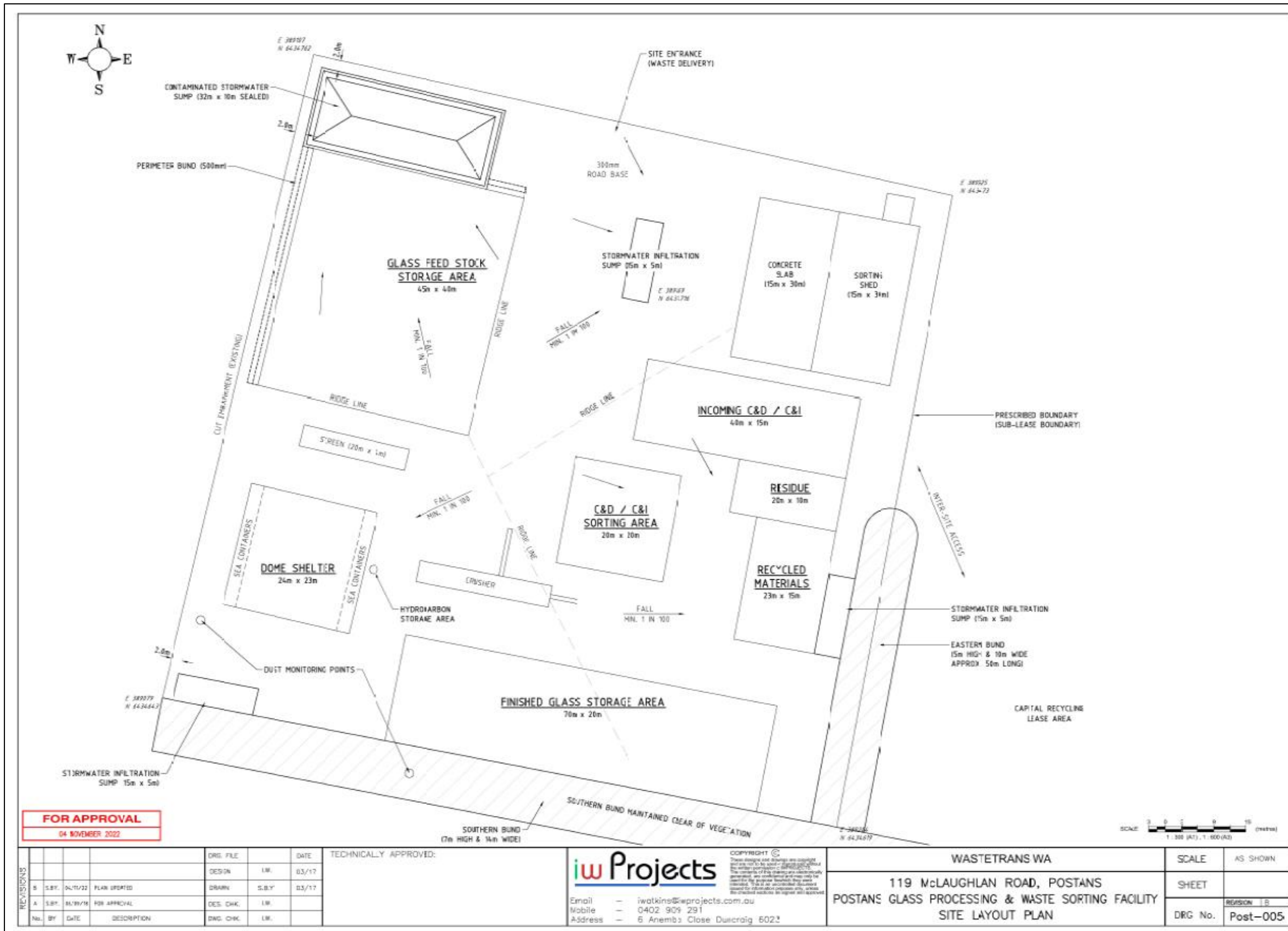


Figure 2: Layout of the Premises stormwater infiltration sumps, finished glass storage area, recycled materials stockpile, eastern and southern noise bunds, sorting shed, unprocessed glass stockpile, lined pond, contaminated stormwater sump and hydrocarbon storage area.

Schedule 2: Premises boundary

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

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

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

Schedule 3

Asbestos risk classification procedure

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

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

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

Where the waste originates from a building constructed before 1990 or there is uncertainty over this issue, the risks associated with asbestos in the load must be established in line with the risk classification matrix in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Risk classification matrix

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

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

(Source of information: *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021)

High risk load procedure

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

(Source of information: *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021)

Product testing procedure

Product testing and supply

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

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

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

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

Stockpile inspection and sampling

- In the case of recycled drainage rock and recycled road-base a visual inspection should be undertaken in a systematic grid fashion over any new stockpile material to identify any suspect asbestos material.
- No sampling is required for recycled drainage rock, other than to determine by laboratory analysis whether a suspect fragment is asbestos.
- For recycled road-base and screened sand, sampling is necessary and must be spread evenly over the whole stockpile surface or samples may be taken at regular intervals (as per conveyor sampling) during construction of the stockpile. Suspect ACM or areas must be targeted for sampling.
- Sampling of road base and screened sand products must occur at a minimum rate of 40 locations per 4000 tonnes or 14 samples per 1000 m³ of product.

Conveyor sampling

- Sampling of road base and screened sand products must occur at a minimum rate of 1 sample per 70 m³ of a product output. Suspect ACM or areas must be targeted for sampling.

Reduced sampling criteria

Once premises have demonstrated that their procedures are able to consistently produce recycled product that meets the product specification and undertake their activities to a high standard, DWER may authorise a reduced product testing rate including down to 5 locations per 4000 tonnes (1 sample per 600 m³) of product.

Sample treatment

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

Sample analysis method

- **>7 mm sample fractions –**

- Asbestos concentrations (ACM and FA) should be calculated in accordance with the methods detailed in section 4.1.7 of Department of Health (DoH), 2009, *Guidelines for the Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos-Contaminated Sites in Western Australia*. Averaging asbestos levels across the stockpile is not appropriate and asbestos levels within each sample should be reported.

- **<7 mm sample fractions**

- Each <7 mm sample fraction must be analysed for fibrous FA and AF.
- Asbestos analysis must be undertaken by an independent NATA certified laboratory and comply with *Australian Standard Method for the Qualitative Identification of asbestos in bulk samples (AS 4964)* or be demonstrated to be able to achieve the equivalent level of results to this Australian Standard.

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

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

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

Interpreting inspection and sampling results

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

0.001% w/w criterion, an investigation into the likely cause for the presence of asbestos in the product should be undertaken and measures implemented to prevent a reoccurrence. A record of the investigation and its findings together with the details of any preventative measures implemented at the site should be made.

- As a guide, in the case of recycled drainage rock identification of a piece of ACM or FA per 10 m² 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 cm³ fragment of ACM or FA would be deemed to exceed the specification for a 10 L sample.
- It should be noted that specification exceedances in regard to different assessment methods for the same type of stockpile should not be viewed in isolation from each other.

(Source of information: *Guideline: Managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities*. Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, April 2021)