Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L8397/2009/3
Licence holder	Resource Recovery Solutions Pty Ltd
ACN	128 285 263
Registered business address	Central Park Level 43 152-158 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000
DWER file number	DER2017/001695-1
Duration	07/12/2019 to 06/12/2030
Date of issue	22/11/2019
Date of commencement	07/12/2019
Premises details	Waste Care 34 Jackson Street BAYSWATER WA 6053 Being Part of Lot 9 on Plan 33567 Certificate of Title Volume 2222 Folio 33567 As defined by the coordinates in Schedule 1 of the Licence

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed production capacity**
Category 13: Crushing of building material: premises on which waste building or demolition material (for example, bricks, stones or concrete) is crushed or cleaned.	Combined limit of 500,000 tonnes per annual period
Category 62: Solid waste depot, premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use.	

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 22 November 2019, by:

Jarrod Abrahams 2019.11.22 11:22:06 +08'00'

MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES
REGULATORY SERVICES

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

Licence history

Table 1: Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
L8397/2009/1	3/6/2010	New licence following ceased licence L8045/2005/1
L8397/2009/2	2/12/2011	Re-issued licence
L8397/2009/2	25/1/2013	DER initiated licence amendment, nil-condition licence
L8397/2009/2	14/01/2016	Licence Holder initiated licence amendment – transfer of ownership
L8397/2009/3	22/11/2019	Licence renewal

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 in this licence to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice, means the version of that document in force at the time of granting of this licence;

(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:

Waste acceptance

1. The Licence Holder must only accept onto the Premises Waste of a waste type, which does not exceed the corresponding rate at which waste is received, and which meets the corresponding acceptance specification set out in Table 2.

2. The Licence Holder must visually inspect all waste on arrival at the Premises and again before it enters any stockpile or treatment process to ensure that it complies with the waste acceptance criteria in Table 2.

Table 2: Waste acceptance

Waste Type[1]	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification
Clean fill	Combined total of 500,000 tonnes per annual period	Waste containing visible asbestos or ACM shall not be accepted.
Inert Waste type 1		C&D Waste only. Waste containing visible asbestos or ACM shall not be accepted.

3. The Licence Holder must ensure that where Waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in Table 2, it is removed from the Premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, stored in a rejected waste storage area or container and removed to an appropriately authorised facility as soon as practicable.

4. Waste must not be accepted onto the Premises where:

(a) it contains visible Asbestos or ACM, inspected and classified in accordance with Condition 6; or

(b) where the Licence Holder has not obtained a signed declaration from the supplier of the source material with each delivery that:

(i) sets out the details of the Waste source, carrier, registration number of the vehicle and the date of delivery;

(ii) sets out the Waste type and volume being delivered; and

(iii) warrants that the load does not contain any Asbestos or ACM.

5. The Licence Holder must maintain clearly visible signage specifying “no Asbestos” at the entry to the Premises.

6. The Licence Holder must visually inspect all loads of Waste when they arrive at the Premises, prior to 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 Attachment 1 (Classified Load).

7. Where the visual inspection required by Condition 6 confirms that the load contains asbestos or ACM, the Licence Holder must:

(a) Reject the waste for acceptance;

(b) Maintain accurate records of all the rejected loads on the Premises and the documentation must be made available to DWER officers upon request; and

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

Unloading inspection

8. Upon acceptance of waste the Licence Holder must direct each Classified Load to an unloading area at the site for further inspection. The unloading area must be appropriately designed and constructed to ensure the Classified Load will not mix with other Waste prior to inspection.

9. At the unloading area, the Licence holder must maintain all stockpiles of Waste in a Damp state throughout the inspection process using the Infrastructure specified in Row 2 in Table 4 of Condition 16. The Licence Holder must visually inspect loads classified as Low Risk Loads, while the material is being unloaded to determine whether any Asbestos can be identified.

10. If Asbestos is suspected or identified, the load must be reclassified as a High Risk Load and the Licence Holder must implement the High Risk Load procedure set out in Attachment 2.

11. High Risk Loads must be visually inspected and handled in accordance with the procedure set out in Attachment 2.

12. The Licence Holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all loads that have been inspected and suspected or found to contain Asbestos. Those records must show the source and originating site and actions taken to address the issue with the source customer.

13. The Licence Holder must continue to visually inspect Waste on the Premises at all stages of the storage, sorting, screening and crushing process. Suspected Asbestos identified at any stage of the process must be handled in accordance with the procedure set out in Attachment 2 and records maintained in accordance with Condition 12.

Waste processing specifications

14. The Licence Holder shall ensure that Wastes accepted onto the Premises are only subject to the corresponding processes which meet the corresponding process limits set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Waste processing

Waste Type	Process	Process Limits
Clean fill	Receipt, handling, sorting, stockpiling, screening, crushing and storage prior to sale or removal offsite.	Waste shall only be stored within designated storage areas provided with dust control measures.
Inert waste type 1		

15. Any non-conforming Waste recovered during processing must be stored in an impermeable container prior to disposal at an appropriately authorised facility.

Infrastructure and equipment

16. The Licence Holder must ensure that the infrastructure and equipment specified in Column 1 of Table 4 is maintained in good working order and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in Column 2 of Table 4.

Table 4: Infrastructure and equipment controls

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Processing plant	• In-built water automated water spray system must be functioning when the equipment is in operation. • The processing plant must be shut down when excessively windy conditions occur and dust emissions cannot be adequately controlled.	Site Layout Plan as depicted in Schedule 1
10,000 L Water cart	• Targeted wetting must occur during operational hours: - to ensure Product and Waste stockpiles remain in a damp state to prevent dust lift off; and - when material handling such as reclaiming from the stockpiles has the potential to generate fugitive dust. • Unsealed access roads must remain in a damp state during operational hours to prevent dust lift-off.	N/A

17. The Licence Holder must ensure that all vehicles exiting the Premises are directed through a wheel wash system, prior to entering onto public access roads, to ensure that they are sufficiently free of dirt, mud and/or sediment to prevent the tracking of these materials off-site.

Stockpile management

18. In addition to the unloading area specified in Condition 8, the Licence Holder must:

(a) Maintain material on the Premises in at least three separate stockpile areas for unprocessed Waste, Products tested for ACM and Products awaiting testing for ACM generally in accordance with the Premises map in Schedule 1;

(b) Clearly separate Products tested for ACM and Products awaiting testing for ACM by a minimum 3 metre distance OR clearly delineated and separated with impermeable barriers; and

(c) Erect clearly visible and legible signage on individual stockpiles to clearly identify and delineate tested Products, untested Products and unprocessed Waste.

19. The Licence Holder must ensure that Product and Waste stockpiles do not exceed seven metres in height at any point from the base of the stockpile.

Dust emission controls

20. The Licence Holder must ensure that all Products to be removed from the Premises

are wetted down prior to loading.

21. The Licence Holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from the Primary Activities crosses the boundary of the Premises.

Monitoring

22. The Licence Holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto the Premises, for each waste type listed in Table 5 in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period, as set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Waste accepted onto the Premises

Waste Type	Unit	Frequency
Clean fill	m^3 and calculated tonnes – a conversion factor (bulk density) of 1.3 tonnes for every m^3 must be used to calculate tonnage.	Each load arriving at the Premises
Inert Waste type 1		

23. The Licence Holder must record the total amount of waste removed from the Premises, for each waste type listed in Table 6, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Waste removed from the Premises

Waste Type	Unit	Frequency
Clean fill	tonnes	Each load leaving the Premises
Inert Waste type 1		
Non-conforming wastes	m^3 and calculated tonnes	Each load leaving or rejected from the Premises

Product testing and supply

24. The Licence Holder must ensure that testing of all Products is undertaken in accordance with the Product testing procedures specified in Attachment 3.

25. The Licence Holder must ensure that Products are only supplied to customers that have been tested in accordance with Condition 24 and shown to conform to the product specification of 0.001% Asbestos weight for weight (w/w) for Asbestos content (in any form) within any recycled Products.

26. The Licence Holder must maintain accurate and auditable records of all Asbestos Product testing in accordance with Condition 24. These records must include:

(a) Details of the sample size;

(b) A statement of Limit of Detection of the analysis;

(c) Results in relation to Asbestos detected (positive result exceeding the 0.001% w/w limit) or not;

(d) Description of any Asbestos detected; and

(e) An estimate of the concentration of Asbestos detected if practical to do so.

27. The Licence Holder is not authorised to implement a reduced Product testing rate as per the reduced sampling criteria section of Attachment 3.

Record-keeping

28. The Licence Holder must maintain accurate and auditable Books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this Licence:

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

(b) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 16 of this Licence;

(c) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 22 and 23 of this Licence; and

(d) complaints received under condition 29 of this Licence.

In addition, the Books must:

(e) be legible;

(f) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original version(s) and any subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;

(g) be retained by the Licence Holder for the duration of the Licence; and

(h) be available to be produced to an Inspector or the CEO as required.

29. 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.

Reporting

30. The Licence Holder must submit to the CEO, no later than 31 January each year, an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the Licence Holder has complied with the Conditions in this Licence for the preceding Annual Period.

31. The Licence Holder must submit to the CEO, no later than 31 January each year, an Annual Environmental Report which includes (but not limited to):

(a) A summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken;

(b) Details on monitoring of inputs and outputs (required by Condition 22 and 23) across the annual period, including a summary of:

(i) Waste types and quantities (tonnes);

(ii) Wastes that were accepted and processed at the site; and

(iii) Removed and rejected loads in the reporting year.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 7 have the meanings defined.

Table 7: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
ACN	Australian Company Number
Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)	means a report submitted in a format approved by the CEO (relevant guidelines and templates may be available on the Department's website).
Annual Period	means a 12 month period commencing from 1 January until 31 December.
Asbestos	means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chryotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
Asbestos Guidelines	means the document titled 'Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities', published by the Department of Environment and Conservation, as amended from time to time.
Books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
C&D Waste	refers to construction and demolition waste and has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions
Classified Load	means the classification of waste loads during acceptance and post acceptance based on the risk of waste material containing asbestos or ACM and through visual inspection. Classification of waste loads shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions outlined in Section 3.3 and 3.4 of the Asbestos Guidelines.

Term	Definition
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
Clean Fill	has the meaning defined in the Landfill Definitions
Condition	means a condition to which this Licence is subject under s.62 of the EP Act.
Damp	means material is moist to the touch.
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
Department Request	means a request for Books or other sources of information to be produced, made by an Inspector or the CEO to the Licence Holder in writing and sent to the Licence Holder's address for notifications, as described at the front of this Licence, in relation to: (a) compliance with the EP Act or this Licence; (b) the Books or other sources of information maintained in accordance with this Licence; or (c) the Books or other sources of information relating to Emissions from the Premises.
Discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.
Emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)

Term	Definition
High Risk Loads	refers to loads classified as 'High Risk' in accordance with the Asbestos Guidelines Risk Classification Matrix included in Attachment 1 of this Licence.
Inspector	means an inspector appointed by the CEO in accordance with s.88 of the EP Act.
Landfill Definitions	means the document titled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996" published by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment as amended from time to time.
Licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a Licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
Licence Holder	refers to the occupier of the Premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this Licence has been granted.
Low Risk Loads	refers to loads classified as 'Low Risk' in the Asbestos Guidelines Risk Classification Matrix included in Attachment 1 of this Licence.
Pollution	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Premises	refers to the premises to which this Licence applies, as specified at the front of this Licence and as shown on the Premises map in Schedule 1 to this Licence.
Prescribed Premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Primary Activities	refers to the Prescribed Premises category table listed on the front page of this Licence and at the locations shown in Schedule 1.
Product	refers to C&D Wastes which have undergone crushing, processing or screening to create a usable recycled product and which has been tested and conforms with the specifications of this Licence.
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 and is depicted by the red line shown in the map below (Figure 1)

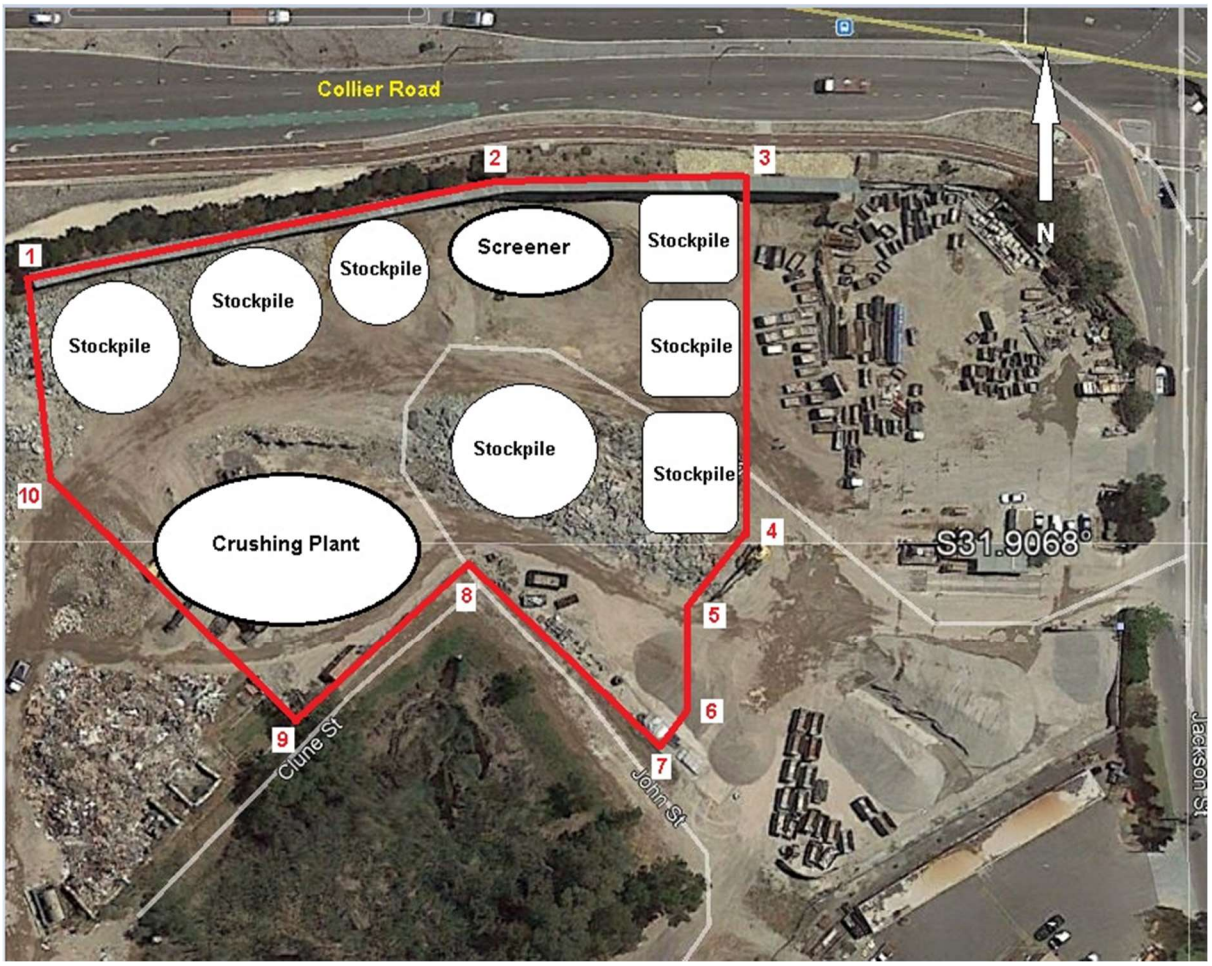

Figure 1: Site Layout Plan

Premises boundary

The premises boundary is defined by the coordinates in Table 8.

Table 8: Premises boundary coordinates (GDA94)

Latitude	Longitude
-31.9064	115.9250
-31.9062	115.9259
-31.9062	115.9264
-31.9068	115.9264
-31.9069	115.9263
-31.9071	115.9263
-31.9071	115.9262
-31.9068	115.9259
-31.9071	115.9255
-31.9068	115.9251

Attachment 1 – Asbestos Risk Classification Procedure

To determine the risk of an incoming load containing Asbestos, the Gatehouse operator should 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 below.

Risk Classification Matrix			
	Type of load		
Material Type	**Commercial**	**Public, utes, cars and trailers***	**Skip bins**
Clean Concrete (without formwork)	Low	High	High
Clean Brick	Low	High	High
Clean Bitumen / Asphalt	Low	High	High
Mixed Construction waste	High	High	High
Mixed Demolition waste	High	High	High

* if it is possible to view the entire load of incoming C & D material (eg a small trailer with a shallow load, then consideration may be given to classifying these loads as low risk

(Risk Matrix Classification *adapted from WorkSafe Victoria 2006 and WMAA 2009*)

(Derived from Section 3.3 of the Asbestos Guidelines, pages 10 – 11)

Attachment 2 – 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 of the material to be undertaken.
- If Asbestos is suspected or detected, the load must be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, and redirected to an appropriately authorised disposal facility.
- Where suspect ACM is identified within a load and is not capable of being easily removed by hand, the load must be rejected and should be isolated, kept wet and once appropriately contained in accordance with the Asbestos Factsheet in Attachment 4, 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:
    1. 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 added to the stockpile awaiting further processing; or
    2. 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 for further processing.
- Records must be kept to ensure that the process from receipt of C&D 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.

(Derived from Section 4.3 of the Asbestos Guidelines, page 12)

Attachment 3 – Asbestos Monitoring and Testing

Product testing and supply

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

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

Stockpile inspection and sampling

- No sampling is required for recycled drainage rock, other than to determine by laboratory analysis if necessary 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 1000m^3 of Product.

Conveyor sampling

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

Sample treatment

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

- **>7mm sample fractions –**
    - Asbestos concentrations (ACM and Asbestos) should be calculated in accordance with the methods detailed in section 4.1.7 of 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.
- **<7mm sample fractions**
    - Each <7mm sample fraction must be analysed for Asbestos and ACM.
    - 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 (AS4964-2004) or be demonstrated to be able to achieve the equivalent level of results to this Australian Standard.

AS4964-2004 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 (DS) 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 DER 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 500mL 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 DER:
    - 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 (PCM) 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 possible above the 0.001%w/w criteria, then that stockpile or product process should be deemed potentially contaminated and considered for off-site disposal as Asbestos waste, 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 criteria, 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.

(Derived from Section 4.3 of the Asbestos Guidelines, pages 15 - 20)

Attachment 4 – Asbestos Fact Sheet

Appendix A: Asbestos Factsheet

TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL

The transportation and disposal of asbestos-containing material from commercial, industrial and other activities is regulated by the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 (Regulations). The Regulations apply obligations on the waste transporter to ensure the waste is safely transported to an approved location.

The Regulations define what is considered to be asbestos containing material for the purposes of the Regulations. This definition includes material which contains 0.001% or more of asbestos fibres weight/weight.

Please note that removal, handling, signage, security and onsite packaging of asbestos contaminated material must be carried out in accordance with the Local Government Authority, Department of Health and WorkSafe requirements. Contact the relevant authority for further information (refer to the end of this factsheet).

TRANSPORTATION OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)

The Regulations require asbestos containing material to be:

1. Separated from other material for disposal where that is reasonably practicable;
2. Wrapped and contained in a manner that prevents asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere during transportation on a road; and
3. Labelled or marked with the words "CAUTION ASBESTOS" in letters no less than 50 millimetres high on the individual packages and the transport container.

Further guidance on the transportation of asbestos containing materials is set out in the Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2002(2005)] and the *Health (Asbestos) Regulations (1992 or as amended)*. This Code of Practice recommends that:

- ACM is sealed in heavy duty 200 μm (minimum thickness) polythene plastic and clearly labelled with the appropriate signage warning.
- All drums or bins used to store and dispose of ACM should be in good condition, with lids and rims in good working order. The drums or bins should be lined with polythene plastic (200 μm minimum thickness) and be clearly labelled.
- If a waste skip bin, vehicle tray or similar container is used, the ACM should be double bagged before being placed in to the container or sealed in double-lined, polythene plastic (200 μm minimum thickness), and be clearly labelled. In the case of bulk loads such as contaminated soil an alternative is to double line the vehicle tray with the polythene and completely cover the load with a close fitting durable material such as the double layered polythene or a tarpaulin.

- In the case of ACM in the form of contaminated soil, it needs to be wetted down prior to removal and loading onto vehicle or bin.

DISPOSAL OF MATERIAL CONTAINING ASBESTOS

All material containing asbestos must be disposed at a disposal site appropriately licensed or registered under *Part V* of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to accept asbestos waste.

A person who disposes of material containing asbestos other than at a licensed disposal site commits an offence.

Receipts for the disposal of ACM should be retained or passed on to the disposal client to assist any subsequent regulatory investigation.

DUTY TO NOTIFY OTHERS OF THE PRESENCE OF ASBESTOS

A person who takes material containing asbestos to a disposal site **MUST** inform the operator of the facility that the material is, or contains asbestos waste. This notification should be provided in a written form however where notification is verbally provided the disposal site should make a written record of the notification.

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Penalties apply for offences committed under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.

DISPOSAL SITES FOR MATERIAL CONTAINING ASBESTOS

For a map of landfills within the Metropolitan area visit the WA Waste Authority website at: www.zerowastewa.com.au/disposal/community/perthlandfills

Please contact the Local Government Authority or the facility on the number provided for more information before visiting the disposal site. In Regional areas contact the Local Government Authority for disposal site locations. Please note this list is subject to change and is only intended as a guide.