



Licence No. 2104

**THE RURAL CITY OF MURRAY
BRIDGE**

527 Brinkley Road, BRINKLEY SA 5253

ISSUED:

01 Oct 2021

EXPIRY:

30 Sep 2026

ACN:

Environmental Authorisation
under Part 6 of the
*Environment Protection
Act 1993*

**South Australian
Environment
Protection Authority**
GPO Box 2607
Adelaide SA 5001
Tel: 08 8204 2004

EPA

Environment Protection Authority

LICENCE NUMBER 2104

LICENSEE DETAILS

Licence Holder: THE RURAL CITY OF MURRAY BRIDGE

Premises Address(es): 527 Brinkley Road, BRINKLEY SA 5253

LICENSED ACTIVITIES

The Licensee is authorised to undertake, at the location(s) shown above, the following prescribed activities of environmental significance under Schedule 1 Part A of the Act, subject to the conditions in this Licence.

3(1)	Waste Recovery Facility
3(2)(e)	Any other waste reprocessing facility
3(3)(a)	Landfill Depot

TERMS OF LICENCE

Commencement Date: 01 Oct 2021

Expiry Date: 30 Sep 2026

Table of Contents

Licence Explanatory Notes – Do Not Form Part of the Licence	5
Definitions	6
Acronyms.....	8
Conditions of Licence	10
Attachments.....	20

Licence Explanatory Notes – Do Not Form Part of the Licence

Compliance with this licence

The EPA seeks to ensure that all reasonable and practicable measures are taken to protect, restore and enhance the quality of the environment according to the principles of ecologically sustainable development. To achieve this objective, the EPA uses a number of regulatory decision making principles and actions outlined in the 'Compliance and enforcement regulatory options and tools' document available on the EPA website.

Notification – serious or material environmental harm caused or threatened

If serious or material environmental harm from pollution is caused or threatened in the course of an activity, the licence holder must, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the harm or threatened harm, notify the EPA (preferably on EPA emergency phone number 1800 100 833) of the harm or threatened harm, its nature, the circumstances in which it occurred and the action taken to deal with it in accordance with section 83 of the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#) (the Act). In the event that the primary emergency phone number is out of order, the licence holder should phone (08) 8204 2004.

Variations, transfers and surrender of a licence

The EPA may impose or vary the conditions of a licence by notice in writing to the licence holder in accordance with sections 45 and 46 of the Act. Public notice may be required where the variation of licence conditions results in a relaxation of the requirements imposed for the protection or restoration of the environment and results in an adverse effect on any adjoining land or its amenity.

If a licence holder wishes to vary the conditions of a licence, transfer a licence to another entity, or surrender a licence, the licence holder must submit an application to the EPA in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act (sections 45, 49 and 56, respectively). A licence remains in effect and in its original form until such time as any proposed variation, application for surrender, or transfer has been made and approved in writing by the EPA.

Suspension or cancellation of a licence

The EPA may suspend or cancel a licence by notice in writing to the licence holder in accordance with section 55 of the Act if satisfied the licence holder has either obtained the licence improperly, contravened a requirement under the Act or if the holder is a body corporate, a director of the body corporate has been guilty of misconduct of a prescribed kind (whether in this State or elsewhere).

Responsibilities under Environment Protection legislation

In addition to the conditions of any licence, a licence holder must comply with their obligations under all State and Federal legislation (as amended from time to time) including: the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#); the [Environment Protection Regulations 2009](#); all Environment Protection Policies made under the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#); and any National Environment Protection Measures not operating as an Environment Protection Policy under the [Environment Protection Act 1993](#).

Public Register Information

The EPA maintains and makes available a Public Register of details related to its determinations and other information it considers appropriate (i.e. excluding trade processes or financial information) in accordance with section 109 of the Act. These details include, but are not limited to:

- licensing and beverage container applications and approvals
- enforcement actions
- site contamination
- serious or material environmental harm caused or threatened in the course of an activity
- environment improvement programmes and environment performance agreements
- environment assessment reports; results of testing, monitoring or evaluation required by a licence
- EPA advice or direction regarding development approvals referred to the EPA by a planning authority

Definitions

Unless the contrary intention appears, terms used in this licence that are defined in the Act (including any regulations or environment protection policies made pursuant to the Act) have the respective meanings assigned to those terms by the Act.

THE ACT: The *Environment Protection Act 1993*

PREMISES: The whole of the land comprised in Titles Register - Certificate of Title, Crown Lease and Crown Record.

CT5402/233

AUTHORISATION FEE PAYMENT DATE: means the anniversary of the grant or renewal of this authorisation.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE (GENERAL): means the solid component of the waste stream arising from commercial, industrial, government, public or domestic premises (not collected as Municipal Solid Waste), but does not contain Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE (LISTED): The solid component of the waste stream arising from commercial, industrial, government, public or domestic premises (not collected as Municipal Solid Waste), that contains or consists of Listed Waste.

COMPOST: means pasteurised material resulting from the controlled microbiological transformation of compostable organic waste under aerobic and thermophilic conditions for at least six weeks.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE (INERT): means the solid inert component of the waste stream arising from the construction, demolition or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure but does not contain Municipal Solid Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste. NOTES. C&D waste (Inert) should be such that the entire composition of the C&D materials is Inert Waste with no contamination by foreign material. As such it is acknowledged that, with the aim of no contamination, there may be some negligible components of foreign material contained in the waste (as a guide, 0 to 5% maximum by volume per load). C&D waste (Inert) includes bricks, concrete, tiles and ceramics, steel and inert soils. Foreign material includes green waste, plastics, electrical wiring, timber, paper, insulation, tins, packaging and other waste associated with construction or demolition of a building or other infrastructure. Foreign material must not be Municipal Solid Waste, Liquid, Listed, Hazardous or Radioactive Waste.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE (MIXED): means the solid component of the waste stream arising from the construction, demolition or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure which contains some foreign material (as set out below), but does not contain Municipal Solid Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste. NOTES. C&D Waste is considered C&D (Mixed) waste if it contains significant foreign materials from construction and demolition activities that would render the load of waste no longer inert (as a guide, 5 to 25% maximum by volume per load). Foreign material includes green waste, plastics, electrical wiring, timber, paper, insulation, tins, packaging and other waste associated with construction or demolition of a building or other infrastructure. Foreign material must not be Municipal Solid Waste, Liquid, Listed, Hazardous or Radioactive Waste. Where waste from construction and demolition sites contains predominantly foreign materials or domestic waste, such as waste from household clean ups collected by commercial skip bins, this is Commercial and Industrial Waste (General).

CONTAMINATED STORMWATER: is as defined in the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015.

DAILY COVER: means soil, clay, silt, sand, gravel, rock, concrete or brick (or any combination thereof) which does not exceed 200mm in any dimension and does not exceed the chemical criteria for Intermediate Waste Soil.

DOMESTIC WASTE: means the waste produced in the course of a domestic activity.

EMERGENCY SPILL KIT: means a kit containing materials that when used would prevent and/or minimise listed waste from entering the stormwater or groundwater system in the event of a spill.

ENVIRONMENTAL HARM: means the same as is defined in section 5 of the Environment Protection Act 1993.

E-WASTE: means waste electrical and electronic equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to function (including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the original equipment at the time of discarding).

NOTE. For example e-waste may include:

- a. Consumer/entertainment electronics (e.g. televisions, DVD players and tuners),
- b. Devices of office-, information- and communications technology (e.g. computers, telephones and mobile phones),
- c. Household appliances (e.g. fridges, washing machines and microwaves),
- d. Lighting devices (e.g. desk lamps),
- e. Power tools (e.g. power drills) with the exclusion of stationary industrial devices,
- f. Devices used for sport and leisure including toys (e.g. fitness machines and remote control cars).

GREEN WASTE: means the vegetative portion of the waste stream arising from various sources including waste from domestic and commercial premises and municipal operations.

INERT WASTE: solid waste that has no active chemical or biological properties. These wastes do not undergo environmentally significant physical, chemical or biological transformation and have negligible potential to cause environmental harm.

INTERMEDIATE WASTE SOIL: means waste soil that meets the chemical criteria specified in the attachment titled 'Intermediate Waste Soil', appended to this licence.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE: means the solid component of the waste stream arising from all sources within a defined geographic area.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE - DOMESTIC SOURCES: The solid component of the waste stream arising from domestic premises that is received directly from the public, it is not received as Municipal Solid Waste - Kerbside bin collection.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE - HARD WASTE: means the solid component of the waste stream arising from domestic premises which is not suitable for collection using a kerbside bin system, but does not contain Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste, Radioactive Waste or waste that is not deemed suitable for collection by local councils.

NOTE: MSW (Hard Waste) is typically collected in campaigns by local councils, which also advise on what wastes are suitable for that collection.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE - KERBSIDE BIN COLLECTION: means the solid component of the waste stream arising from mainly domestic but also commercial, industrial, government and public premises including waste from council operations, services and facilities that is collected by or on behalf of the council by kerbside collection, but does not contain Commercial and Industrial Waste (General), Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste.

PAINT WASTE: means the waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes,

pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish, including associated packaging.

PUTRESCIBLE WASTE: The component of the waste stream liable to become putrid.

For example: organic matter which has the potential to decompose with the formation of malodorous substances; usually refers to vegetative, food and animal products.

SITE CONTAMINATION AUDITOR: means a person accredited under Division 4 of 10A of the Environment Protection Act, 1993 as a site contamination auditor.

SITE CONTAMINATION CONSULTANT: means a person other than a site contamination auditor who, for fee or reward, assesses the existence or nature or extent of site contamination.

STORMWATER: is as defined in the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015.

SUITABLY QUALIFIED CONSULTANT: means a person who holds relevant qualifications, has demonstrated professional experience and expertise encompassing an appropriate range of competencies, and is either a full member or is eligible for full membership of one of the following or equivalent professional organisations:

1. The Institution of Engineers Australia
2. The Association of Consulting Engineers Australia
3. The Australian Contaminated Land Consultants Association Incorporated.

USED TYRES: means used whole tyres and tyre pieces exceeding 250 millimetres in any dimension.

WASTE: means -

1. As defined under the Environment Protection Act 1993,

1(a) any discarded, dumped, rejected, abandoned, unwanted or surplus matter, whether or not intended for sale or for purification or resource recovery by a separate operation from that which produced the matter; or

1(b) any matter declared by regulation to be waste for the purposes of this Act (following consultation by the Minister on the regulation with prescribed bodies in accordance with the regulations); or

1(c) any matter declared by an environment protection policy to be waste for the purposes of this Act,

whether or not of value.

2. However, waste does not include—

2(a) an approved recovered resource whilst it is being dealt with in accordance with the declaration of that resource—see section 4A; or

2(b) anything declared by regulation or an environment protection policy not to be waste for the purposes of this Act,

even though the resource or the thing so declared might otherwise, but for the declaration, fall within the definition of waste in subsection (1).

WASTE FILL: means waste consisting of clay, concrete, rock, sand, soil or other inert mineralogical matter in pieces not exceeding 100 millimetres in length and containing chemical substances in concentrations (calculated in a manner determined by the EPA) less than the concentrations for those substances set out in Regulation 3 - Interpretation, but does not include waste consisting of or containing asbestos or bitumen.

The Waste Fill concentration criteria as specified in Regulation 3 - Interpretation, contained within the Environment Protection Regulations 2009 - is attached.

Acronyms

EPA: means Environment Protection Authority

AS: means Australian Standard.

NATA: means National Association of Testing Authorities.

Conditions of Licence

The Licensee is authorised to conduct the prescribed activities as described in this Licence at the Premises nominated, subject to the following conditions:

1 CONTROL OF EMISSIONS

1.1 DUST PREVENTION (S - 7)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent dust from leaving the Premises.

1.2 LANDFILL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (S - 126)

The Licensee must:

- 1.2.1 take all reasonable and practicable measures to divert stormwater away from active landfill cells; and
- 1.2.2 take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent contamination of stormwater at the Premises; and
- 1.2.3 implement appropriate contingency measures to contain any contaminated stormwater at the Premises unless and until the contaminated stormwater is treated to remove the contamination, or is disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility.

1.3 ODOUR PREVENTION (S - 10)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent odour from leaving the Premises.

2 WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.1 COMPOSTING PROHIBITED (67 - 709)

The Licensee must not compost any waste at the Premises.

2.2 LITTER PREVENTION (S - 69)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent litter escaping from the Premises.

3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 BUNDING (T - 1001)

The Licensee must ensure that any substances that by their nature or amount have the potential to cause environmental harm to surface water or groundwater, including but not limited to;

fuel, batteries, paint and oil, are stored in an appropriately bunded area.

NOTES

The EPA will assess the appropriateness of any bund against the EPA's 'Bunding and Spill Management Guidelines

3.2 CAPPING AND CLOSURE CELLS 6A, 6B AND 7 (U - 532)

The Licensee must:

- 3.2.1 Submit to the EPA by 31 January 2017 a capping plan for waste disposal cells 6A, 6B and 7 to the satisfaction of the EPA; and
- 3.2.2 implement and comply with the capping plan (or any revised capping plan approved in writing by the EPA) upon approval in writing by the EPA

3.3 COMPLAINTS REGISTER (S - 1)

The Licensee must:

- 3.3.1 prepare and maintain a register of all complaints concerning environmental issues.
- 3.3.2 ensure the register includes:
 - a the date and time that the complaint was made;
 - b details of the complaint including the likely cause of events giving rise to the complaint;
 - c the contact details of the complainant (if permitted by the complainant); and
 - d details of any action taken in response to the complaint by the Licensee.

3.4 COMPLY WITH APPROVED DOCUMENT (T - 1036)

The Licensee must implement and comply with the approved Tonkin Consulting document entitled 'Brinkley Road Landfill, Landfill Gas Management and Monitoring Plan for the Rural City of Murray Bridge' (ref: 20101002RB2) dated 12 March 2012 or any revised Monitoring and Management Plan approved in writing by the EPA.

3.5 DAILY COVER (S - 150)

The Licensee must, before the close of each days operations cover all exposed waste with no less than 150mm of:

- 3.5.1 Daily Cover; or
- 3.5.2 an Alternative Daily Cover as approved in writing by the EPA.

3.6 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CELLS (S - 155)

The Licensee must:

- 3.6.1 not construct any new landfill cell unless a design specification for that cell has been approved in writing by the EPA;
- 3.6.2 submit an "As Constructed Report" to the EPA following construction of any new landfill cell; and
- 3.6.3 not dispose of any waste within a new landfill cell unless an As Constructed Report for that cell has been approved in writing by the EPA.

3.7 DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL WASTE (S - 107)

The licensee must:

- 3.7.1 dispose of any offal or animal wastes directly into an active waste disposal area, and
- 3.7.2 cover any offal or animal waste disposed at the Premises as soon as practicable.

3.8 EMERGENCY SPILL KIT (S - 21)

The Licensee must ensure that an appropriate emergency spill kit is kept on the Premises at all times and is used in the event of a spill.

3.9 E-WASTE MANAGEMENT (S - 215)

The Licensee must ensure that e-waste is stored at the Premises in the following manner:

- 3.9.1 on an impermeable surface; and
- 3.9.2 undercover to prevent the entry of stormwater into that material.

3.10 PREMISES FIRE MANAGEMENT (S - 130)

The Licensee must:

- 3.10.1 not cause or permit any waste to be burned at the Premises;
- 3.10.2 notify the EPA as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of a fire at the Premises; and
- 3.10.3 within 72 hours of bringing the fire under control, provide a written report to the EPA setting out the following:
 - a date of the fire;
 - b approximate time of the fire;
 - c cause of the fire (if known);
 - d area of the Premises where the fire occurred;
 - e measures used to extinguish the fire and to manage any environmental impacts; and
 - f appropriate measures that will be taken to reduce the risk of further fire at the Premises.

3.11 RECEIPT OF WASTE SOILS - INTERMEDIATE WASTE SOIL (S - 146)

The Licensee must:

- 3.11.1 ensure that Intermediate Waste Soil received at the Premises is accompanied by written, signed and dated certification from a suitably qualified consultant, site contamination consultant or site contamination auditor, stating that the waste complies with the definition of Intermediate Waste Soil, unless otherwise approved by the EPA in writing; and
- 3.11.2 keep all certification records for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of receipt.

3.12 RECEIPT OF WASTE SOILS - WASTE FILL (S - 145)

The Licensee must:

- 3.12.1 ensure that Waste Fill received at the Premises that exceeds 100 tonne from a single source site is accompanied by written, signed and dated certification from a suitably qualified consultant, site contamination consultant or site contamination auditor stating that the waste complies with the definition of Waste Fill unless otherwise approved by the EPA in writing; and
- 3.12.2 keep all certification records for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of receipt.

3.13 SECURITY (S - 157)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent unauthorised access to the Premises.

3.14 SIGNAGE (S - 98)

The Licensee must display a sign at the entrance to the Premises clearly stating:

- 3.14.1 the Licensee's name;
- 3.14.2 the Licensee's authorisation number;
- 3.14.3 an emergency contact name and telephone number; and
- 3.14.4 the type of wastes that can be received subject to this Authorisation.

3.15 TYRE STOCKPILE LIMITS AND DISPOSAL CRITERIA (S - 108)

The licensee must:

- 3.15.1 not construct tyre stockpiles exceeding 20 metres long, 8 metres wide or 4 metres high;
- 3.15.2 not locate any tyre stockpiles less than 12 metres from any buildings, structures, or other stockpiles; and
- 3.15.3 only dispose tyres in pieces not exceeding 250 millimetres in any dimension, with the exception of forklift tyres.

3.16 VERMIN PREVENTION (S - 70)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent the presence of vermin at the Premises.

3.17 WASTE PERMITTED TO BE DISPOSED (U - 523)

The Licensee must only dispose of the following wastes at the Premises:

- 3.17.1 Commercial and Industrial Waste (General)
- 3.17.2 Municipal Solid Waste - Kerbside Bin Collected
- 3.17.3 Putrescible Waste
- 3.17.4 Used Tyres
- 3.17.5 Animal Carcasses
- 3.17.6 Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert)
- 3.17.7 Construction and Demolition Waste (General)

- 3.17.8 Domestic Waste
- 3.17.9 Inert Waste
- 3.17.10 Municipal Solid Waste - Domestic Sources
- 3.17.11 Municipal Solid Waste - Hard Waste

3.18 WASTE PERMITTED TO BE RECEIVED (U - 820)

The Licensee must only receive the following wastes at the Premises:

- 3.18.1 Commercial and Industrial Waste (General)
- 3.18.2 Commercial and Industrial Waste (Listed)
- 3.18.3 Green Waste
- 3.18.4 Waste Fuel
- 3.18.5 Inert Waste
- 3.18.6 Municipal Solid Waste - Domestic Sources
- 3.18.7 Municipal Solid Waste - Hard Waste
- 3.18.8 Municipal Solid Waste - Kerbside Bin Collected
- 3.18.9 Putrescible Waste
- 3.18.10 Used Tyres
- 3.18.11 Waste Fill
- 3.18.12 Animal Carcasses
- 3.18.13 Scrap Metals
- 3.18.14 Intermediate Waste Soils
- 3.18.15 Non Friable Asbestos
- 3.18.16 Lead Acid Batteries
- 3.18.17 Waste Oil
- 3.18.18 Construction and Demolition - Inert
- 3.18.19 Construction and Demolition - Mixed
- 3.18.20 E-Waste
- 3.18.21 Paint Waste

4 MONITORING AND REPORTING

4.1 ACCREDITED LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS (305 - 501)

The Licensee must ensure that:

- 4.1.1 chain of custody documentation that details the movement of all samples from collection to analysis is completed;

- 4.1.2 all sampling of groundwater wells is undertaken by a person experienced in groundwater sampling and that all analysis is undertaken by a laboratory accredited by NATA for that analysis;
- 4.1.3 only containers approved by a NATA accredited laboratory are used for the collection and transport of samples; and
- 4.1.4 all samples to be analysed are to be done so within the holding period specified by the NATA accredited laboratory (refer to AS 5667.1:1998 Guidance on sampling groundwater).

NOTES

Guidance on the preparation of monitoring reports is provided within the EPA guideline titled 'Regulatory monitoring and testing - Groundwater sampling' June 2007.

4.2 GROUNDWATER MONITORING REPORT (305 - 653)

The Licensee must submit a report to the Authority prior to the 30th January in each year, on the implementation of monitoring required by licence condition 305-519, that sets out:

- 4.2.1 report identification;
 - a EPA licence number and name of licence holder;
 - b address of the Licensees Premises;
 - c period covered by the report;
 - d date of submission; and
 - e details of the person responsible for preparing the report;
- 4.2.2 any deviations from the monitoring parameters referred to in licence condition 305-519, together with a reason for those deviations;
- 4.2.3 monitoring results:
 - a interpretation and a summary of the results of all analysis;
 - b a trend analysis for all parameters that have analysed from the commencement of monitoring;
 - c information recorded for each sampling event in accordance with paragraph 12 of licence condition 305-519;
- 4.2.4 chain of custody documentation required by licence condition 305-501;
- 4.2.5 an evaluation of all quality control information collected from the field during purging and sampling and analysis at the laboratory setting out:
 - a data representativeness;
 - b precision; and
 - c accuracy;
- 4.2.6 a description on how the integrity of the groundwater samples were maintained;
- 4.2.7 a description of all analytical methods and the 'Limits of Reporting' for each analyte reported;
- 4.2.8 a conclusion which outlines whether any environmental harm has occurred to groundwater, and if so proposed actions to remedy this environmental harm; and

4.2.9 any proposed changes to the monitoring schedule.

NOTES

Guidance on the preparation of monitoring reports is provided within the EPA Guideline titled 'Regulatory monitoring and testing - Reporting requirements' August 2007.

4.3 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING AND MONITORING (305 - 519)

The Licensee must:

- 4.3.1 ensure that groundwater samples are collected from all monitoring bores at the Premises;
- 4.3.2 ensure that each groundwater bore is permanently marked (usually at the top of casing) to provide a consistent point from which groundwater depth is to be monitored;
- 4.3.3 ensure that the elevation of the permanent mark of every bore is established and recorded by a surveyor against the Australian Height Datum or a local benchmark;
- 4.3.4 measure the depth to groundwater from the permanent mark on all groundwater bores at the Premises on or about 1st of May and 1st of November in each year (Note: a four week buffer either side of these dates is considered acceptable);
- 4.3.5 ensure that groundwater samples are collected from all groundwater monitoring bores at the Premises on or about 1st of May and 1st of November in each year (Note: a four week buffer either side of these dates is considered acceptable);
- 4.3.6 ensure that the collection of groundwater samples is undertaken in accordance with AS 5667.1:1998 Guidance on sampling groundwater, Standard Australia;
- 4.3.7 prior to each sampling event, measure the depth to standing water level at the bores;
- 4.3.8 analyse all of the groundwater samples for the parameters specified in Table 1 of the 'EPA - Groundwater Monitoring' attachment;
- 4.3.9 during the collection of samples, measure and record pH, temperature, electrical conductivity and redox potential or dissolved oxygen;
- 4.3.10 during the purging of bore volumes ensure that:
 - a between 4-6 times the internal volume of the bore is purged, and
 - b the variations of field parameters (as listed in part 9) are within those specified in Table 2 of the 'EPA - Groundwater Monitoring' attachment, prior to any groundwater samples being taken;

- 4.3.11 For each sampling event, record:
- a location of the well and well identification number;
 - b time and date of pumping and sampling;
 - c the duration of purging;
 - d the recorded field parameters as listed in paragraph 10;
 - e a description of weather conditions at the time of purging and sampling (eg rain, sun, wind);
 - f standing water level and well depth;
 - g calculations of well volume;
 - h the purging and sampling methods used;
 - i field measurements as listed in paragraph 9;
 - j stabilisation criteria; and
 - k physical properties of the sample (eg turbidity, odour, colour);
- 4.3.12 ensure that at least one duplicate sample, being two samples taken from the same bore is collected annually, and that this duplicate sample is analysed at a laboratory not being the same laboratory at which the other samples are analysed;
- 4.3.13 ensure that the duplicate sample is analysed for the same range of analytes as the original sample; and
- 4.3.14 where differences between the results of the duplicate groundwater samples are found to significantly vary (RPD>20%) that:
- a both samples be re-analysed; or
 - b if the variability is considered to be insignificant when compared against the relevant water quality standards then a statement be provided to that effect.

4.4 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT REPORT (67 - 1320)

The Licensee must:

- 4.4.1 measure and record leachate levels on a weekly basis from all leachate sumps at the Premises;
- 4.4.2 ensure the leachate levels do not exceed a 300 millimetre hydraulic head in any landfill cell;
- 4.4.3 submit a report to the Authority prior to the 30th January in each year that details the recorded leachate levels required by paragraph 1;
- 4.4.4 demonstrate within the report referred to in paragraph 3 how the hydraulic head has been measured;
- 4.4.5 not re-circulate leachate within any landfill cell; and
- 4.4.6 not dispose of leachate at the Premises unless in a lined evaporation pond approved by the Authority.

5 ADMINISTRATION

5.1 ANNUAL RETURN AND PAYMENT OF ANNUAL FEES (A - 4)

For the purposes of section 48(2)(a) of the Act, the date in each year for the lodgement of the Annual Return is no later than 90 days before the anniversary of the grant or renewal of the Licence; and

- 5.1.1 For the purposes of section 48(2)(b) of the Act, the date in each year for the payment of Annual Authorisation Fee is the anniversary of the grant of the Licence.

5.2 APPROVAL OF OPERATING PROCESSES (A - 6)

The Licensee must not undertake changes to operating processes conducted pursuant to the Licence at the Premises without written approval from the EPA, where such changes:

- 5.2.1 have the potential to increase emissions or alter the nature of pollutants or waste currently generated by, or from the licensed activity; or
- 5.2.2 have the potential to increase the risk of environmental harm; or
- 5.2.3 would relocate the point of discharge of pollution or waste at the Premises.

5.3 APPROVAL OF WORKS (A - 5)

The Licensee must not construct or alter a building or structure, or install or alter any plant or equipment, for use of an activity undertaken pursuant to the Licence at the Premises without written approval from the EPA, where such changes:

- 5.3.1 have the potential to increase the emissions or alter the nature of pollutants or waste currently generated by, or from the licensed activity; or
- 5.3.2 have the potential to increase the risk of environmental harm; or
- 5.3.3 would relocate the point of discharge of pollution or waste at the Premises.

5.4 CHANGE OF LICENSEE DETAILS (A - 3)

If the Licensee's name or postal address (or both) changes, the Licensee must inform the EPA within 28 days of the change occurring.

5.5 LICENCE RENEWAL (A - 2)

For the purposes of section 43(3) of the Act, an application for Renewal of the Licence must be made no later than 90 days before the expiry date of the Licence.

5.6 OBLIGATIONS TO EMPLOYEES, AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS (A - 1)

The Licensee must ensure that every employee, agent or contractor responsible for undertaking any activity regulated by the Licence, is informed as to the conditions of the Licence.

Attachments

WASTE FILL REGULATION 3.pdf"

INTERMEDIATE WASTE SOIL.pdf"



Waste Fill - Regulation 3

Interpretation - Environment Protection Regulations 2009

The full interpretation of 'WASTE FILL' - as defined in the Environment Protection Regulations 2009, Regulation 3(1) is -

waste fill means waste consisting of clay, concrete, rock, sand, soil or other inert mineralogical matter in pieces not exceeding 100 millimetres in length and containing chemical substances in concentrations (calculated in a manner determined by the EPA) less than the concentrations for those substances set out in Regulation 3 - Interpretation, but does not include waste consisting of or containing asbestos or bitumen.

Chemical substance	Concentration (milligrams per kilogram of waste fill)	Chemical substance	Concentration (milligrams per kilogram of waste fill)
Aldrin/dieldrin (total)	2	Ethylbenzene	3.1
Arsenic	20	Heptachlor	2
Barium	300	Lead	300
Benzene	1	Manganese	500
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Mercury	1
Beryllium	20	Nickel	60
Cadmium	3	Petroleum hydrocarbons TPH C6-C9 (total)	65
Chlordane	2	Phenolic compounds (total)	0.5
Chromium (III)	400	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	2
Chromium (VI)	1	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (total)	5
Cobalt	170	Petroleum hydrocarbons TPH>C9	1000
Copper	60	Toluene	1.4
Cyanides (total)	500	Xylene (total)	14
DDT	2	Zinc	200

Intermediate Waste Soil

Intermediate Waste Soil – Chemical characteristics

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE	Concentration in mg/kg (dry weight)	MAXIMUM LEACHATE CONCENTRATION - in mg/L
		Method of Analysis - AS 4439.3 – 1997
Aldrin + dieldrin (total)	<2	#
Arsenic	<200	5
Barium		
Benzene	<5	#
Benzo(a)pyrene	<2	#
Beryllium	<40	1
Cadmium	<30	0.5
Cobalt	<170	#
Chlordane	<2	#
Chromium (III)	<12%	#
Chromium (VI)	<200	5
Copper	<2000	10
Cyanides (Total)	<1000	10
DDT	<2	#
Ethylbenzene	<100	#
Heptachlor	<2	#
Lead	<1200	5
Manganese	<6000	50
Methyl mercury	<20	#
Mercury	<30	0.1
Nickel	<600	2
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) C ₆ -C ₉	<100	#
TPH > C ₉	<1000	#
Phenolic compounds (total)	<17000	#
Polychlorinated biphenyls	<2	#
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) (Total)	<40	#
Toluene	<50	#
Xylene (total)	<180	#
Zinc	<14000	250

1. The assessment of the chemical analysis carried out on samples of the waste soil in accordance with this condition may include scientifically valid statistical analysis to justify classification of the waste soil in accordance with the values listed in this table. Such statistical analysis may include 95%UCL applied to the total dry weight results to demonstrate compliance criteria are not exceeded. No individual result shall be greater than 2.5 times the stated total dry weight criteria.
2. '#' indicates that leachate testing for that chemical substance is not required provided that the concentration of that chemical substance in mg/kg (dry weight) does not exceed the value specified for that category of waste soil.
3. '<' = 'less than'