Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Authority EPPR00696713

This environmental authority is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994*.*

Environmental authority number: EPPR00696713

Environmental authority takes effect on the day the authority is issued.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority remains 5 October each year. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

Environmental authority holder

Name	Registered address
NUGROW IPSWICH PTY LTD	Level 10, 1 Eagle Street BRISBANE QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activities	Location
ERA 33 - Crushing, milling, grinding or screening - Crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5000t of material in a year ERA 53 - Organic material processing - (a) Processing more than 200t of organic material in a year by composting the organic material ERA 54 - Mechanical waste reprocessing - 1 - Operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing, in a year, more than 5,000t of inert, non- putrescible waste or green waste only ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment - 1(c) - Operating a facility for receiving and either reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste - more than 10,000t ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment - 2(c) - Operating a facility for receiving and either reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 2 regulated waste - more than 10,000t ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment - 3(c) - Operating a facility for receiving and either reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 1 regulated waste - more than 10,000t	Swanbank Road, SWANBANK QLD 4306 - Lot 3 SP289972

ABN 46 640 294 485

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Environmentally relevant activities	Location
ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation – 1(b) – operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing general waste ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation – 1(c) – operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing category 2 regulated waste ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation – 1(d) – operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing category 1 regulated waste	
ERA 57 - Regulated Waste Transport - Transporting regulated waste	Mobile and temporary in the state of Queensland

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority (EA) is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the EA is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an EA as to the scale, intensity or manner of carrying out an ERA, the conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

An EA authorises the carrying out of an ERA and does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the EA specifically authorises environmental harm.

A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that an owner or occupier of land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the presence of, or happening of an event involving, a hazardous contaminant on the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- if the land is contaminated land – a change in the condition of the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the land (notice must be given within 20 business days).

For further information, including the form for giving written notice, refer to the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au, using the search term ‘duty to notify’.

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200(1) of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

(a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority—on the nominated day; or

(b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect—on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or

(c) otherwise—on the day the authority is issued.

However, in accordance with section 200(2) of the EP Act, the day that the EA takes effect may not be before:

(a) if the authority is for a resource activity—the day the relevant tenure is granted to the applicant; or

(b) if a development permit for a material change of use of premises under the *Planning Act 2016* is necessary for carrying out an activity that related to the authority—the day the development permit takes effect; or

(c) if an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* is necessary for carrying out an activity that relates to the authority—the day the approval takes effect.

If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

The anniversary day of this EA is the same day each year as the effective date. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

If you have incorrectly claimed that an additional authorisation is not required, carrying out the ERA without the additional authorisation is not legal and could result in your prosecution for providing false or misleading information or operating without a valid EA.

	12 October 2026
Signature	Date

Scott Blanchard

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:

Waste Assessment Business Centre
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone: 1300 130 372
Email: palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this EA, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to restore the environment (section 319C)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443).

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the EP Act. In order to lawfully operate you may also require permits / approvals from your local government authority, other business units within the department, and other State and Federal Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits or approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access State controlled roads), the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Primary Industries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Development approval

This permit is not a development approval under the *Planning Act 2016*. The conditions of this EA are separate, and in addition to, any conditions that may be on the development approval. If a copy of this EA is attached to a development approval, it is for information only and may not be current. Please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation to ensure that you have the most current version of the EA relating to this site.

Conditions of environmental authority

Part 1 – All Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) except for ERA 57

Part 2 – Organic material processing, Mechanical waste reprocessing, Crushing, milling, grinding or screening, and Other waste reprocessing or treatment, other than Bioremediation

Part 3 – Regulated waste treatment by bioremediation

Part 4 – Waste transfer activities

Part 5 – ERA 57 Regulated waste transport

PART 1 – All Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) except for ERA 57

Location: Swanbank Road, SWANBANK QLD 4306 (Lot 3 on Plan SP289972)

Relevant activities:

ERA 33 - Crushing, milling, grinding or screening - Crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5000t of material in a year

ERA 53 - Organic material processing: Processing more than 200t of organic material in a year - (a) by composting the organic material

ERA 54 - Mechanical waste reprocessing - 1 - Operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing, in a year, more than 5,000t of inert, non-putrescible waste or green waste only

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 1: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste- (c) 10,000t or more

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 2: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 2 regulated waste- (c) 10,000t or more

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 3: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 1 regulated waste- (c) 10,000t or more

ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation – 1(b) – operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing general waste

ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation – 1(c) – operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing category 2 regulated waste

ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation – 1(d) – operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing category 1 regulated waste

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site specific conditions of approval.

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
1–G1	Activities conducted under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations: 1. Activities undertaken on the site must be conducted within the designated areas for each activity, as specified in: (a) Appendix A, unless and until another plan takes effect pursuant to condition 1–G1-1(b); (b) Appendix B, from the date that condition 1–G1-2(d), or (e) applies. 2. Listed waste must not be accepted by the activity unless:

	(a) liquid listed waste is received and stored within an enclosed system which is under negative pressure at all times when in use; and (b) non-liquid listed waste is mixed with a bulking agent or high carbon material as soon as practicable but at least within 6 hours of receipt; and (c) from 18 October 2024 until condition 1–G1-2(d) takes effect: (i) all listed waste is processed on a mobile aerated floor system for a minimum of 21 days or until pasteurisation is achieved; and (d) from 21 January 2027: (i) all listed waste is processed within an in-vessel system for a minimum of 21 days or until pasteurisation is achieved; and (ii) with the in-vessel system, biofilter and scrubber/dehumidifier located in the designated areas identified in the plan in Appendix B; and (e) from the earlier of 18 September 2028 or 21 months after all necessary development approvals are granted for the enclosed system for the area for receival, storage and mixing of listed waste: (i) all listed waste is received, stored, mixed and transferred within an enclosed system which is under negative pressure at all times when in use; and (ii) with the location of the enclosed system to be determined by you. 3. Wastes identified in *Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred* which are accepted for transfer activities in accordance with the Part 4 conditions of this environmental authority are exempt from compliance with conditions 1-G1-2(c) and 1-G1-2(d).
1–G2	All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent the likelihood of environmental harm being caused.
1–G3	Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the administering authority as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. Records must be kept including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions undertaken.
1–G4	Other than permitted by this environmental authority, the release of contaminants into the environment must not occur.
1–G5	All records must be kept for a period of at least five years and provided to the administering authority upon request as soon as practicable.
1–G6	All testing and monitoring required by the conditions of this environmental authority must: (a) be carried out in the manner specified by this environmental authority; and (b) be carried out on samples that are representative of the material being tested; and (c) be carried out using monitoring devices that are calibrated and maintained according to the manufacturers' specifications; and (d) for testing required by a laboratory, be carried out by a laboratory that has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation for such analyses; and (e) be carried out and recorded by, or under the direction of, an appropriately qualified person;

	and (f) be interpreted by an appropriately qualified person; and (g) for determining odour emissions from an air filtration system and for taking odour measurements in the ducts or stack of an air filtration system, be carried out in accordance with the test methods in AS 4323.1:1995 (*Stationary source emissions Selection of sampling positions*) or, if a more recent version or replacement of that standard has been released, in accordance with the more recent or replaced standard; and (h) for monitoring odour emissions from an air filtration system surface area, be carried out using the "Witch's hat" odour sampling method; and (i) for odour concentration, be analysed from air samples from the ducts or stack of an air filtration system in accordance with AS 4323.3:2001 (*Stationary source emissions – Part 3: Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry*) or, if a more recent version or replacement of that standard has been released, in accordance with the more recent or replaced standard.
1–G7	All plans required by the conditions of this environmental authority must be: (a) developed and endorsed in writing as being compliant with the conditions of this environmental authority by an appropriately qualified person; and (b) implemented in accordance with the requirements stated within the plan; and (c) in effect at all times during the carrying out of the activity; and (d) re-endorsed in writing as being in compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority by an appropriately qualified person at least annually; and (e) provided to the administering authority upon request in the time requested.
1–G8	When required by the administering authority, monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the administering authority, to investigate a complaint that is not considered by the administering authority to be frivolous or vexatious, of environmental nuisance arising from the activity. The monitoring results must be provided to the administering authority upon request.
1–G9	You must record the following details of all environmental complaints received: 1. date and time the complaint was received; and 2. name and contact details of the complainant when provided and authorised by the complainant; and 3. nature of the complaint; and 4. investigation undertaken; and 5. conclusions formed; and 6. actions taken.

1–G10	The activity must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: 1. identify potential risk to the environment from the activity during routine operations, closure, and an emergency; and 2. establish and maintain control measures that minimise the potential for environmental harm; and 3. ensure plant, equipment and measures are maintained in a proper and effective condition; and 4. ensure plant, equipment and measures are operated in a proper and effective manner; and 5. ensure that staff are trained in and aware of their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and 6. ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually.
1–G11	All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to exclude vectors and pest species to the extent necessary to prevent: 1. environmental nuisance to occupiers of neighbouring premises; and 2. any danger or risk to the health of any persons.
1–G12	An area that has an impervious barrier to subsoil and groundwater must be used when conducting any of the following: a) receiving, mixing, storing, and processing composting materials; and b) collecting and storing leachate or stormwater runoff from disturbed areas.
1–G13	Liquid waste, chemicals and fuels in containers of greater than 15 litres must be stored within a secondary containment system.
1–G14	A weather station must be installed, operated, calibrated and maintained on site which continuously and electronically records: (a) Rainfall (mm/day); and (b) Wind speed (km/hour); and (c) Wind direction (cardinal direction, e.g. north-easterly); and (d) Air temperature (degrees Celsius); and (e) Relative humidity (%).
1–G15	The weather station required by condition 1–G15 must be installed in compliance with the Australian/New Zealand Standards: (a) AS/NZS 3580.1.1: 2016 (*Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide to siting air monitoring equipment*) or, if a more recent version or replacement of that standard has been released, in accordance with the more recent or replaced standard; and (b) AS 3580.14:2014 (*Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Meteorological monitoring for ambient air*) or, if a more recent version or replacement of that standard has been released, in accordance with the more recent or replaced standard.

Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
1–A1	Odours or airborne contaminants must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.
1–A2	Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentrations at any sensitive place or commercial place: 1. dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 (or more recent editions); or 2. a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM_{10}) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 (or more recent editions).
1–A3	Dust and particulate matter monitoring must: a) be undertaken at the written request of the administering authority; and b) be carried out at places relevant to the potentially affected sensitive place or commercial place and at suitable representative reference site(s) unlikely to be affected by the activity; and c) be carried out at a sufficient number of monitoring points to enable compliance assessment with condition 1–A2 above; and d) take into account: i. locations of dust and particulate sources; and ii. locations of persons or sites potentially affected by any release of dust or particulate matter from the activity; and e) be carried out in accordance with the latest edition of the administering authority's *Air Quality Sampling Manual*; and f) be undertaken in conjunction with the recording of precipitation, wind speed and direction in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standards within AS3580.
Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
1–WT1	Contaminants must not be released to any waters unless otherwise authorised by this authority.
1–WT2	A groundwater monitoring system and program must: 1. be designed, installed, and implemented by an appropriately qualified person(s) with experience and qualifications in hydrology and groundwater monitoring; and 2. incorporate measurement and recording of standing levels in bores that are surveyed to a common datum, accurate to at least 0.01 metre, on at least each occasion that samples are

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>obtained sufficient to infer groundwater flow directions; and
3. include a sufficient number of bores installed at locations and depths which yield representative groundwater sampled from at least the uppermost aquifer so as to:
i. detect any seepage of contaminants to groundwater from the activity; and
ii. establish the quality of groundwater affected by seepage of contaminants; and
iii. establish the quality of groundwater in location(s) hydraulically down-gradient of any potential seepage of contaminants, not more than 150 metres from potential contaminant sources and within the property boundary; and
iv. establish the quality of groundwater in hydraulically up-gradient(s) bores or background bore(s) that have not been affected by any release of contaminants to groundwater from the activity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1–WT2A</td><td>The effectiveness of the groundwater monitoring system and program in achieving the requirements of condition 1–WT2 must be reviewed, and the program updated at least annually to maintain effectiveness and include monitoring at locations relevant to any new or extended contaminant management facilities prior to their commissioning and any other groundwater bores constructed during a review period. Records of the system, program updates and monitoring results must be kept and be available to the administrating authority upon request within 10 business days of such request.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1–WT3</td><td>The groundwater monitoring must be undertaken for, at least, the following water quality characteristics and in accordance with the associated monitoring requirements:
Table 1 – Groundwater Monitoring Indicators
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator(s)</th><th>Measurement (units)</th><th>Minimum frequency</th></tr>
<tr><td>Groundwater elevation</td><td>Metres AHD</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electrical Conductivity</td><td>µS/cm</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Dissolved Solids</td><td>mg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>pH</td><td>pH Units</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dissolved oxygen</td><td>mg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common cations (K, Na, Mg, Ca)</td><td>mg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common anions (chloride, sulfate, carbonate / bicarbonate)</td><td>mg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ammonia</td><td>µg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxidised Nitrogen</td><td>µg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Nitrogen</td><td>µg/L</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	Total Phosphorous	µg/L	Quarterly
	E.Coli	cfu/100 mL	Quarterly
	Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Quarterly
	Aluminium	µg/L	Quarterly
	Arsenic	µg/L	Quarterly
	Barium	µg/L	Quarterly
	Boron	µg/L	Quarterly
	Cadmium	µg/L	Quarterly
	Chromium (Cr III)	µg/L	Quarterly
	Chromium (Cr VI)	µg/L	Quarterly
	Copper	µg/L	Quarterly
	Iron	µg/L	Quarterly
	Lead	µg/L	Quarterly
	Manganese	µg/L	Quarterly
	Mercury	µg/L	Quarterly
	Molybdenum	µg/L	Quarterly
	Nickel	µg/L	Quarterly
	Selenium	µg/L	Quarterly
	Silver	µg/L	Quarterly
	Vanadium	µg/L	Quarterly
	Zinc	µg/L	Quarterly
	Benzene	µg/L	Quarterly
	Toluene	µg/L	Quarterly
	Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Quarterly
	Xylenes	µg/L	Quarterly
	Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	µg/L	Quarterly

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	µg/L	Quarterly
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	µg/L	Quarterly
Phenols (halogenated)	µg/L	Quarterly
Phenols (non-halogenated)	µg/L	Quarterly
Organochlorine pesticides	µg/L	Quarterly
Organophosphorus pesticides	µg/L	Quarterly
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) C6 – C9	µg/L	Quarterly
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) C10 – C36	µg/L	Quarterly
Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances* (PFAS)	µg/L	Quarterly

***for PFAS, monitoring must:**

1. use analysis techniques that achieve lowest practicable limits of reporting (LOR <0.5 µg/kg solids; LOR <0.001 µg/L for liquids) and maximise extraction of PFAS from samples; and
2. comply with recommendations in the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) Version 2.0 or more recent editions adopted by the Queensland Government; and
3. incorporate paired standard and Total Oxidisable Precursor (TOP) Assay analysis to determine PFAS concentrations and must include at least:
    a. *Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids (C_4-C_{14}); and*
    b. *Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids (C_4-C_{10}); and*
    c. *Perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA or FOSA); and*
    d. *N-alkyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide (N-MeFOSA, N-EtFOSA)*
    e. *N-alkyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido ethanol (N-MeFOSE, N-EtFOSE); and*
    f. *N-alkyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acids (N-MeFOSAA, N-EtFOSAA); and*
    g. *n:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids (n= 4, 6, 8 & 10)*
    h. 5:3 Fluorotelomer carboxylic acid (5:3 FTCA)
    i. 6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonamide alkylbetaine (6:2 FTAB)
4. incorporate quality assurance checks for Total Oxidisable Precursor (TOP) Assay; and
5. give due regard to any advice from the administering authority concerning improvements in analysis techniques for the waste types accepted.

Associated monitoring requirements

1. All monitoring devices must be effectively operated, calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and any relevant Australian Standard.
2. All groundwater monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the current edition of the administering authority's *Monitoring and Sampling Manual*. Measurements and recording of standing groundwater levels must be in metres, accurate to 0.1 metre. The elevation of the reference point,

	relative to Australian Height Datum, for use in any groundwater level measurement must be determined to an accuracy of 0.05 metre. 3. Measurement of groundwater levels must be undertaken prior to any disturbance by sampling, and must be reported as the depth in metres from the established reference point to the water surface within the bore. 4. Each groundwater monitoring bore must be fitted with a locked cap at all times other than when sampling is being undertaken. 5. All determinations of the quality of the groundwater must employ analytical practical quantification limits sufficiently low enough to enable comparisons to be made against water quality objectives/limits relevant to the particular water quality characteristic.
1–WT4	An appropriately qualified person(s) must prepare and submit to the administering authority an annual report detailing the results of the groundwater monitoring, including but not limited to: a) the description of all monitoring events conducted within 12 months period including the drill logs from all groundwater monitoring bores; and b) a summary of the previous 12 months monitoring data obtained in accordance with groundwater monitoring requirements of this environmental authority; and c) an evaluation/explanation of the data from groundwater monitoring program, including graphical representations showing relevant limits, seasonal trends and trends referenced to historical and baseline data; and d) an interpretation of the results and conclusions by an appropriately qualified person(s) as to whether there is any contamination, potential impacts from the activity and if so, the level of environmental harm caused as a result of such contamination; and e) an outline of actions taken, and proposed to be taken, to minimise the environmental risk from detected contamination or any deficiency identified by the monitoring or recording programs including a review of the groundwater monitoring program conceptualisation including assumptions, determinations, monitoring equipment, sampling methods and data analysis. **NOTE:** The appropriately qualified person(s) must have appropriate qualifications and experience in the fields of hydrology and groundwater monitoring programs to be able to competently make recommendations about these matters.
1–WT4A	Groundwater monitoring required by condition 1–WT2 must be undertaken in accordance with the latest version of the administering authority's guideline Using Monitoring Data to Assess Groundwater Quality and Potential Environmental Impacts https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/groundwater-quality-assessment-guideline/resource/472cc88a-000a-4bb8-a60d-204cfe7e0238.
1–WT4B	Records must be kept of the results of all determinations and groundwater monitoring carried out under the program required by condition 1–WT2 for a period of at least fifteen (15) years.
1–WT5	The stormwater runoff from disturbed areas, generated by a storm event up to and including a 24 hour storm event with an averaged recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years must be retained on site and can only be released after the event where: 1. beneficial reuse on site is not viable; and 2. a release is required to maintain the required stormwater retention capacity; and

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>3. there are no contaminants present, or if contaminants are present, they are not at concentrations which may cause environmental harm.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1–WT6</td><td>Any stormwater which filters through composting piles or stored feedstock must be managed as leachate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1–WT7</td><td>Leachate generated by the activity must be collected and stored in:
(a) aerated ponds or sumps with a capacity of more than 30,000 litres that maintain aerobic conditions; or
(b) an enclosed leachate tank; or
(c) leachate sumps with a capacity of less than 30,000 litres that are managed to prevent the release of offensive odours.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1–WT8</td><td>Leachate collection and storage must be designed and installed by an appropriately qualified person, with operation and maintenance to occur under the direction of an appropriately qualified person to:
(a) prevent ponding of leachate in any area other than the designated leachate collection and/or storage areas; and
(b) prevent the leachate directly entering a stormwater basin; and
(c) drain leachate away from composting material; and
(d) drain leachate to a collection drain;
(e) ensure the structural integrity of the impervious barrier is maintained; and
(f) ensure the structural integrity of the leachate collection and storage measures are maintained.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1–WT9</td><td>Each release that occurs in accordance with condition 1–WT5 must be monitored for each quality characteristic specified in Table 1A – Leachate monitoring.
Table 1A – Leachate monitoring
<table>
<tr><th>Quality Characteristic</th><th>Units</th></tr>
<tr><td>Volume</td><td>litres</td></tr>
<tr><td>pH</td><td>pH units</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electrical Conductivity</td><td>µS/cm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dissolved oxygen</td><td>mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total suspended solids</td><td>mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total dissolved solids</td><td>mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ammonia as N</td><td>mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrogen (Total)</td><td>mg/L</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	Phosphorus	mg/L	
	Enterococci	CFU/100ml	
	Dissolved Arsenic	mg/L	
	Dissolved Chromium	mg/L	
	Dissolved Copper	mg/L	
	Dissolved Lead	mg/L	
	Dissolved Manganese	mg/L	
	Dissolved Nickel	mg/L	
	Dissolved Zinc	mg/L	
	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons (TRH)	µg/L	
	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	µg/L	
	Biochemical oxygen demand for 5 days	mg/L	
	Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	
1–WT10	Leachate within any tanks or ponds, must be monitored for each quality characteristic specified in *Table 1A - Leachate monitoring* at a minimum monitoring frequency of: (a) once per month; and (b) as soon as practical following any tank or pond release, excluding any release associated with beneficial re-use of leachate which remains onsite.		
1–WT11	Water monitoring and sampling must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the latest edition of the *Monitoring and sampling manual* (available on the Queensland government website) unless otherwise approved by the administering authority.		
Agency interest: Noise			
Condition number	**Condition**		
1–N1	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, noise generated by the activity must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.		
1–N2	Noise from the activity must not include substantial low frequency noise components and must not exceed the levels identified in *Table 2 – Noise limits* and the associated monitoring requirements at any sensitive place or commercial place.		

Table 2 – Noise limits

Noise level measured in dB(A)	Monday to Saturday			Sunday and Public Holidays		
	7am-6pm	6pm-10pm	10pm-7am	7am-6pm	6pm-10pm	10pm-9am
	Noise measured at the nearest sensitive place					
$L_{Aeq\ adj,\ T}$	Background +5	Background +3	Background +0	Background +5	Background +3	Background +0
Max $L_{pA,\ T}$	Background +10	Background +8	Background +5	Background +10	Background +8	Background +5
	Noise measured at a commercial place					
$L_{Aeq\ adj,\ T}$	Background +10	Background +8	Background +5	Background +10	Background +8	Background +5
Max $L_{pA,\ T}$	Background +15	Background +13	Background +10	Background +15	Background +13	Background +10

Associated monitoring requirements

1. All monitoring devices must be correctly calibrated and maintained.
2. Any monitoring must be in accordance with the most recent version of the administering authority's *Noise Measurement Manual.*
3. Any monitoring of noise emissions from the activity must be undertaken when the activity is in operation.
4. All monitoring must be performed by an appropriately qualified person(s).

Agency interest: Land

Condition number	Condition
1–L1	Contaminants must not be released to land. Note: Receiving, mixing, storing, and processing materials on impervious barriers does not constitute a breach of this condition.
1–L2	Land that has been disturbed for activities conducted under this environmental authority must be rehabilitated in a manner such that: 1. the potential for erosion is minimised; 2. the quality of water, including seepage, released from the site does not cause environmental harm; 3. the potential for environmental nuisance caused by dust is minimised;

	4. the water quality of any residual water body does not have potential to cause environmental harm; 5. suitable native species of vegetation for the location are established and sustained for earthen surfaces where beneficial for the end use of the land; 6. there are no wastes or waste derived products remaining on the site other than those used in rehabilitation of the land; and 7. the land is not contaminated by a hazardous contaminant.
Agency interest: Waste	
Condition number	**Condition**
1–W1	All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be lawfully reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.
1–W2	Incompatible wastes must not be mixed in the same container or waste storage.

PART 2 – Organic material processing and other waste reprocessing or treatment, other than bioremediation

Location: Swanbank Road, SWANBANK QLD 4306 (Lot 3 on Plan SP289972)

Relevant activities:

ERA 33 - Crushing, milling, grinding or screening: Crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5000t of material in a year

ERA 53 - Organic material processing: Processing more than 200t of organic material in a year - (a) by composting the organic material

ERA 54 - Mechanical waste reprocessing - 1 - Operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing, in a year, more than 5,000t of inert, non-putrescible waste or green waste only

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment - 1(c) - Operating a facility for receiving and either reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste - more than 10,000t

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 2: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 2 regulated waste- (c) 10,000t or more

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 3: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 1 regulated waste- (c) 10,000t or more

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site-specific conditions of approval.

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
2–G1	Composting and soil conditioner manufacturing and regulated waste recycling or reprocessing activities conducted under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations: 1. only aerobic composting methods may be used to manufacture compost or soil conditioners. 2. recycling or reprocessing regulated waste must only be conducted by using the waste as a feedstock in manufacturing compost or soil conditioner products. 3. the only waste which can be mechanically reprocessed by the activity is green waste and untreated timber.
2–G2	Having regard to the site layout and infrastructure authorised by condition 1–G1, a Feedstock Management Plan must be developed for the activity and implemented, which includes: (a) Methods for characterising all feedstock to determine: i. Whether the feedstock is listed waste; or

	ii. If the feedstock is not listed waste, the feedstock's odour rating in accordance with the "Organic Feedstock Odour Rating Assessment" available on the department's website; and (b) Feedstock storage requirements based on the odour ratings and physical compositions of each type of feedstock and the site layout and infrastructure authorised by condition 1–G1; and (c) Feedstock processing requirements based on the odour ratings and physical compositions for each type of feedstock and the site layout and infrastructure authorised by condition 1–G1; and (d) Procedures to manage feedstocks that are assessed as having an odour rating of "high" or "very high" in accordance with condition 2–G2(a)(ii) in the infrastructure required for managing listed waste in condition 1–G1-2, once that infrastructure has been commissioned; and (e) Procedures for the sampling and testing the Carbon (C) and Nitrogen (N) of any feedstock accepted on the site to inform the C:N ratio of composting material; and (f) Procedures to assess whether the feedstock received at the site is suitable for the processing techniques being used, including in accordance with condition 1–G1; and (g) Procedures to assess potential feedstock received at the site to determine whether it is lawfully able to be used as a feedstock under conditions 2–W1, 2–W2, 2–W3, 2–W13 and 2–W14 of this environmental authority; and (h) Procedures for rejecting unsuitable and/or unlawful feedstock; and (i) Procedures for reporting unlawful waste delivery to the administering authority. Nothing in this condition 2–G2 requires a feedstock to be rejected on the basis that the storage and processing of the feedstock in accordance with the site layout and infrastructure authorised by condition 1–G1 is not adequate for the odour rating of that feedstock.
2–G3	Feedstock must not be used for the activity unless it is assessed in accordance with the Feedstock Management Plan required by condition 2–G2.
2–G4	The following records must be kept for all feedstock received and anything which is rejected as feedstock under the Feedstock Management Plan required by condition 2–G2: (a) Generator and/or transporter of the feedstock including their contact details; and (b) Time and date feedstock was received at the site; and (c) Description of feedstock; and (d) Weight or volume of feedstock; and (e) Feedstock odour rating as assessed under the Feedstock Management Plan required by condition 2–G2; and (f) Details of any samples taken (including sample ID, laboratory holding time, storage method and storage location); and (g) Measurements, observations and characterisation results of feedstock; and (h) The name of any person undertaking any measurements, observations or characterisation of feedstock.

2–G5	A Compost Process Plan must be developed to achieve pasteurisation and minimisation of odour impacts of composting materials, which includes: (a) Composting process parameters for the feedstock and processing techniques being used on site, which includes process parameters for: i. C:N ratio; and ii. Porosity or bulk density; and iii. Moisture content; and iv. pH; and v. Oxygen content; and vi. Temperature range; and (b) Information to support the appropriateness of the composting process parameters with regard to the feedstock and processing techniques being used on site; and (c) Methods and frequencies for monitoring composting material to assess that the composting process parameters are being met; and (d) At a minimum, annual reviews of the effectiveness of the composting process parameters at achieving pasteurisation and minimising odour impacts.
2–G6	Composting material must comply with composting process parameters identified in the Compost Process Plan required by condition 2–G5.
2–G7	The following records must be kept for all monitoring undertaken to assess that the composting process parameters are being met: (a) records of any analysis, measurements or observations of composting material and the name/s of the person/s undertaking the assessment; and (b) records of any samples taken (including an appropriate of chain of custody document).
2–G8	From 11 December 2024 unscreened finished compost windrows must be: (a) ≤3m in height; and (b) ≤6m in width; and (c) have an unrestricted separation distance between composting windrows of ≥1 m.
Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
2–A1	An Odour Management Plan must be developed prior to the activity commencing which includes: (a) identification of all odour sources, and potential odour sources at the site, including odours and potential odours generated from the activity; and (b) a requirement that odour investigations be completed by an appropriately qualified person; and

	(c) an analysis of routine and non-routine processes and operating conditions that could result in, and potentially result in, odour emissions; and (d) measures to avoid the generation and minimise the impacts of odours; and (e) at a minimum, annual reviews of the effectiveness of the measures.
2–A2	Any in-vessel system or enclosed system must be fitted with an air filtration system which must achieve a reduction in odour emissions of at least 90%, using the following equation: E = 100 – (Cout ÷ Cin) x 100 Where: • E is the percentage odour control efficiency of the odour control devices • Cout is the odour concentration of air exiting the odour control device • Cin is the odour concentration of air entering the odour control device.
2–A3	All air filtration and engineered composting systems must be designed and installed by one or more appropriately qualified person(s), with operation and maintenance to occur under the direction of an appropriately qualified person.
2–A4	An Engineered Composting System and Air Filtration Efficiency Monitoring Plan must be developed and implemented which includes: (a) determination of relevant performance parameters (taking into account the optimal performance range as recommended by the manufacturer) that can be used to determine whether the air filtration and engineered composting system are working effectively to reduce odour emissions and to ensure compliance with condition 2–A2; and (b) requirements and procedures for daily monitoring of the air filtration and engineered composting systems' performance to determine whether the relevant performance parameters are being met; and (c) measures that are to be taken within 24 hours of any monitoring result that indicates the air filtration and engineered composting system are operating outside the performance parameters or is otherwise indicating that there is a risk of non-compliance with condition 1–A1; and (d) a record keeping system for recording the time, date and results of all monitoring, investigations and measures taken to address the operation of the air filtration and engineered composting system outside the performance parameters established by the plan.
2–A5	The efficiency of any air filtration and engineered composting systems must be operated and monitored in accordance with the Engineered Composting System and Air Filtration Efficiency Monitoring Plan prescribed in condition 2–A4.
2–A6	Any forced aeration used in the composting processing must be managed to prevent anaerobic conditions and resultant odours.
2–A7	If an air filtration system includes a biofilter, the parameters and monitoring frequency requirements listed in *Table 2A – Additional monitoring parameters for biofilter beds* must be included in the Engineered Composting System and Air Filtration Efficiency Monitoring Plan

required by condition 2–A4.

Table 2A – Additional monitoring parameters for biofilter beds

Parameter	Frequency
pH of the biofilter bed (pH units)	Every month
Moisture content of the biofilter bed (%)	Every month
Temperature of the biofilter bed (°C)	Every month

Agency interest: Waste

Condition number	Condition
2–W1	Receiving and using the following wastes, or waste containing the following, in manufacturing composting and soil conditioner products is prohibited:

Feedstock Material	Description
Asbestos and asbestos containing materials	
Bilge waters	Sea and fresh water from vessel pump outs.
Biosecurity waste	(a) waste that is goods subject to biosecurity control under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Cwlth); or (b) goods under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Cwlth) that are or were in contact with waste mentioned in paragraph (a).
Clinical and related waste	
Dye waste (water based)	By-product from industrial dying processes.
Foundry sand generated from the casting of non-ferrous metals including brass, bronze, stainless steel or any other metal alloys, combination or alloys	
Foundry waste materials including bag dusts, dross and slags	
Hide curing effluent	Effluent and wastes from tanneries including, but not limited to, the various steps involved in preparing animal hide e.g. washing for removal of hair, fat removal, chemical treatment.
Persistent organic pollutants including polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PDBEs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), per- and polyfluorinated organic compounds and polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).	
Municipal solid waste (excluding segregated compostable organic waste)	

	Paint and industrial coatings products and wash	Paint and industrial coatings products and water and solvent wash down water containing paint and industrial coatings residues.
	Waste containing restricted stimulation fluids	
	Waste known to be contaminated with glass, metal, rubber and coatings that cannot be eliminated though processing	
	Waste treated by immobilisation or fixation	
	Waste having any of the characteristics contained in List 2: Characteristics of controlled wastes, of Schedule A of the Movement of Controlled Waste NEPM (such as, being flammable or emitting flammable gases, liable to spontaneous combustion, oxidising, containing organic peroxides, poisonous, infectious, corrosive, toxic or giving off toxic gases or being ecotoxic	
	Water based inks	Liquid wastes from ink use or manufacture.
	Water and solvent based paints and industrial coatings	Liquid waste paint, including where undiluted.
2–W2	Regulated wastes used for recycling or reprocessing under ERA 55-2(c) and ERA 55-3(c) to be incorporated in the manufacture of compost or soil conditioner products must comply with the feedstock quality limits for the quality characteristics listed in Table 1 of Appendix C.	
2–W3	Wastes can only be accepted and used as feedstock in the manufacture of compost or soil conditioner products if a risk assessment demonstrates all of the following requirements: 1. the waste is homogeneous; and 2. the waste has characteristics or constituents that provide an agronomic or soil conditioning benefit to the finished compost product, and does not constitute mere dilution of the waste and its constituents into the product; and 3. the waste does not have any characteristics or constituents that adversely affect the composting process; and 4. potential risks from receiving and handling the waste on the site and use of the final products that include the waste have been identified and determined not to present a risk of causing environmental harm.	
2–W4	All risk assessments must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person and records kept.	
2–W11	Ongoing sampling, analysis and characterisation of wastes being accepted and used as feedstock must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified person at an appropriate frequency to ensure the requirements in condition 2–W2 are being met, and records kept.	
2–W12	Regulated waste that is not organic must not be used as feedstock in a ratio of greater than 1 part regulated waste to every 3 parts other material (dry weight).	

2–W13	All manufactured compost and soil conditioner products in which waste is used must: (a) comply with the requirements and be supplied in accordance with AS4454, AS4419 or AS3743; (b) where compostable plastics are used, comply with the requirements and be supplied in accordance with AS4736; (c) not exceed the final product quality limit for the quality characteristics listed in *Table 1– Quality characteristic limits* of Appendix C; and (d) not contain any other contaminants or qualities at concentrations or levels that are likely to cause environmental harm when used. Note: Where there is an inconsistency between an Australian Standard and the final product quality limit stated in Table 1 of Appendix C for a quality characteristic, the lower contamination limit must be complied with to the extent of the inconsistency.
2–W14	Compost and soil conditioner products that do not comply with condition 2–W13 are a waste and must be disposed of in accordance with condition 1–W1.

PART 3 – Regulated waste treatment by Bioremediation

Location: Swanbank Road, SWANBANK QLD 4306 (Lot 3 on Plan SP289972)

Relevant activities:

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 1: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste- (c) 10,000t or more

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 2: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 2 regulated waste- (c) 10,000t or more

ERA 55 - Other waste reprocessing or treatment 3: Operating a facility for receiving and reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of category 1 regulated waste- (c) 10,000t or more

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site-specific conditions of approval.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Agency interest: General</th></tr>
<tr><th>Condition number</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>3–G1</td><td>Regulated waste treatment activities conducted under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations:
1. Receiving and treating to render the waste or soil non-hazardous or less hazardous must only occur for the waste types using the treatment process specified in Table 3 – Permitted regulated waste types and processes.
Table 3 – Permitted regulated waste types and processes
<table>
<tr><th>Regulated waste type</th><th>Treatment process</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bilge waters contaminated solely with oils and oil emulsions</td><td>Bioremediation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oil interceptor waters</td><td>Bioremediation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste waters contaminated solely with oils or oil emulsions</td><td>Bioremediation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sludges, such as treatment tank sludges, contaminated solely with petroleum based</td><td>Bioremediation</td></tr>
<tr><th>Contaminated soil type</th><th>Treatment process</th></tr>
<tr><td>Soils contaminated with one or more of the following contaminants:
- Hydrocarbons
- Halogenated organic solvents
- Halogenated organic compounds</td><td>Bioremediation</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	- Non-chlorinated pesticides and herbicides - Nitrogen compounds - Metals (lead, mercury, chromium)	
3–G2	Material received on the site for treatment must be stored so that it is clearly identifiable and able to be referenced with the relevant transport documentation.	
3–G3	Treatment of regulated waste or contaminated soil must be conducted separate to compost and soil conditioner manufacturing activities being conducted on site.	
3–G4	Contaminated soil must be sampled and monitored for the presence of relevant hazardous contaminants following treatment, in accordance with the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999* (or most recent version) following treatment.	
3–G5	Any soil that, following treatment (including any retreatment), still contains hazardous contaminants as defined under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* must be disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility or sent to a facility with a relevant and appropriate environmental authority to undertaken further treatment or reprocessing.	

PART 4 – Waste transfer activities

Location: Swanbank Road, SWANBANK QLD 4306 (Lot 3 on Plan SP289972)

Relevant activities:

ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation 1: Operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing (b) general waste

ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation 1: Operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing (c) category 2 regulated waste

ERA 62 – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation 1: Operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing (d) category 1 regulated waste

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site-specific conditions of approval.

Agency interest: General

Condition number	Condition
4-G1	Waste transfer activities conducted under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations: 1. With the exception of green waste, waste transfer activities involving solid wastes specified in *Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred* must not commence until the enclosed system identified as 'Enclosed Internal Operations Area' on *Appendix B – Site layout plan* is operational; and 2. Waste transfer station activities involving green waste must not involve the mixing of green waste with other waste types until the enclosed system identified as 'Enclosed Internal Operations Area' on *Appendix B – Site layout plan* is operational; and 3. Only the waste types specified in *Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred* may be accepted at the site for temporary storage and/or consolidation prior to being transferred from the site; and 4. The waste types accepted at the site for temporary storage and/or consolidation prior to being transferred from the site must only be accepted, stored and/or consolidated in the locations specified in *Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred*.

Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred

Waste type		Location
Solid waste	Green waste	In the area identified as 'Green Waste Storage and Processing Facilities' on *Appendix A – Site layout plan* and *Appendix B – Site layout plan.*
Liquid waste	Liquid wastes authorised to be received as a compost feedstock	In the liquid storage tank denoted as 4 on *Appendix A – Site layout plan* and *Appendix B*

		in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.	– *Site layout plan.*
	Solid waste	Solid wastes authorised to be received as a compost feedstock in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority	In the area identified as 'Enclosed Internal Operations Area' on *Appendix B – Site layout plan*
4-G2	All liquid waste transfers must be undertaken using dry disconnect couplings.		
4-G3	Any green waste and/or solid waste/s specified in *Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred* which are combined with any liquid waste/s specified in *Table 4 – Waste types permitted to be transferred* prior to being transferred from the site must only be combined and stored within the enclosed system identified as 'Enclosed Internal Operations Area' on *Appendix B – Site layout plan.*		

PART 5 – ERA 57 Regulated Waste Transport

Location: Mobile and temporary within the State of Queensland

Relevant activity: ERA 57 - Regulated waste transport

This environmental authority contains **standard c**onditions.

Standard conditions are identified by (S) after the condition number.

Eligibility criteria	
Regulated waste is transported by vehicles.	
Condition number	**Condition**
General	
5–G1 (S)	All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the activity complies with the eligibility criteria.
5–G2 (S)	The activity must be undertaken by vehicles whose registration details must be provided to the administering authority before commencing the activity. The administering authority must be notified within 10 business days of any change to the vehicle registration details.
5–G3 (S)	The activity is undertaken by vehicles which are covered by a policy of insurance or other form of indemnity, for a sum that is not less than $100,000, in respect of: a) personal injury, death, property damage and other damage (except consequential economic loss) arising out of fire, explosion, leakage or spillage of dangerous goods in, on or from the vehicle or a container on the vehicle; and b) costs incurred by or on behalf of a Commonwealth, State or Territory government authority in a clean-up resulting from any event of the kind referred to in subparagraph a) of this condition.
5–G4 (S)	Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the administering authority as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. Records must be kept including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken.
5–G5 (S)	The activity must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: a) identify potential risks to the environment from the activity during routine operations and emergencies; and b) establish and maintain control measures that minimise the potential for environmental harm; and c) ensure plant, equipment and measures are maintained in a proper and effective condition; and d) ensure plant, equipment and measures are operated in a proper and effective manner; and

	e) ensure that staff are trained and aware of their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and f) ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken and recorded at least annually.
5–G6 (S)	The activity must not cause environmental nuisance at a sensitive place.
5–G7 (S)	All records required by conditions of this authority must be kept for at least five years and provided to the administering authority within 10 business days upon its request.
5–G8 (S)	When required by the administering authority, monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the administering authority to investigate a complaint of environmental nuisance arising from the activity. The monitoring results must be provided within 10 business days to the administering authority upon its request.
5–G9 (S)	All vehicles, including tanks, containers and secondary containers used to transport regulated waste must be: a) maintained at all times to prevent any spillage or leakage of regulated waste or other contaminants; and b) kept free of regulated waste residues at all times when not in use; and c) must be effectively cleaned and, where used for transporting clinical waste, must be disinfected before reuse.
5–G10 (S)	At all times, a copy of: a) this environmental authority issued by the administering authority for regulated waste transport activities; and b) the appropriate emergency guides in relation to the waste transported must be carried in the cabin of each vehicle used to transport regulated waste and when requested, be presented to an authorised officer of the administering authority or relevant regulatory agency of the State or Territory in which the vehicle is travelling. *Note: Standards Australia publish numerous guides including HB 76-2004 Dangerous Goods – Initial emergency response guide, and emergency procedure guides (AS1678 Series) which are available from SAI Global Business Publishing. Further, when developing emergency guides in relation to PCB's, reference should be made to the United States Environmental Protection Agency 40CFP Part 761: Polychlorinated biphenyls: notification and manifesting for PCB waste activities: clause number 761.125*
5–G11 (S)	When transporting regulated waste: a) any regulated waste not contained within weatherproof packages must be covered during transport to contain the load and protect it from wind and rain; and b) all regulated waste containers must be mounted securely to the vehicle and contained within the tray of the vehicle.
5–G12 (S)	When transporting packaged regulated waste, the top of any container must not protrude above the sides or gates of the vehicle by more than 30% of the height of the container.

5–G13 (S)	Road tank vehicles must: a) be constructed to minimise instability and risk of rollover; and b) be provided with roll-over protection to protect all tanks, components and fittings on the upper and side surfaces of the tank in the event of the vehicle rolling over or becoming inverted; and c) be provided with an effective bumper and/or barrier system to protect the tank and fittings from rear impact.
Waste	
5–W1 (S)	Waste transported under the activity must be contained within a suitably designed waste containment structure that is constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with accepted engineering standards currently appropriate for the purpose for which the structure is intended to be used.
5–W2 (S)	Regulated waste must not be removed or released from the vehicle other than: a) for the purpose of consolidating grease trap and/or other oily wastes; or b) at a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.
5–W3 (S)	Incompatible wastes must not be placed in the same container or transported in such a way that mixing may occur.
5–W4 (S)	A record of all regulated waste (excluding trackable waste) must be kept detailing the following information for every load of waste transported: a) date of pickup of waste, including where loads are consolidated; and b) description of waste; and c) quantity of waste; and d) origin of the waste; and e) destination of the waste. *Note: Additional waste tracking requirements apply to the transportation of trackable waste in accordance with the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.*
5–W5 (S)	All asbestos waste transported must be: a) double bagged and sealed in heavy duty polythene bags (minimum 200 µm thickness); or b) sealed in drums or bins that are lined with heavy-duty plastic (minimum 200 µm thickness); or c) where the volume or size of asbestos waste (e.g. large asbestos cement sheets) is greater than the volume or size of a bag, drum, or bin: i. for friable asbestos waste, sealed in double lined heavy-duty plastic sheeting (minimum 200 µm thickness) prior to being placed into a waste skip, vehicle tray or similar container; or ii. for non-friable asbestos waste, placed in a waste skip, vehicle tray or similar container that has been double lined with heavy duty plastic sheeting (minimum 200 µm thickness) and kept damp, and then sealed within the plastic sheeting.

5–W6 (S)	All asbestos waste transported must be labelled with a warning statement to indicate the presence of asbestos and that dust creation and inhalation needs to be avoided.
5–W7 (S)	All particulate lead waste must be: a) double bagged and sealed in heavy duty polythene bags (minimum 200 µm thickness), and placed in containers on the vehicle; and b) labelled to indicate the presence of lead and with appropriate lead risk phase and safety phase.
5–W8 (S)	All clinical and related waste must be provided with a rigid secondary containment system during transport.
5–W9 (S)	Vehicles and load compartments must be locked when unattended.

Definitions for Parts 1 - 4

Where a word or phrase in this document is defined in this Schedule or within the document, it has its corresponding meaning. Where a word or phrase in this document is not defined in this Schedule, it has the meaning given to it in (in order of priority):

- the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), its regulations or its environmental protection policies;
- the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*;
- the Macquarie Dictionary (taking account of the context in which the word or phrase is used in this document).

For example, environmental value, environmental harm, environmental nuisance, material environmental harm, serious environmental harm and relevant act are defined in the EP Act and groundwater is defined in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

Defined words or phrases in the singular include the plural and vice versa.

Activity or activities means the environmentally relevant activities, whether resource activities or prescribed activities, to which the environmental authority relates.

Administering authority means the Chief Executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Aerobic conditions is demonstrated by stored leachate having a dissolved oxygen concentration of ≥1 mg/L as measured.

Air filtration system means a system, including biofiltration, which removes or collects noxious or offensive odours and airborne contaminants.

Appropriately qualified person(s) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills, and experience relevant to the environmental authority requirement and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis in relation to the environmental authority requirement using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature. Where a requirement relates to odour monitoring, the person or persons must have odour assessment qualifications and must be able to demonstrate a calibrated nose or that their sense of smell has not been compromised.

AS3743 means Australian Standard 3743 Potting mixes (2003) or its most recent version.

AS4419 means Australian Standard 4419 Soils for landscaping and garden use (2003) or its most recent version.

AS4454 means Australian Standard 4454 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches (2012) or its most recent version.

AS4736 means Australian Standard 4736 Biodegradable plastics—Biodegradable plastics suitable for composting and other microbial treatment.

Background means noise, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as $L_{A90,T}$ being the A-weighted pressure level exceeded for 90% of the time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.

Background bore means groundwater monitoring bore, constructed in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (or most recent version) and used to sample groundwater from an aquifer the water quality of which may be potentially affected by the activity. This may be an up-gradient bore or bore in the same aquifer in a nearby location unaffected by the activity such as a distally side gradient.

Benefit means significantly contributing towards a desired characteristic of the final product. Examples of benefits include:

a) Enhancing nutrient supply and availability to plants

b) Improving physical or structural quality, such as moisture-holding capacity or adding organic matter

c) Improving soil chemistry such as pH or cation exchange capacity.

Bioremediation means an accelerated degradation process using micro-organisms (indigenous/or introduced) to degrade and detoxify substances in a confined and controlled environment.

Bulking agent means wood chips or woody green waste or similar matter.

C:N ratio means the ratio of elemental carbon (C) to elemental nitrogen (N) by weight in organic material.

Clinical waste means waste that has the potential to cause disease, including, for example, the following—

a) animal waste;

b) discarded sharps;

c) human tissue waste;

d) laboratory waste.

Commercial place means a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonable used by person at that place.

Composting material refers to waste or other material received on the site, which is mixed and undergoing a composting process until it becomes finished compost.

Constituents include both physical and chemical composition.

Disturbed areas include areas:

a) that are susceptible to erosion; and/or

b) that are contaminated by the activity; and/or

c) upon which stockpiles of soil or other materials are located.

Down-gradient bore means a background bore in a location hydraulically down gradient of those aspects of the activity that may affect groundwater quality.

Dry Disconnect Couplings means a system for preventing product loss upon disconnection, minimising risks during the transfer of chemicals, fuels, or hazardous liquids.

Enclosed system for carrying out organic material processing and waste transfer activities, means plant or equipment—

a) comprising a system under which negative pressure is used in a building, or a section of a building; and

b) that is designed, when used under paragraph (a), to minimise any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect, of the activity on odour.

Engineered composting system means:

a) an in-vessel system; or

b) an enclosed system.

Environmental harm as defined in section 14of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Environmental nuisance as defined in Chapter 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Feedstock means the raw material used to manufacture compost or soil conditioner products. The definition includes listed waste and excludes additives added to finished compost.

Finished compost means an organic product/s that has undergone controlled aerobic and thermophilic biological transformation through the composting process to achieve pasteurisation.

Forced aeration means an aeration system where oxygen is forced through the composting material reducing the need for turning.

Generator means a person who sells, or gives away, or otherwise provides, a feedstock.

Groundwater means water that occurs naturally in, or is introduced artificially into, an aquifer.

Groundwater monitoring system means a system of groundwater monitoring devices, such as monitoring bores, used to provide data in respect to the level and quality of groundwater in the uppermost aquifer where the location of the groundwater monitoring devices is such that comparisons of groundwater quality and groundwater level can be made between flowing from beneath the site (down-gradient flow) of the activity and groundwater flowing towards the site of the activity (up-gradient flow).

Hazardous contaminant(s) means a contaminant, other than an item of explosive ordnance, that, if improperly treated, stored, disposed of, or otherwise managed, is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm because of—

a) its quantity, concentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, corrosiveness, explosiveness, radioactivity, or flammability; or

b) its physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics.

Homogeneous means having a consistent composition or character, with inputs that do not change over time.

Impervious barrier means:

a) for areas other than ponds and tanks - a barrier with a thickness of at least 600mm with an in-situ permeability (K) of less than 10^{-9}m/s.; and

b) for ponds—completely impervious (e.g. concrete with HDPE liner).

Incompatible wastes means waste that may chemically react when:

a) placed in proximity to other waste; and/or

b) mixed with other wastes.

In-vessel system for carrying out organic material processing:

a) means plant or equipment:

(i) comprising a system under which material is:

(A) covered or contained; and

(B) composted in a way that captures, filters or otherwise controls the release of gases; and

(ii) that is designed, when used under subparagraph (i), to minimise any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect, of the activity on odour; but

b) does not include the use of semi-permeable membranes.

Listed waste means:

a) abattoir waste;

Examples— animal effluent, bone material, blood, paunch material, tallow waste

b) acid sulfate soils and sludge;

c) animal manure including waste water from holding yards;

d) animal processing waste, other than fish or poultry processing waste;

Examples— dead animals or parts of dead animals, milk waste, mixed animal manure and animal bedding organic waste

e) biosolids that are not stabilised biosolids;

f) brewery and distillery effluent;

g) fish processing waste;

Examples— fish bones and other remains, waste water from fish processing

h) food processing treatment tank, or treatment pit, liquids, solids or sludges;

i) grease trap waste;

j) food processing effluent and solids;

k) poultry processing waste;

Examples— abattoir effluent and sludges, egg waste, feathers, meat and bone leftovers

l) protein-based food organics;

Examples— expired protein-based food from supermarkets

m) a substance used for manufacturing fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use;

n) effluent waste and wastewater, being liquid industrial or domestic effluents and waste streams, including contaminated groundwater and stormwater;

o) filter cake and presses, being any concentrated solid and semi-solid waste streams from water treatment process (e.g. centrifuge, filter press);

p) filter and ion exchange resin backwash waters, being any backwash and reject water from a filtration (e.g. sand or membrane filter) or ion exchange process;

q) leachate waste, being a liquid that has passed through, or emerged from, or is likely to have passed through or emerged from, a landfill or contaminated material (including contaminated soil);

r) sullage waste (greywater), being greywater/ wastewater from domestic or commercial buildings excluding sewage but including waters drained from showers, sinks and laundries; or

s) treatment tank sludges and residues, being any treatment tank sludge or residue.

$L_{Aeq\ adj,\ T}$ means the adjusted A weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level measures on fast response, adjusted for tonality and impulsiveness, during the item period T, where T is measured for a period no less than 15 minutes when the activity is causing a steady state noise, and no shorter than one (1) hour when the approved activity is causing an intermittent noise.

Land does not include waters.

Leachate means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from or is likely to have passed through or emerged from, a material stored, processed, or disposed of at the site that contains soluble, suspended, or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from the said material.

Liquid means any substance that:

1. has an angle of repose of less than five degrees; or

2. becomes free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; or

3. is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

Max $L_{pA,T}$ means the maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a time period T of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.

Measures has the broadest interpretation and includes plant, equipment, physical objects, monitoring, procedures, actions, directions, and competency.

Movement of Controlled Waste NEPM means the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure, as varied in 2012, or the most recent version.

Pasteurisation is a process whereby organic materials are treated to significantly reduce the numbers of plant and animal pathogens and plant propagules, and pasteurisation is achieved when the material meets the pasteurised product requirements of AS4454.

Quarantine waste means quarantine waste material under the document called 'Process Management System for the Storage of Quarantine Waste', published by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service.

Radioactive substance(s) has the meaning in Schedule 2 of the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*.

Records include breach notifications, written procedures, assessments, analysis results, monitoring results and monitoring programs, risk assessments and trial programs (including the findings and results), required under a condition of this authority.

Regulated waste means a regulated waste as defined in section 42 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

Related waste means waste that constitutes, or is contaminated with, chemicals, cytotoxic drugs, human body parts, pharmaceutical products, or radioactive substances.

Release of a contaminant into the environment means to:

- deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant; and/or
- cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and/or
- fail to prevent the contaminant from being deposited, discharged emitted or disturbed; and/or
- allow the contaminant to escape; and/or
- fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

Restricted stimulation fluids has the meaning in section 206 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means fluids used for the purpose of stimulation, including fracturing, that contain the following chemicals in more than the maximum amount prescribed under a regulation (the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019)-

a) petroleum hydrocarbons containing benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene or xylene; and/or

b) chemicals that produce, or are likely to produce, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, or xylene as the chemical breads down in the environment.

Risk assessment means an assessment of the suitability of receiving and using a waste to create a final product considering the wastes characteristics and constituents. The risk assessment must be based on relevant reference material.

Scheduled waste has the meaning in Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC), National Strategy for the Management of Scheduled Waste, dated 6 November 1992, including a material or article containing a chemical, or mixture of chemicals exceeding the threshold concentration and threshold quantity, which is:

a) organic in nature

b) resistant to degradation by chemical, physical or biological means

c) toxic to humans, animals, vegetation, or aquatic life; and

d) bio accumulative in human, flora, and fauna.

Secondary containment system means a system designed, installed, and operated to prevent any release of contaminants from the system, or containers within the system, to land, groundwater, or surface waters.

Sensitive place includes the following and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place:

a) a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or

b) a motel, hotel, or hostel; or

c) a kindergarten, school, university, or other educational institution; or

d) a medical centre or hospital; or

e) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 2004* or a World Heritage Area; or

f) for noise, a place listed as a sensitive receptor in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.

Stabilised biosolids means biosolids processed to reduce or eliminate the potential for putrefaction and which, as a result, reduces pathogens, vector attraction and offensive odours.

Stabilised product means a compost or soil conditioner product that has undergone the composting process and achieved a biological stability such that it is unlikely to leach contaminants to stormwater or groundwater.

Substantial low frequency noise means a noise emission that has an unbalanced frequency spectrum shown in a one-third octave band measurement, with a predominant component within the frequency range 10 to 200 HZ. It includes any noise emission likely to cause an overall sound pressure level at a noise sensitive place exceeding 55 DB(Z).

Transporter means a person who transports feedstock.

Trial program means a program that provides for the use of a waste as a feedstock in order to research, assess and document its environmental implications and benefits to a final product. The purpose of a trial program is to gather information which can be used in a risk assessment.

Treated timber means timber that has been treated by wood preservative chemicals (e.g. out of service power poles, bridge timbers and treated timber off-cuts), but excludes heat treated timber.

Untreated timber means timber that is not treated timber.

Up-gradient bore means a background bore, in a location hydraulically up gradient of all potential influences of the activity that may affect groundwater quality.

Waters includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water, natural or artificial watercourse, bed and banks of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters, (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater and any part thereof.

"Witch's hat" odour sampling method means an odour assessment and measurement technique using a hollow cone-shaped device where:

- the base of the device (large diameter) is placed on the surface of the odour source;

- the odour is funnelled through the device and out the top of the device (small diameter); and
- odour samples are collected at the top of the device (small diameter).

Written correspondence means a signed letter from the administering authority.

You means the holder of the environmental authority.

24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years means the maximum rainfall depth from a 24-hour duration precipitation event with an average recurrence interval of once in 10 years. For example, an Intensity-Frequency-Duration table for a 24-hour duration event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years, identifies a rainfall intensity of 8.2mm/hour. The rainfall depth for this event is therefore 24 hour x 8.2mm/hour = 196.8mm.

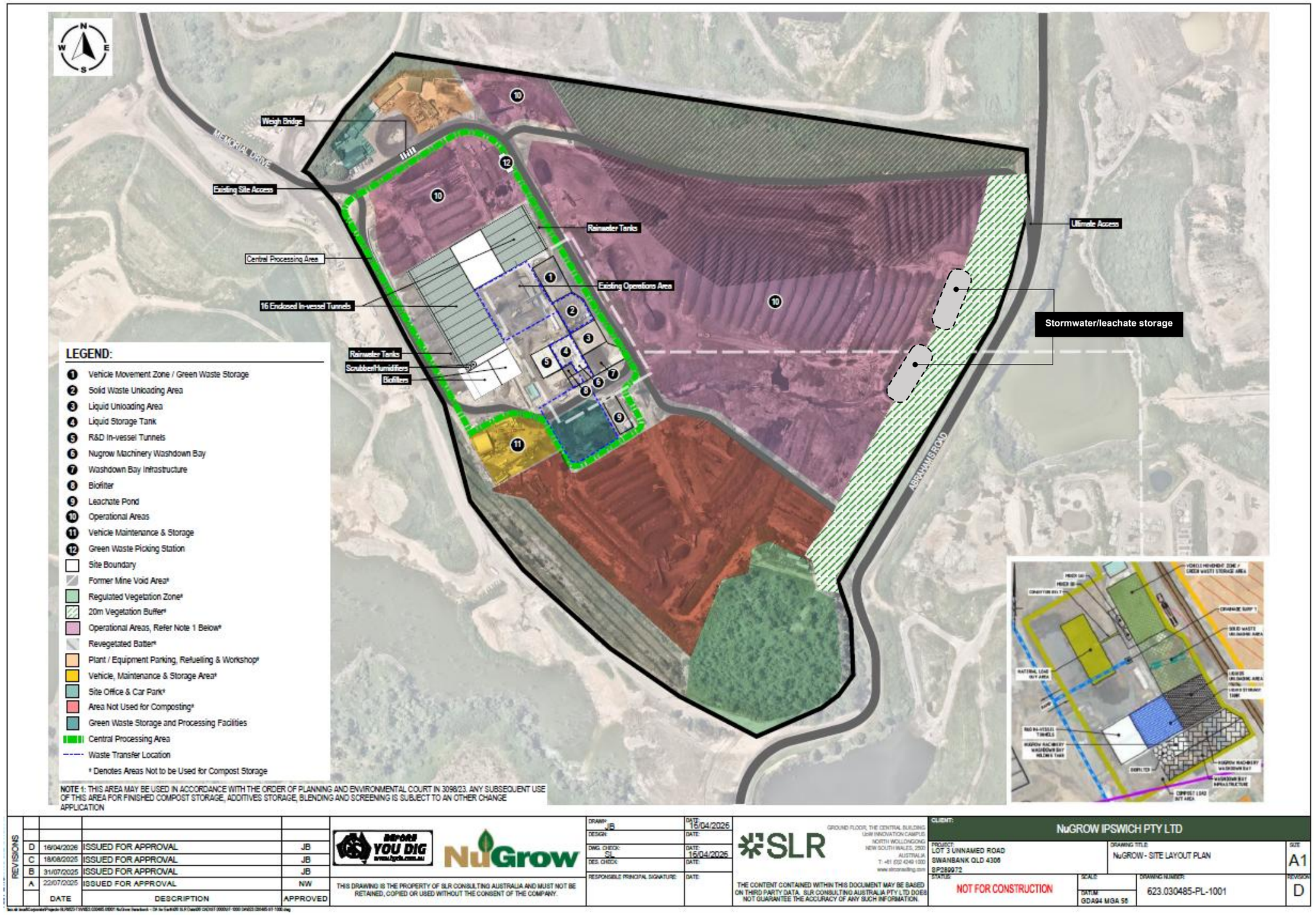
Definitions for Part 5 - ERA57 Regulated Waste Transport

Term	Definition
Activity	means the environmentally relevant activity to which this environmental authority relates. An activity may be undertaken on the whole or a part of a site.
ADG Code	means the *Australian code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail, 7th edition*, or more recent versions as they become available.
Administering authority	means the Chief Executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
Asbestos-containing material	means any material, object, product, or debris that contains asbestos.
Asbestos waste	means all removed asbestos-containing materials and disposable items used during the asbestos removal work, such as plastic sheeting used for an enclosure or to cover surfaces in the asbestos work area, disposable coveralls, disposable respirators, and rags used for cleaning etc.
Clinical waste	means waste that has the potential to cause disease including, for example, the following: a) animal waste; b) discarded sharps; c) human tissue waste; and d) laboratory waste.
Combination vehicle	means a road vehicle that includes one or more trailers.
Commercial place	means a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place.
Contaminant(s)	as defined in Section 11 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Environmental harm	as defined in Section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Environmental nuisance	as defined in Section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Friable asbestos waste	means asbestos-containing material that is in powder form or which, when dry, is or may become crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
Incompatible waste	means waste that may chemically react when: a) placed in proximity to other wastes; and/or b) mixed with other wastes.
Land	means land excluding waters and the atmosphere.
Measures	has the broadest interpretation and includes plant, equipment, physical objects, monitoring, procedures, actions, directions, and competencies.

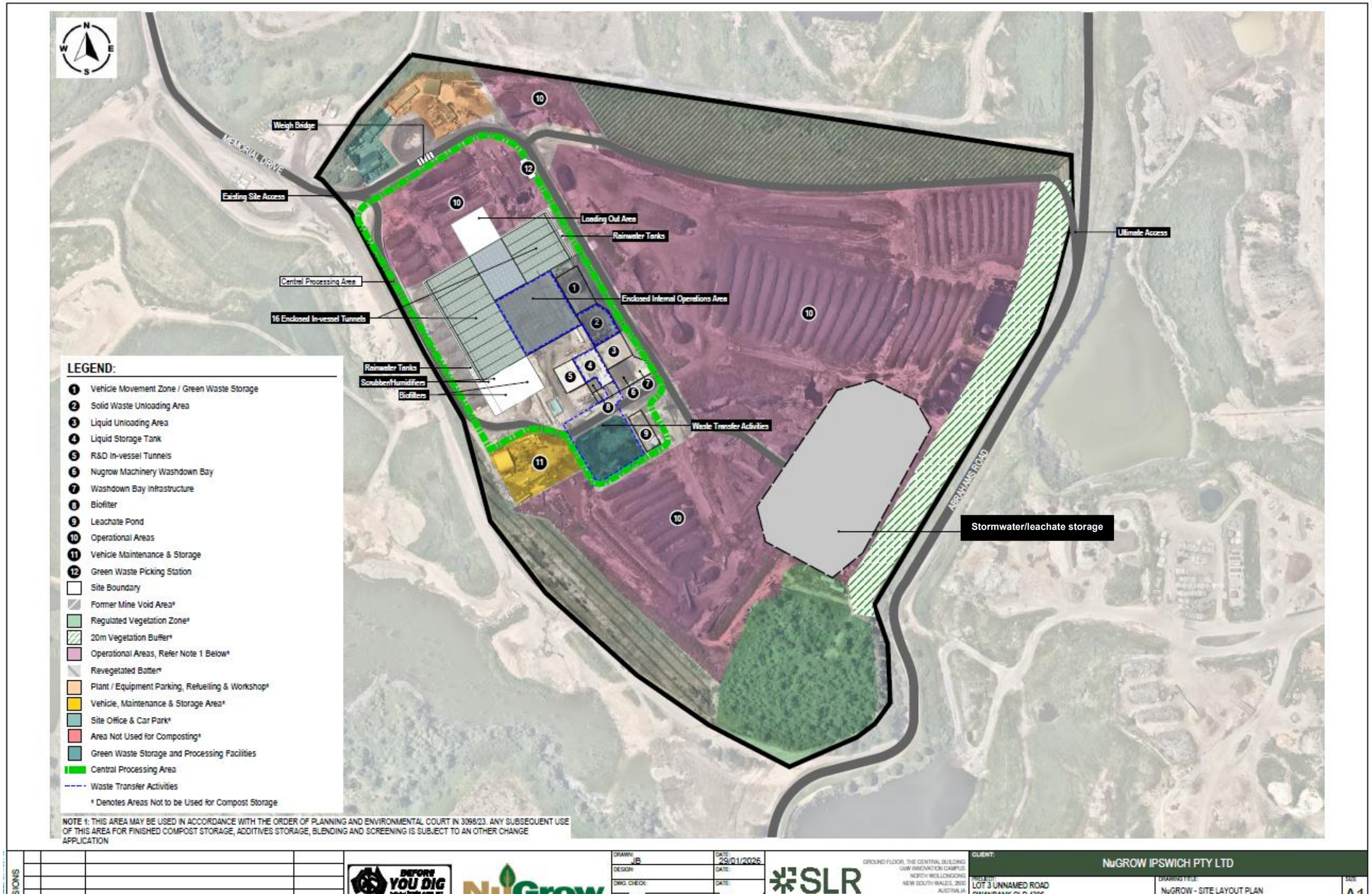
Term	Definition
Minimise	means minimise by taking all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the adverse effect having regard to the following matters: a) the nature of the harm or potential harm; and b) the sensitivity of the receiving environment; and c) the current state of technical knowledge for the activity; and d) the likelihood of successful application of different measures that might be taken to minimise the adverse effects; and e) the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity; and f) if the adverse effect is caused by the location of the activity being carried out, whether it is feasible to carry out the activity at another location.
Non-friable asbestos waste	means asbestos-containing material that is not friable asbestos waste, including material containing asbestos fibres reinforced with a bonding compound.
Sealed	means fully contained within, where polythene sheeting has been used, adhesive tape should be applied to the entire length of every overlap.
Sensitive place	includes the following and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place: a) a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina, or other residential premises; or b) a motel, hotel, or hostel; or c) a kindergarten, school, university, or other educational institution; or d) a medical centre or hospital; or e) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 2004* or a World Heritage Area; or f) a park or garden; or g) for noise, a place listed as a sensitive receptor in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.
Packaged regulated waste	means regulated waste in a container with: a) a capacity of not more than 450 litres; and b) a nett mass of not more than 400 kilograms.
Particulate lead waste	means lead waste that is capable of becoming airborne or unable to be easily recovered if a spill occurs during transport. Examples include waste from foundry filters and lead based paint residues.
Records	includes breach notifications, written procedures, analysis results, monitoring reports and monitoring programs required under a condition of this environmental authority.
Regulated waste	As defined in Section 42 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.
Regulatory agency	means the agency of a State or Territory that has responsibility for regulating the transport of regulated wastes in that State or Territory.
Related waste	means waste that constitutes, or is contaminated with, chemicals, cytotoxic drugs, human body parts, pharmaceutical products or radioactive substances.

Term	Definition
Risk phrase	means a phrase stated in the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's document entitled *National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]*, or more recent versions, that gives information about the substance's hazards.
Road tank vehicle	means a truck, trailer or semi-trailer or unit in a road train, incorporating a tank, or having a tank or tanks mounted thereon, either permanently or temporarily (as defined in AS 2809.1–2008 — road tank vehicles for dangerous goods).
Safety phrase	means a phrase stated in National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's document entitled *National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]*, or more recent versions, that gives information about: a) the safe use of the substance; or b) the personal protective equipment for the substance.
Secondary containment system	means a system designed, installed, and operated to prevent any release of contaminants from the system, or containers within the system, to land, groundwater, or surface waters.
Vehicle	Means a road vehicle including an articulated or combination vehicle, and does not include a train, boat, or aircraft.
Waters	includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water, natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater and any part thereof.

Appendix A – Site layout plan



Appendix B – Site layout plan



Appendix C

Table 1 – Quality characteristic limits

Quality Characteristic	Feedstock quality limit	Final product quality limit	Unit (dry weight)	Limit type
Arsenic	80	20	mg/kg	Maximum
Barium	8000	2000	mg/kg	Maximum
Boron	20	5	mg/kg	Maximum
Cadmium	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
Chromium (Cr III)	400	100	mg/kg	Maximum
Chromium (Cr VI)	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
Copper	600	150	mg/kg	Maximum
Lead	600	150	mg/kg	Maximum
Manganese	2000	500	mg/kg	Maximum
Mercury	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
Molybdenum	40	10	mg/kg	Maximum
Nickel	240	60	mg/kg	Maximum
Selenium	20	5	mg/kg	Maximum
Silver	40	10	mg/kg	Maximum
Vanadium	400	100	mg/kg	Maximum
Zinc	1200	300	mg/kg	Maximum
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) C6 – C9	400	100	mg/kg	Maximum
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) C10 – C36	4000	1000	mg/kg	Maximum
Benzene	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
PAH[1]	80	20	mg/kg	Maximum
MAH[2]	28	7	mg/kg	Maximum
Chlorinated hydrocarbons[3]	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
Phenols (non-halogenated)[4]	240	60	mg/kg	Maximum
Phenols (halogenated)[5]	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
DDT/DDD/DDE[6]	2	0.5	mg/kg	Maximum
Aldrin[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
Deildrin[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
Chlordane[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
Heptachlor[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
HCB[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
Lindane[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
BHC[6]	0.02	0.02	mg/kg	Maximum
PCB	Not detected[7]	Not detected[7]	Not applicable	Maximum
Organochlorine pesticides[8]	4	1	mg/kg	Maximum
Salmonella spp.	Not applicable	Not detected / 50g of final product	Not applicable	

Faecal coliforms	Not applicable	1000	MPN[10]/g	Maximum
E. coli	Not applicable	100	MPN[10]/g	Maximum
Salinity	Not applicable	10	dS/cm	Maximum
Exchangeable sodium percentage	Not applicable	15	Percent (%)	Maximum
Viable plant propagules[11]	Not applicable	Nil	Not applicable	Maximum

[1] PAH means Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons means the total sum of naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluorene, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

[2] MAH means Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons means the total sum of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes (includes ortho, para and meta xylenes) and styrene.

[3] Chlorinated hydrocarbons means the total sum of carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroform, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4- dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethene, dichloromethane (methylene chloride), 1,1,1,2- tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, vinyl chloride and hexachlorobutadiene.

[4] Non Halogenated Phenols equals the total sum of phenol, 2-methylphenol (o-cresol), 3-methylphenol (m-cresol), 4-methylphenol (p-cresol), 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2.4-dinitrophenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 2-nitrophenol, 4-nitrophenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol and dinoseb.

[5] Halogenated Phenols equals the total sum of 4-chloro-3-methylphenol, 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,6-dichlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, 2,3,4,5-tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,5,6-tetrachlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.

[6] When tested in accordance with the methods detailed in Appendix D of AS4454

[7] Detection limit must be no greater than 0.1 mg/kg

[8] Organochlorine pesticides means the total sum of aldrin, hexachlorobenzene, alpha BHC, beta BHC, gamma BHC (lindane), delta BHC, chlordane, DDT, DDD, DDE, dieldrin, endrin, endrin aldehyde, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, methoxychlor and endosulfan (includes endosulfan I, endosulfan II and endosulfan sulphate).

[9] PFU = plaque-forming unit

[10] MPN = most probable number

[11] Viable plant propagules means any living parts (including but not limited to seeds, bulbs, roots and vegetation) of plants that are generally considered to be weeds that could generate a new plant. Testing must be in accordance with the methods detailed in Appendix M of AS445

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY