Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority P-EA-100193688

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

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100193688

Environmental authority takes effect on date the authority is issued.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 15 July each year. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
CRUSHING DYNAMICS (QLD) PTY LTD	400 Victoria Street WETHERILL PARK NSW 2164

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
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	129/MCH1784
ERA 62 - Resource recovery and transfer facility operation - 1(a) - Operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing scrap metal, non-putrescible waste or green waste only	129/MCH1784
ERA 60 - Waste disposal - 2(b) - Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) - 2,000t to 5,000t	129/MCH1784
ERA 61 - Thermal waste reprocessing and treatment - 1(a) - Thermally reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste - not more than 5,000t	129/MCH1784
ERA 54 - Mechanical waste reprocessing - 1 - Operating a facility for receiving and mechanically	Mobile and temporary within the State of Queensland

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
reprocessing, in a year, more than 5,000t of inert, non-putrescible waste or green waste only	

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).

Mobile and temporary activities

If you operate a mobile and temporary environmentally relevant activity (ERA), other than regulated waste transport, you are required to maintain a work diary. You must:

- use the approved form for a work diary (ESR/2015/1696);
- keep the work diary records for 2 years after the last entry;
- inform the administering authority within 7 days of the work diary being lost or stolen;
- record the information required in the work diary for each location within 1 day of leaving the location.

Contaminated land

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

- the happening of an event involving a hazardous contaminant on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a change in the condition of the contaminated land (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 contaminated land (notice must be given within 20 business days)

that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm.

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 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, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the *Planning Act 2016* or an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken 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.

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 environmental authority.



Signature

4 August 2026

Date

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

Enquiries:
Permits and Licence Management
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone: 1300 130 372 (Option 4)
Email: palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this environmental authority, 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 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 *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. 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 Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits / 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 environmental authority are separate, and in addition to, any conditions that may be on the development approval. If a copy of this environmental authority 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 environmental authority relating to this site.

Conditions of environmental authority

PART 1 – Common conditions for all activities

Environmentally Relevant Activities	Location
ERA 54-1 – Mechanical waste reprocessing - 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 60-2(b) – Waste disposal - Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, more than 2,000t but no more than 5,000t of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) ERA 61-1(a) - Thermal waste reprocessing and treatment - Thermally reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste - 5,000t or less ERA 62-1(a) – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation - Operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing - scrap metal, non-putrescible waste or green waste	1166-1266 Torbanlea Pialba Road, Takura QLD 4655 - Lot 129 on Plan MCH1784
ERA 54-1 – Mechanical waste reprocessing - Operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing, in a year, more than 5,000t of inert, non-putrescible waste or green waste only	Mobile and temporary within the State of Queensland

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

Condition number	Condition
Agency interest: General	
1-G1	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.
1-G2	All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused by the activities.
1-G3	Written procedures must be developed and documented within 3 months of the environmental authority taking effect that: a) identify all potential risks to the environment from the activity, including during and outside routine operations, during closure and in an emergency; and b) identify measures to prevent or minimise the potential for environmental harm for each of the potential risks identified; and c) establish an inspection and maintenance program for plant and equipment including calibration and servicing that is in accordance with manufacturer's instructions; and d) establish a staff training program on obligations under this environmental authority and

	the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to be conducted as part of staff inductions and at least annually; and e) establish processes to review environmental risks, incidents, performance and complaints.
1-G4	Written procedures required by condition 1-G3 must be: a) implemented; and b) reviewed at least annually; and c) provided to the administering authority upon request at the time and in the format requested.
1-G5	For plant and equipment, all measures necessary to comply with the conditions of this environmental authority must be: a) installed, operated and maintained in a proper and effective manner; and b) in accordance with condition 1-G3.
1-G6	Liquid wastes, chemicals and fuels in containers of greater than 15 litres must be stored within a secondary containment system.
1-G7	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.
Agency interest: Air	
1-A1	Odours or airborne contaminants must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.
Agency interest: Land	
1-L1	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, contaminants must not be released to land.
Agency interest: Noise	
1-N1	Noise generated by the activity must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.
Agency interest: Waste	
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 area.
Agency interest: Water	
1-WT1	Contaminants must not be released to any waters in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm.

PART 2 – Conditions for thermal waste reprocessing and treatment

Environmentally Relevant Activity	Location
ERA 61-1(a) - Thermal waste reprocessing and treatment - Thermally reprocessing or treating, in a year, the following quantity of general waste - 5,000t or less	1166-1266 Torbanlea Pialba Road, Takura QLD 4655 - Lot 129 on Plan MCH1784

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

<table>
<tr><th>Condition number</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Agency interest: General</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-G1</td><td>Activities conducted under this environmental authority must be conducted in accordance with the following limitations:
a) the activity must only receive hardwood timber which has not been chemically treated; and
b) the kiln must be located as specified in Appendix A - Site Plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-G2</td><td>All records must be kept for a period of at least five years and provided to the administering authority upon request.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Agency interest: Air</td></tr>
<tr><td>2-A1</td><td>Contaminants must only be released to air from the point source in accordance with Table 1 – Point Source Air Release Limits and in accordance with the associated requirements.
Table 1 – Point Source Air Release Limits
<table>
<tr><th>Release point</th><th>Minimum release height above ground (metres)</th><th>Minimum velocity (m/sec)</th><th>Contaminant release</th><th>Maximum concentration release limit</th><th>Stack Sampling Frequency</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Stack serving combustion gases generated from retort kiln</td><td rowspan="6">10</td><td rowspan="6">3.0</td><td>Total Suspended Particulates</td><td>3 g/sec</td><td rowspan="6">Within three (3) months of commissioning of the kiln and annually thereafter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td><td>30 g/sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxides of Nitrogen (measured as NO_2)</td><td>0.5 g/sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>Volatile Organic Compounds (as N-propane equivalent)</td><td>6 g/sec</td></tr>
<tr><td>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (as BαP)</td><td>5 µg/Nm^3 (dry) at 11% O_2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dioxins and furans</td><td>0.1 ng I-TEQ/Nm^3 (dry) at 11% O_2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

				Total Heavy Metals	1 mg/Nm^3 (dry) at 11% O_2	

Associated requirements:

1) The release of contaminants from a point source must be directed vertically upwards without any impedance or hindrance.
2) Monitoring must be undertaken during a release and at the authorised release points, frequency and for the contaminants as specified in Table 1.
3) Monitoring must be undertaken when emissions are expected to be representative of actual operating conditions for the sample frequency period.
4) All monitoring devices must be effectively calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Australian and international standards.
5) Air monitoring must be in accordance with the current edition of the administering authority's Air Quality Sampling Manual. If monitoring requirements are not described in the DES Air Quality Sampling Manual, monitoring protocols must be in accordance with a method as approved by New South Wales EPA, Victorian EPA or United States EPA.
6) Monitoring provision for the release point listed in Table 1 must comply with the Australian Standard AS 4323.1 – 1995 "Stationary source emissions Method 1: Selection of sampling provisions"
7) All air emission stack monitoring must be conducted by an experienced person or body which holds current National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).
8) The following tests must be performed for each required monitoring event specified in Table 1:
   (i) gas velocity and volume flow rate;
   (ii) temperature and oxygen content; and
   (iii) water vapour concentration.
9) During the sampling period the following additional information must be gathered:
   (i) plant throughput rate at the time of sampling;
   (ii) plant operating parameters which includes but is not limited to: material feed rate, feed-stocks composition/characteristics and its residence time in the kiln;
   (iii) any typical factors that may influence air pollutant emissions; and
   (iv) reference to the actual test methods and accuracy

Agency interest: Waste	
2-W1	Biochar and wood vinegar must be stored within the machinery shed as depicted in *Appendix A - Site Plan.*
2-W2	A Feedstock Management Plan must be developed prior to the commencement of the activity, which includes procedures: a) for characterising the hardwood timber feedstock received at the site; b) to assess whether the feedstock received at the site is suitable for the processing techniques being used; and c) to assess the feedstock received at the site to determine whether it is lawfully able to be used as a feedstock, including under the conditions of this environmental authority; and d) for rejecting unsuitable and/or unlawful feedstock.

PART 3 – Conditions for mechanical waste processing, waste disposal, and resource recovery

Environmentally Relevant Activities	Location
ERA 54-1 – Mechanical waste reprocessing - 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 60-2(b) – Waste disposal - Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, more than 2,000t but no more than 5,000t of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) ERA 62-1(a) – Resource recovery and transfer facility operation - Operating a facility for receiving and sorting, dismantling, baling or temporarily storing - scrap metal, non-putrescible waste or green waste	1166-1266 Torbanlea Pialba Road, Takura QLD 4655 - Lot 129 on Plan MCH1784

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**
3-G1	Activities under this environmental authority must be conducted in accordance with the following limitations: a) The only waste to be disposed at the landfill facility is: i. construction and demolition waste; b) The only waste to be received for resource recovery and transfer facility operation activities is: i. construction and demolition waste; c) The only waste to be received for mechanical waste reprocessing and screening is: i. inert asphalt, cement and concrete waste, bricks, pavers and ceramics; ii. inert gravel, sand and soil waste; iii. scrap metal; iv. glass; v. plastic; vi. green waste; vii. non-engineered, uncoated, unpainted and untreated timber; d) Mechanical waste reprocessing and screening activities must not occur after 5pm on any day. e) Mechanical waste reprocessing and screening activities must only be undertaken within the area shown in *Appendix A – Site Plan* of this environmental authority.
3-G2	Other than as permitted by this environmental authority, the release of a contaminant into the environment must not occur.
3-G3	All information and records that are required by the conditions of this environmental authority must be kept for a minimum of five (5) years. Environmental monitoring results must be kept until surrender of this environmental authority. All information and records required by the

	conditions of this environmental authority must be provided to the administering authority upon request and in the format requested.
3-G4	All analyses required under this environmental authority must be carried out by a laboratory that has National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certification, or an equivalent certification, for such analyses.
3-G5	An appropriately qualified person(s) must monitor, record and interpret all parameters that are required to be monitored by this environmental authority and in the manner specified by this environmental authority.
3-G6	The following details of all environmental complaints received must be recorded: a) date and time the complaint was received; and b) name and contact details of the complainant when provided and authorised by the complainant; and c) nature of the complaint; and d) investigation undertaken; and e) conclusions formed; and f) actions taken.
3-G7	All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to contain litter within the waste operations area, and retrieve litter released.
3-G8	The maximum height of any stockpile of waste or material should not exceed 5 metres in height from the base for all stockpiles.
3-G9	All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to exclude vectors and pest species to the extent necessary to prevent: a) environmental nuisance to occupiers of neighbouring premises; and b) any danger or risk to the health of any person.
3-G10	A leachate level monitoring system must be designed, installed, maintained and monitored by an appropriately qualified person to monitor and record levels of leachate within the landfill cells on a monthly basis and after a significant rain event.
3-G11	If a leachate level detected in accordance with 3-G10 exceeds 300mm above the landfill liner, the accumulated leachate must be collected and disposed of at a facility that is approved to receive such waste.
3-G12	Any landfill design must be developed by an appropriately qualified person in the field of waste management including hydrogeology and geotechnical engineering.
3-G13	The construction of the landfill must be certified by an engineer registered with the Registered Professional Engineer Queensland (RPEQ) in accordance with a construction quality assurance plan.
3-G14	Prior to carrying out any waste disposal activities, including but not limited to the construction of any landfill unit or the deposition of waste in a landfill unit, the environmental authority holder must give financial assurance to the administering authority.
3-G15	If the administering authority increases the amount of financial assurance, you must give the additional financial assurance to the administering authority within 28 days of receiving written notice of the increase.

Agency interest: Air	
3-A1	Install a dust suppression system consisting of sprinklers to capture airborne particles during mechanical waste reprocessing activities.
3-A2	Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentration at any sensitive place or commercial place: a) Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, averaged over 1 month, when monitored in accordance with the most recent version of Australian Standard AS/NZS3580.10.1:2016 : Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of particulate matter—Deposited matter – Gravimetric method (or more recent editions). b) A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres (PM_{10}) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24-hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with the most recent version of either: (i) Australian Standard AS/NZS3580.9.6:2015 : Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM_{10} high volume sampler with size-selective inlet – Gravimetric method; or (ii) Australian Standard AS 3580.9.8- 2008: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM_{10} continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) analyser. c) A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometre ($PM_{2.5}$) suspended in the atmosphere of 25 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.10 of 2017 (or more recent editions) or any other method approved by the administering authority. d) A concentration of respirable crystalline silica (as $PM_{2.5}$) of 3 micrograms per cubic metre annual average period, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.10 (or more recent editions) or any other method approved by the administering authority.
3-A3	Any measured exceedances of PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, crystalline silica (as $PM_{2.5}$) or dust deposition as specified in condition 3-A2 must be investigated to determine the influence of emissions from the site on sensitive place or commercial place. A report by an appropriately qualified person(s) must be prepared and submitted to the administering authority every 12 months on the anniversary date of this environmental authority and include: a) review of monitoring locations; b) frequency and cause of any exceedances of air quality objectives measured by the monitoring program; c) dust complaints; d) future progression of the activities; and e) locations of sensitive receptors relative to the activities.
Agency interest: Noise	
3-N1	Install a 5 metre high earthen berm around the mechanical waste reprocessing area.
3-N2	Noise monitoring at the nearest sensitive place or at a location representative of the nearest

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>sensitive place, as agreed with the administering authority, must be undertaken within 12 months of commencing the activity, and then annually after that.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-N3</td><td>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 requirements at any sensitive place or commercial place.
Table 2 – Noise limits
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Noise level measured in dB(A)</td><td colspan="3">Monday to Saturday</td><td colspan="3">Sunday and Public Holidays</td></tr>
<tr><td>7am–6pm</td><td>6pm–10pm</td><td>10pm–7am</td><td>9am–6pm</td><td>6pm–10pm</td><td>10pm–9am</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Noise measured at the nearest sensitive place</td></tr>
<tr><td>$L_{Aeq\ adj}$, 1 hr</td><td>Background +5</td><td>Background +3</td><td>Background +0</td><td>Background +0</td><td>Background +0</td><td>Background +0</td></tr>
<tr><td>L_{Amax}, 1 hr</td><td>–</td><td>–</td><td>47</td><td>–</td><td>–</td><td>47</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Noise measured at a commercial place</td></tr>
<tr><td>$L_{Aeq\ adj}$, 1 hr</td><td>Background +5</td><td>Background +5</td><td>Background +5</td><td>Background +0</td><td>Background +0</td><td>Background +0</td></tr>
</table>
Associated requirements:
1. All monitoring devices must be calibrated and maintained according to the manufacturer's instruction manual.
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. Monitoring must include:
   i. $L_{Aeq\ adj,\ T}$;
   ii. Background noise (Background) as $L_{A\ 90,\ adj,\ T}$;
   iii. $L_{Amax,\ T}$;
   iv. The level and frequency of occurrence of any impulsive or tonal noise;
   v. Atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction;
   vi. Effects due to extraneous factors such as traffic noise; and
   vii. Location, date and time of recording.
5. All monitoring must be performed by an appropriately qualified person(s).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Agency interest: Water</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-WT1</td><td>Before commencing deposition of waste at the landfill facility, a groundwater monitoring program must be designed and implemented by appropriately qualified person(s).</td></tr>
<tr><td>3-WT2</td><td>A groundwater monitoring program required by condition 3-WT1 must include but not be limited to:
a) identification of the aquifers for which groundwater will be monitored;
b) identification of trigger parameters that are associated with the potential or actual contaminants affecting the groundwater;
c) identification of trigger concentration levels that are suitable for early detection of contaminant releases from the landfill facility;
d) installation of a groundwater monitoring program with a sufficient number of bores at locations and depths which yield representative groundwater samples from at least the uppermost aquifer so as to:
i. detect any seepage of contaminants to groundwater from the site; and</td></tr>
</table>

	ii. establish the quality of groundwater affected by any seepage of contaminants; and iii. monitor background groundwater quality, with both hydraulically up-gradient bore(s) or background bore(s) that have not been affected by any release of contaminants to groundwater from the activity and hydraulically down gradient bore(s) of the activity e) installation of groundwater monitoring bores that: i. are within formations potentially affected by the landfill facility (i.e. within the potential area of impact); ii. provide for the early detection of negative impacts prior to reaching groundwater dependent ecosystems; iii. provided for the early detection of negative impacts prior to reaching migration pathways to other formations (i.e. faults, areas of unconformities known to connect two or more formations); f) monitoring of groundwater at each background and groundwater monitoring bore at least six-monthly for the trigger parameters identified in points b) and c) above; g) groundwater trigger action response procedures for when trigger parameters and trigger levels identified in points b) and c) above, trigger the early detection of groundwater impact, or upon becoming aware of any monitoring results that indicate potential groundwater contamination; h) a rationale detailing the program conceptualisation including assumptions, determinations, monitoring equipment, sampling methods and data analysis; and i) provides for annual updates to the program during every 12 month period between the anniversary dates of this environmental authority.
3-WT3	A clay liner system must be installed and maintained to prevent release of contaminants, including leachate, to land and waters.
3-WT4	The stormwater runoff from disturbed areas, generated by a storm event up to and including a 24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years must be retained on site or managed to remove contaminants before released offsite.
Agency interest: Land	
3-L1	When deposition of waste to the landfill unit ceases, a final capping system to the landfill unit must be designed by an appropriately qualified person and installed to minimise: a) infiltration of water into the landfill unit and water ponding on the surface; and b) the likelihood of any erosion occurring to either the final capping system or the landfilled materials. A final capping system is not required where the deposition of waste to a landfill unit ceases temporarily for the purpose of using an alternative working face.
3-L2	Land that has been disturbed for activities conducted under this environmental authority must be rehabilitated in a manner such that: a) suitable species of vegetation for the location are established and sustained for earthen surfaces; and b) potential for erosion is minimised; and c) the quality of water, including seepage, released from the site does not cause environmental harm; and d) potential for environmental nuisance caused by dust is minimised; and

	e) the water quality of any residual water body does not have potential to cause environmental harm; and f) the final landform is stable and protects public safety; and g) the contaminant concentrations within the final capping layer are appropriate for the final land use and in accordance with the latest edition of the 'National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Soil Contamination) Measure'.
3-L3	Following cessation of deposition of waste in the landfill unit, post-closure care of the landfill unit must be conducted for a period of 30 years or until the administering authority determines, on the basis of correct information, that the landfill unit and surrounding site are stable and that no release of waste materials, leachate or other contaminants that may cause environmental harm is likely.
3-L4	The program of post-closure care implemented must be effective in preventing and / or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The program must include measures to: a) maintain the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final capping system; b) maintain and operate the leachate collection system; and c) maintain the groundwater monitoring program and monitor quality of groundwater at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to groundwater.
Agency interest: Waste	
3-W1	In addition to condition 3-G1, the following waste streams must not be permitted to be disposed at the landfill facility at any time: a) liquid or semi-liquid waste, other than: i. liquid or semi-liquid waste which has been produced in the carrying out of the activity; ii. liquid or semi-liquid waste that is incidental to, and commingled with, the permitted waste streams. b) putrescible waste, including green waste; c) hot ash; d) material that is smouldering or aflame; e) material containing a substance which is ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic material; f) all radioactivity wastes/soils; g) contaminated soil; h) regulated waste; i) an explosive; j) ammunition, other than ammunition that no longer contains explosives, pyrotechnics or propellants apart from trace residues that are no longer capable of supporting combustion or an explosive reaction.
3-W2	Deposited waste must be covered as soon as practicable to limit stormwater infiltration, prevent exposure of waste and prevent issues arising from vectors and pest species.
3-W3	Waste must not be burnt.

PART 4 – Conditions for mobile and temporary mechanical waste reprocessing

Environmentally Relevant Activities	Location
ERA 54-1 – Mechanical waste reprocessing - Operating a facility for receiving and mechanically reprocessing, in a year, more than 5,000t of inert, non-putrescible waste or green waste only	Mobile and temporary within the State of Queensland

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

Condition number	Condition
Agency interest: General	
4-G1	Activities under this environmental authority must be conducted in accordance with the following limitations: a) The only waste to be received for mechanical waste reprocessing and screening is: i. concrete waste; ii. asphalt; iii. rock; and iv. bricks.

Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval (ARI) of one-in-ten 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.

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

Administering authority means the Department of Environment and Science or its successors or predecessors.

Appropriately qualified person(s) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the EA requirement and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis in relation to the EA requirement using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

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

Background bore means groundwater monitoring bore 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, down-gradient bore or bore in the same aquifer in a nearby location unaffected by the activity.

Clay liner means a landfill liner constructed of / with compacted clay at least 600mm thick achieving a maximum permeability of $1x10^{-9}$m per second, or an alternate, such as an engineered geosynthetic, which is agreed in writing as equivalent in performance by the administering authority.

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.

Contaminants as defined in Section 11 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Construction and demolition waste means:

1. masonry and rubble waste including bricks, pavers and ceramics; and
2. plaster board; and
3. cement and concrete (including embedded steel reinforcing rods).

Construction quality assurance plan means a framework with defined procedures and practices to ensure that the completed product meets or exceeds the specified quality requirements.

Disturbed areas includes areas:

a) that are susceptible to erosion:
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.

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

Financial assurance as defined in Chapter 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Green waste as defined in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

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

Groundwater monitoring program 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 groundwater flowing from beneath the site (down-gradient flow) of the activity and groundwater flowing towards the site of the activity (up-gradient flow).

Incompatible waste means waste that may chemically react when:

a) placed in proximity to other wastes; and/or
b) mixed with other wastes.

$L_{Aeq\ adj,T}$ means the adjusted A weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level measures on fast response, adjusted for tonality and impulsiveness, during the time 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 hour when the approved activity is causing an intermittent noise.

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

Land does not include waters.

Landfill facility means land and structures at the site approved used for the disposal of solid waste.

Landfill unit means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives solid waste.

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:

a) has an angle of repose of less than five degrees; or
b) becomes free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; or
c) is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

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

NATA means National Association of Testing Authorities.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) means the total of 16 priority pollutants (as Benzo(α)pyrene or BαP equivalent) as listed by the United States EPA, namely, Naphthalene, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(α) anthracene, Chrysene, Benzo(β)fluoranthene, Benzo(κ)fluoranthene, Benzo(α)pyrene, Indeno[123cd] pyrene, Dibenz[ah]anthracene and Benzo[ghi] perylene, expressed as Benzo(α)pyrene equivalents using the potency equivalence factors specified by the World Health Organisation.

Records include breach notifications, written procedures, analysis results, monitoring reports and monitoring programs required under a condition of this authority.

Release of a contaminant into the environment means to:

a) deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant; and
b) cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and

c) fail to prevent the contaminant from being deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and
d) allow the contaminant to escape; and
e) fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

Regulated waste as defined in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

Screening includes washing, crushing, grinding, milling, sizing or separating material.

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) a public park or garden; or
g) for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.

Significant rain event means any 24 hour period where rainfall exceeds 10mm.

Substantial low frequency noise means a noise emission that has an unbalanced frequency spectrum shown in a one-third octave band measurements, 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).

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).

Total heavy metals means the total of Type 1 and Type 2 Substances as per the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Regulation:

a) Type 1 Substance means the elements antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury or any compound containing one or more of those elements.
b) Type 2 Substance means the elements beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, nickel, selenium, tin or vanadium or any compound containing one or more of those elements.

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.

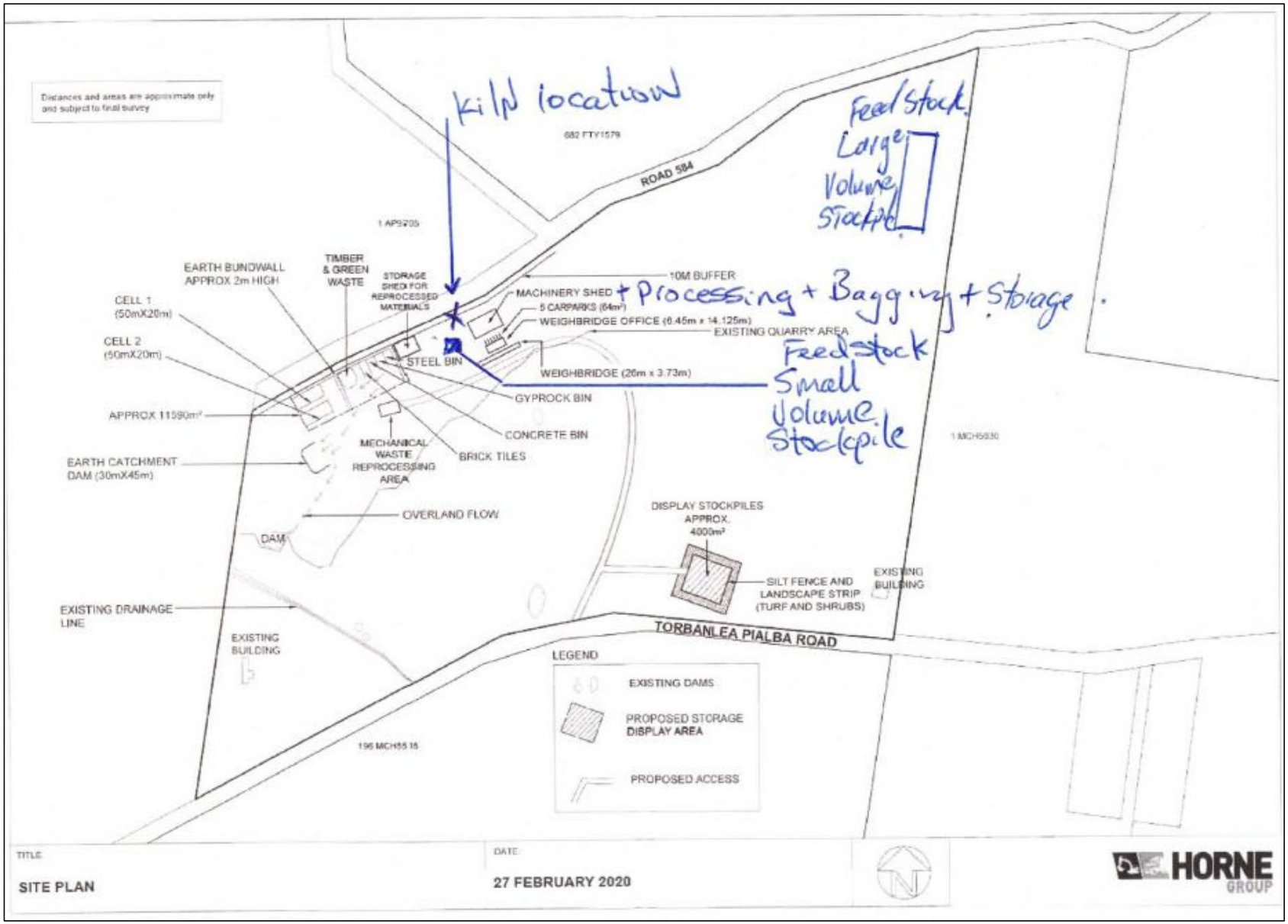
Waste operations area means the following areas:

a) waste receiving
b) screening
c) sorting
d) treating
e) recycling
f) disposal

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.

Wood preservative chemicals means wood preservative chemicals limited to those specified in the Australian and New Zealand Standard ASS1604 or approved by Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

Appendix A - Site Plan



END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY