



Licence No. 50140

JWNH ENTERPRISES PTY LTD

VARIOUS LOCATIONS - THROUGHOUT SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Various Locations in SA

ISSUED:

26 Jul 2016

EXPIRY:

30 Jun 2021

ACN:

605 864 444

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

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

EPA

Environment Protection Authority



LICENCE NUMBER 50140

LICENSEE DETAILS

Licence Holder: JWNH ENTERPRISES PTY LTD
ACN: 605 864 444
Registered Address: TO BE PROVIDED, ADELAIDE SA 5000

Premises Address(es): VARIOUS LOCATIONS - THROUGHOUT SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Various Locations in SA

LICENSED ACTIVITIES

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

3(4)	Activities producing listed wastes
3(5)	Waste transport business (category A)
3(6)	Waste transport business (category B)

TERMS OF LICENCE

Commencement Date: 26 Jul 2016
Expiry Date: 30 Jun 2021
Amended Date: 21 Aug 2018

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Licence Explanatory Notes – Do Not Form Part of the Licence

Compliance with this licence

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

Notification – serious or material environmental harm caused or threatened

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

Variations, transfers and surrender of a licence

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

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

Suspension or cancellation of a licence

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

Responsibilities under Environment Protection legislation

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

Public Register Information

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

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

Definitions

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

THE ACT: The *Environment Protection Act 1993*

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

ASBESTOS WASTE: means waste Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) including all removed ACM, as well as disposable items used during asbestos removal work, such as plastic sheeting and disposable coveralls, respirators and cleaning rags.

ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL: means any material, object, product or debris that contains asbestos.

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

CONTROLLED WASTE: means any wastes of a category listed in Column 1 of the Table in Schedule 1 that has 1 or more characteristics listed in the Table in Schedule 2 of the Environment Protection (movement of Controlled Waste) Policy 2014.

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

FRIABLE ASBESTOS: means:

(a) non-bonded asbestos fabric; or

(b) asbestos-containing material that:

(i) is in the form of powder; or

(ii) can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Listed waste having a characteristic described in schedule A list 2 of the National Environment Protection (Movement of controlled waste between States and Territories) Measure.

NOTE. Hazardous Waste includes any unwanted or discarded material (excluding radioactive material), which because of its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics can cause significant hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

INCOMPATIBLE WASTES: means wastes that:

(a) when mixed or otherwise brought into contact, are likely to interact and increase the risk to human health and/or the environment; and/or

(b) are dangerous goods pursuant to the ADG Code and are classified as incompatible in that Code.

LIQUID WASTE: means waste classified as liquid waste in accordance with the assessment process set out in the guideline Liquid waste classification test, 2003.

NOTE. Liquid waste that is liquid at 20 degrees Celcius regardless of whether or not it is packaged or otherwise contained, and irrespective of whether or not the packaging or container is to be disposed of together with the liquid that it contains.

LISTED WASTE: means wastes listed in Part B of Schedule 1 of the Environment Protection Act 1993.

MEDICAL WASTE: means medical wastes listed in Part B of Schedule 1 of the Environment Protection Act 1993.

NON-FRIABLE ASBESTOS: means asbestos-containing material in which the asbestos fibres are bonded by cement, vinyl, resin or other similar material, for example asbestos cement.

Advice on the requirements for handling and transport of this waste can found in EPA Guideline 414/05 - Wastes containing asbestos - removal, transport and disposal

SOLID WASTE: Any waste that is not gaseous and is not a Liquid Waste as determined by EPA Guideline, Liquid waste classification test (2003).

WASTE: means -

1. As defined under the Environment Protection Act 1993,

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

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

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

whether or not of value.

2. However, waste does not include—

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

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

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

Acronyms

EPA: means Environment Protection Authority

ACM: means waste Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) including all removed ACM.

WTC: means Waste Transport Certificate.

Conditions of Licence

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

1 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

1.1 ASBESTOS WASTE TRANSPORT (S - 182)

The Licensee must:

- 1.1.1 only transport Non-Friable Asbestos and Asbestos Waste that has been appropriately wrapped and sealed and is clearly labelled with the words 'CAUTION ASBESTOS – DO NOT INHALE DUST' or a similar warning;
- 1.1.2 only transport Friable Asbestos and Asbestos Waste that has been placed in a sealed container and is clearly labelled with the words 'CAUTION ASBESTOS – DO NOT INHALE DUST' or a similar warning; and
- 1.1.3 ensure transport and unloading procedures prevent the release of asbestos fibres.

NOTES

The EPA will assess the appropriateness for the labelling, containers transport and handling against the EPA Guideline 'Wastes containing asbestos - removal, transport and disposal' and approved Codes of Practice under the Work Health and Safety Act 2012 as amended from time to time.

1.2 COVER, SECURE OR CONTAIN WASTE (S - 177)

The Licensee must take all reasonable and practicable steps to cover, secure or contain the waste during transport to prevent dust emissions, spillages or leakage from the vehicle.

1.3 EMERGENCY SPILL KIT (S - 22)

The Licensee must ensure that an appropriate emergency spill kit is kept on the Premises at all times in locations where listed wastes are stored, loaded or unloaded and is appropriately used in the event of a spill.

1.4 LICENCE IDENTIFICATION LABEL (S - 176)

The Licensee must ensure the appropriate EPA licence identification label is displayed in a position as near as practicable to the bottom left hand corner of the vehicle windscreen.

1.5 MEDICAL WASTE TRANSPORT (S - 180)

The Licensee must:

- 1.5.1 only transport Medical Waste if packaged in clearly identifiable, appropriately labelled, rigid and leak-proof containers suitable for securely containing the waste during transport and handling;
- 1.5.2 ensure all vehicles used to transport Medical Waste carry personal hygiene equipment, spill kits and appropriate hazard placarding;
- 1.5.3 ensure drivers are trained in the use of vehicle spill kits; and
- 1.5.4 ensure there are established policies and/or procedures to deal with spill management and reporting.

NOTES

the EPA will assess the appropriateness for the labelling, containers and hazard placarding against the current edition of the 'Industry Code of Practice for the Management of Clinical and Related Wastes' as amended from time to time

1.6 NO MIXING OF INCOMPATIBLE WASTES (S - 179)

The Licensee must:

- 1.6.1 not mix Incompatible Wastes in the same container and/or compartment of a vehicle used to transport waste;
- 1.6.2 not mix Solid Wastes with Liquid Wastes during collection and/or transport; and
- 1.6.3 ensure vehicles used to transport waste destined for re-use of recycling are not contaminated with residues of Listed Waste, Controlled Waste or Hazardous Waste.

NOTES

The EPA will assess the appropriateness for the mixing of Incompatible Waste substances or things against the current edition of the 'Australian Dangerous Goods Code' as amended from time to time.

1.7 SEPTIC TANK EFFLUENT TRANSPORT (S - 133)

The Licensee must only transport septic tank effluent to:

- 1.7.1 A facility licensed by the EPA to receive septic tank effluent; or
- 1.7.2 a site which has been approved in writing by the EPA.

1.8 WASTE, LISTED WASTE AND/OR CONTROLLED WASTE TRANSPORTER (S - 172)

The Licensee must:

- 1.8.1 only transport waste to a facility licensed by the EPA to treat or dispose of that waste;
- 1.8.2 not transport Listed Waste or Controlled Waste unless it is accompanied with a WTC; and

- 1.8.3 ensure a copy of the WTC is provided to the receiver of the waste on delivery of the waste to the receiver.

2 ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

2.2 CHANGE OF LICENSEE DETAILS (A - 3)

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

2.3 LICENCE RENEWAL (A - 2)

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

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

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

Attachments

CONTROLLED WASTE.pdf"

LISTED WASTE.pdf"



Controlled Waste Attachment

Controlled Waste

– per the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) from State or Territory where waste originates

Waste stream or wastes having as constituents:

Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
Animal effluent and residues (abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing waste)
Antimony; antimony compounds
Arsenic; arsenic compounds
Asbestos
Barium compounds (excluding barium sulphate)
Basic solutions or bases in solid form
Beryllium; beryllium compounds
Boron compounds
Cadmium; cadmium compounds
Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos
Chlorates
Chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)
Clinical and related wastes
Cobalt compounds
Containers which are contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list
Copper compounds
Cyanides (inorganic)
Cyanides (organic)
Cyanides (organic) / nitriles
Encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes referred to in this list
Ethers
Filter cake contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list
Fire debris and fire washwaters
Fly ash, excluding fly ash generated from Australian coal fired power stations
Grease trap waste
Halogenated organic solvents
Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)
Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
Inorganic sulfides
Isocyanate compounds
Lead; lead compounds
Mercury; mercury compounds
Metal carbonyls
Nickel compounds
Non-toxic salts

Controlled Waste Licence Attachment (continued)

– *per the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) from State or Territory where waste originates*

Waste stream or wastes having as constituents:

Organic phosphorus compounds
Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
Organohalogen compounds - other than substances referred to in this list
Oxidising agents
Perchlorates
Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols
Phosphorus compounds excluding mineral phosphates
Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)
Reactive chemicals
Reducing agents
Residues from industrial waste treatment/disposal operations.
Selenium; selenium compounds
Soils contaminated with a controlled waste
Surface active agents (surfactants), containing principally organic constituents and which may contain metals and inorganic materials
Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours)
Tellurium, tellurium compounds
Thallium; thallium compounds
Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands
Tyres
Vanadium compounds
Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities including those which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known
Waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide
Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals
Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish
Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives
Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use
Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions
Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment
Waste, substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
Wool scouring waste
Zinc compounds



Listed Waste Attachment

Listed Waste

– per part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection Act 1993, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) for all transport movements

Waste stream or wastes having as constituents:

- Acids and acidic solutions
 - Adhesives (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)
 - Alkali metals and alkaline earth metals
 - Alkalis and alkaline solutions
 - Antimony and antimony compounds and solutions
 - Arsenic and arsenic compounds and solutions
 - Asbestos
 - Barium compounds and solutions
 - Beryllium and beryllium compounds
 - Boron and boron compounds
 - Cadmium and cadmium compounds and solutions
 - Calcium carbide
 - Carbon disulphide
 - Carcinogens teratogens and mutagens
 - Chlorates
 - Chromium compounds and solutions
 - Copper compounds and solutions
 - Cyanides or cyanide solutions and cyanide complexes
 - Cytotoxic wastes
 - Dangerous substances within the meaning of the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979*
 - Distillation residues
 - Fluoride compounds
 - Halogens
 - Heterocyclic organic compounds containing oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur
 - Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur compounds (including oils)
 - Isocyanate compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)
 - Laboratory chemicals
 - Lead compounds and solutions
 - Lime sludges or slurries
 - Manganese compounds
 - Medical waste consisting of—
 - (a) a needle, syringe with needle, surgical instrument or other article that is discarded in the course of medical*, dental or veterinary practice or research and has a sharp edge or point capable of inflicting a penetrating injury on a person who comes into contact with it; or
 - (b) human tissue, bone, organ, body part or foetus; or
 - (c) a vessel, bag or tube containing a liquid body substance; or
 - (d) an animal carcass discarded in the course of veterinary or medical* practice or research; or
 - (e) a specimen or culture discarded in the course of medical*, dental or veterinary practice or research and any material that has come into contact with such a specimen or culture; or
 - (f) any other article or matter that is discarded in the course of medical*, dental or veterinary practice or research and that poses a significant risk to the health of a person who comes into contact with it.
- medical practice** includes the practice of pathology and the operation of an immunisation clinic.

Listed Waste Licence Attachment

– *per part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection Act 1993, requiring provision of Waste Transport Certificate (WTC) for all transport movements*

Waste stream or wastes having as constituents (*continued*):

Mercaptans

Mercury compounds and equipment containing mercury

Nickel compounds and solutions

Nitrates

Organic halogen compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)

Organic phosphates

Organic solvents

Organometallic residues

Oxidising agents

Paint sludges and residues

Perchlorates

Peroxides

Pesticides (including herbicides and fungicides)

Pharmaceutical wastes and residues

Phenolic compounds (excluding solid inert polymeric materials)

Phosphorus and its compounds

Polychlorinated biphenyls

Poisons within the meaning of the *Drugs Act 1908*

Reactive chemicals

Reducing agents

Selenium and selenium compounds and solutions

Silver compounds and solutions

Solvent recovery residues

Sulphides and sulphide solutions

Surfactants

Thallium and thallium compounds and solutions

Vanadium compounds

Zinc compounds and solutions