Notice is given that an Ordinary Meeting of Council of the Shire of Christmas Island is to be held at the Council Chambers on Tuesday 26 May 2026 commencing at 7.00pm

David Price
Chief Executive Officer

AGENDA

1 Declaration of Opening of Meeting/Announcement of Visitor

2 Record of Attendance/Apologies/Leave of Absence/Declaration of Financial/Proximity/Impartiality Interests
- 2.1 Attendance
- 2.2 Leave of Absence
- 2.3 Apologies
- 2.4 Declaration of Interests

3 Response to Previous Public Questions Taken on Notice

4 Public Question Time

5 Applications for Leave of Absence

6 Petitions/Deputations/Presentations

7 Confirmation of Minutes of Previous Meetings/Business arising from the Minutes of Previous Meetings
- 7.1 Minutes of Ordinary Council Meeting held on 17 March 2026 (pg 1 - 5)
- 7.2 Minutes of Ordinary Council Meeting held on 28 April 2026 (pg 6)
- 7.3 Business Arising from the Minutes of Previous Meetings

8 Announcements by Presiding Member Without Discussion

9 Reports of Committees
- 9.1 Minutes of Fisheries Management Committee Meeting (pg 7 - 17)

10 Reports of Officers

10.1 Chief Executive Officer
- 10.1.1 Landfill Environment Management Plan (Implementation Report) (pg 18 - 184)
- 10.1.2 Revised Organisational Chart 2026 (pg 185 - 160)

10.2 Director Finance & Administration
- 10.2.1 Schedule of Accounts – March 2026 (pg 187 - 192)
- 10.2.2 Financial Statements – March 2026 (pg 193 - 215)
- 10.2.3 Auditor General Report to Parliament Local Government Financial Audit 24/25 (pg 216 - 217)
- 10.2.4 CEO Delegated Authority-Finance 26/27 (pg 218 - 219)
- 10.2.5 Schedule of Accounts – April 2026 (pg 220 - 225)
- 10.2.6 Financial Statements – April 2026 (pg 226 - 248)

10.3 Director Community/Recreation Services & Training

10.4 Director Works, Services & Waste

10.5 Director Planning, Governance & Policy
- 10.5.1 Additional Use 66A Gaze Road (pg 249 - 260)

11 Elected Members Motions of which Previous Notice has been given
- 11.1 Revocation and Reconsideration of Resolution 21/26 (pg 261 - 262)

12 New Business of an Urgent Nature Introduced by Decision of the Meeting

13 Behind Closed Doors

14 Closure of Meeting

15 Date of the next Ordinary Meeting
16 June 2026

UNCONFIRMED MINUTES

Ordinary Meeting of the Shire of Christmas Island held at the George Fam Chambers at 7.00pm on Tuesday 17 March 2026

1 DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

1.1 The Shire President declared the meeting open at 7.00pm.

2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE/ DECLARATIONS OF FINANCIAL INTEREST

1.2 Record of Attendance

Shire President	Cr Steven **PEREIRA**
Deputy President	Cr Swee **TUNG**
Councillors	Cr Gordon **THOMSON** (Entered the meeting at 7.01pm)
	Cr Azmi **YON**
	Cr Kelvin Kok Bin **LEE**
	Cr Tracey **KREPP**
Chief Executive Officer	David **PRICE**
Assistant Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Wei **HO**
Director Community/Recreation Services	Olivier **LINES**

2.2 **Leave of Absence**

Councillor	Cr Stephanine **LAI** Resolution 13/26

2.3 **Apologies**

2.4 **Declarations of Financial/Impartiality/Proximity Interest**

3 RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS PUBLIC QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE

4 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

4.1 Cr LEE Raised the question of potholes in general and on the road beside Tracks Taven. CEO David Price indicated that the Tracks Taven potholes have been reported to the Shire and together with general potholes are schedule for filling and sealing.

4.2 Cr KREPP Raised on behalf of residents the actual timing of the Chicken reduction program, rat control and the use of the Shire's chicken cages for possible use by residents.

CEO David Price Indicated that with the Chicken Control Contractor visiting next week to develop the ongoing program for chicken control it is anticipated that Stage 2 the one-month initial large scale population reduction will comment at the beginning of the dry season following by Stage 3 the long-term reproduction program over 24 months.

With the current Rat population, the CEO reported this has been raised with the Department of Infrastructure in Canberra and Parks Australia as an island and community wellbeing and health issue that requires a Whole-of-Government approach.

On the question of community use of the Shire's chicken cages this would be looked at by the visit of the Chicken Control Contractor for possible including in the control program

4.3 Cr KREEP Raised the question of vehicles in Coco Nut Drive and Short Street blocking view for residents when reversing from their driveways, the parking of a boat that is infringing traffic movement and identified the area of asphalt that need some repair.

The CEO David Price indicated the Ranger would investigate and take the necessary actions, and the asphalt issues would be referred to the Works Department of repair scheduling.

4.4 Cr TUNG Raised the question of the delivery and installation of the Sunshades for the Playgrounds that were in the Budget.

Director for Community/ Recreation Services Olivier Lines reported that 3 are on the current ship and will be allocated to Poon Saan, Prickle Park and Taman Sweetland. Cr Tung raised why Drumsite was not on the list to which Olivier Lines indicated that a shade at Kookaiz in Drumsite could be include with a lean-to design.

4.5 Cr PERERIA raised the question of a boat parking on the side of the road in Gaze Road when a designated boat parking area is available.

The CEO David Price indicated that he would get the Ranger to direct the boat owner to relocate the boat to the designated parking area.

5 APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

5.1 Cr TUNG

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr KREPP **Seconded: Cr THOMSON** **Res. No: 12/26**

That the leave of absence application submitted by Cr Swee (Mel) TUNG (20/04/2026) to 04/05/2026) be approved.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

5.2 Cr LAI

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr YON **Seconded: Cr TUNG** **Res. No: 13/26**

That the leave of absence application submitted by Cr Stephanie LAI (12/03/2026) to 30/04/2026) be approved.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

6 PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS/BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

7.1 Minutes of Ordinary Council Meeting held on 3 February 2026

Members considered the unconfirmed minutes.

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr LEE **Seconded: Cr KREPP** **Res. No: 14/26**

That Council adopt the unconfirmed minutes of the 3 February 2026 Council Meeting.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

7.2 Business Arising from the Minutes of Previous Meetings

8 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDING MEMBER WITHOUT DISCUSSION

9 REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

10 REPORTS OF OFFICERS

10.1 Chief Executive Officer

10.2 Director Finance & Administration

10.2.1 Schedule of Accounts – January 2026

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr THOMSON **Seconded: Cr LEE** **Res. No: 15/26**

That Council receive the expenditure totalling $874,578.54 as presented in January 2026 Schedule of Accounts.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

10.2.2 Financial Statements – January 2026

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr THOMSON **Seconded: Cr YON** **Res. No: 16/26**

That Council receives the Financial Statements of January 2026.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

10.2.3 Tender of Sale – Obsolete IMAC Computers

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr THOMSON **Seconded: Cr YON** **Res. No: 17/26**

That Council call for tenders or expression of interest for obsolete IMAC computers

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

10.2.4 Schedule of Accounts – February 2026

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr KREPP **Seconded: Cr TUNG** **Res. No: 18/26**

That Council receive the expenditure totalling $834,041.18 as presented in February 2026 Schedule of Accounts.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

10.2.5 Financial Statements – February 2026

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr YON **Seconded: Cr LEE** **Res. No: 19/26**

That Council receives the Financial Statements of February 2026.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

10.3 Director Community/Recreation Services & Training

10.3.1 Celebrating 28th Anniversary Seniors Week 2026

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr THOMSON **Seconded: Cr YON** **Res. No: 20/26**

That the Shire of Christmas Island is coordinating the 2026 Seniors Week celebration from the 20th to 26th July 2026 and invites sponsorship from community organisations to assist in facilitating this annual event.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

10.4 Director Works, Services & Waste

10.5 Director Planning, Governance & Policy

10.5.1 Local Heritage List Policy Adoption

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr KREPP **Seconded: Cr THOMSON** **Res. No: 21/26**

That Council enters 9 Lam Lok Loh, known colloquially as 'Japanese House' as the first entry into the Shire of Christmas Island Heritage List.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

11 ELECTED MEMBERS MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

12 NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE INTRODUCED BY DECISION OF THE MEETING

13 BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

14 CLOSURE OF MEETING
The Shire President closed the meeting at 7.37pm

15 DATE OF NEXT MEETING: 28 April 2026

UNCONFIRMED MINUTES

Ordinary Meeting of the Shire of Christmas Island held at the George Fam Chambers at 7.00pm on Tuesday 28 April 2026

1 DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

1.1 The Shire President declared the meeting open at 7.00pm.

2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE/ DECLARATIONS OF FINANCIAL INTEREST

2.1 Record of Attendance

Shire President	Cr Steven **PEREIRA**
Councillors	Cr Azmi **YON**
	Cr Tracey **KREPP**
Chief Executive Officer	David **PRICE**
Director Planning, Governance & Policy/Minute Taker	Chris **SU**
Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Kevin **WILSON**
Assistant Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Wei **HO**
Director Community/Recreation Services	Olivier **LINES**

2.2 **Leave of Absence**

Deputy President Councillor	Cr Swee **TUNG**
Councillors	Cr Stephanie **LAI**

2.3 **Apologies**

CEO David **PRICE** advised the meeting that with Previous Leave of Absence given to CRs **TUNG** and **LAI** and application for Leave of Absence for the 28 April 2026 meeting from CRs **THOMSON** and **LEE** there were insufficient elected members in attendance to hold a Council Meeting, and under Standing Order 6.1 no transaction of Business could occur.

Under the Section 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 if there is no quorum established within 30 minutes after a meeting is due to begin, then the presiding member can adjourn the meeting. The CEO advised given the impractical nature of the number of Councillors physically off the island, it was open to the Shire President to adjourn the meeting within the 30 minutes.

3 CLOSURE OF MEETING

The Shire President adjourned the meeting at 7.04pm for 7pm 26th May 2026.

4 DATE OF NEXT MEETING: 26 May 2026

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 28 April 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	9.1
SUBJECT	Minutes of Fisheries Management Committee Meetings
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	Nil
FILE REFERENCE	2.4.13
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	22 April 2026
AUTHOR	Chris Su, Director Planning, Governance & Policy
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION
That Council receive from the Fisheries Management Committee the

- **Confirmed Minutes of the Nov 21st 2025 FMC Meeting**
- **Unconfirmed Minutes of the April 22nd 2026 FMC Meeting**

BACKGROUND
The Fisheries Management Committee is a committee of council formed of Councillors, the Fisheries Ranger, Shire CEO, senior staff and members of the community who respond to the bi-annual public notice calling for membership.

COMMENT
Meeting of April 22nd 2026 saw a presentation by UWA researchers Dr. Tim LANGOIS and PhD candidate Ennis de VOS and the continued discussion of management of the Commercial Boat Fishing License scheme on the island.

The UWA team proposed a research study that would create for the first time baseline data on the reef health and fish population health at depths greater than 20m. To date all research has been in 20m or shallower.

FMC has developed the Fish Stock Assessment Program with Dr. Jeremy PRINCE over two years – it has successfully determined the population health and number of wahoo (it is healthy and reproducing sufficiently to replace catch). The UWA team's research technique relies on underwater camera drones to capture fish numbers and mathematically calculate the statistics as to how many in the population would there be.

FMC also heard options from Dr Travaille on ways forward with Commercial Boat Fishing License management on Christmas Island in tandem with the Commonwealth.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
There are no statutory environment implications arising from this matter.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
There are no significant financial policy implications arising from this matter.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES

The FMC items discussed fall under the following designations in the 10 Year Strategic Community Plan "2023-2023, Our Island, Our Responsibility."

UN Sustainable Development Goal 14 – Life Below Water
Economy and Employment E5 – A Local Voice for Lobbying
Governance G3 – Promote and Advocate for islanders

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENTS
9.1.1 Confirmed Minutes of Nov 21st 2025 meeting
9.1.2 Unconfirmed Minutes of April 21st 2026 meeting

CONFIRMED MINUTES

Date: 5.00pm Friday November 21st, 2025
Location: George Fam Council Chambers

1. Declaration of Opening

5pm Opened by Chairperson Azmi YON.
Azmi YON welcomes Chris SU and Dr. Kendra TRAVAILLE appearing by Teams video
Azmi YON welcomes the 2025-2027 FMC committee and acknowledges community representatives David MULHERON and Alisdair MCGOVERN to their first FMC meeting.

2. Record of Attendance / Apologies / Leave of Absence / Declaration of Financial, Proximity or Impartiality Interest

2.1 **Record of Attendance**

Chairperson	Azmi **YON**
Committee	Brady **COLLETTE**
	Alisdair **MCGOVERN**
	David **MULHERON**
	Shahrin **JAMIL**
	Kelvin **LEE**
	Chris **SU** (online)
	Mark **ROCHFORT** (1705)
	Azli **ALBASHRI** (1710)
	Gordon **THOMSON** (1715)
Apologies	
	David **PRICE**
Guests	
	Dr. Kendra **TRAVAILLE** (online)

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

3.1 Confirmation of FMC meeting of 4 June 2025

FMC Resolution

Moved: Kelvin **LEE** **Seconded:** Brady **COLLETTE** **Res. No:** **FMC9/25**

That the minutes of the 4 June 2025 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

Carried: **7/0**

For: **Azmi YON**, **Brady COLLETTE**, **Shahrin JAMIL**, **Chris SU**, **David MULHERON**, **Kelvin LEE**, **Alisdair MCGOVERN**

Against:

Mark ROCHFORT arrives 1705
Azli ALBASHRI arrives 1710
Gordon THOMSON arrives 1715

4. Action Items / Business Arising

4.1 Darwin Australian Fish Biology Annual Conference Trip

FMC team of Shahrin JAMIL, Brady COLLETTE and Dr Kendra TRAVAILLE attended the Darwin Australian Fish Biology Annual Conference in August.

Team reported on the experience. Met colleagues in the fishing industry and exchanged professional interests.

Dr TRAVAILLE covered scientific and research interests in fish health and population. A rare networking opportunity for the FMC.

Dr Kendra TRAVAILLE provided introduction to new FMC members on the co-management approach between the Government and IOT Councils, and key areas of research in the current 2025-2028 Funding Agreement period agreed to by the FMC 2023-2025 team.

FMC advised that the 2023-2025 FMC members are still the Fisheries Advisory Committee for the Minister; the three new community reps 2025-2027 are not FAC members. The FAC members' terms end 30 June 2026.

Meeting discussed the next steps around enforcement duties for the Ranger. At the present the AFP can issue infringements; the Minister will be able to grant the Ranger that ability when Council requests it based on the completion of his formal training in Cert 4 Govt Investigations currently underway. Dr TRAVAILLE advised the AFP are the enforcing body at the present.

Meeting discussed the medium-term goals for the fisheries regime – that the local fisheries ranger will be able to independently issue infringements, ensure compliance and provide community outreach / education locally. Eventual commitment to on the water assets in the medium term is expected; this requires Commonwealth commitment.

Dr TRAVAILLE provides overview to the role of the scientific advisor in the process – it is to assist the research of data that assists sustainable fish take and management for Islanders. There was a significant gap in this area under the WA SDA regime. Meeting noted the lack of data analysis back from WA Fisheries over the years; who were reticent to share any data post their funding period.

FMC notes the 3 years of its funding agreement activity with the Commonwealth has generated significantly more data than the decades under the WA regime, much more cost effectively.

5. Agenda

5.1 Commercial Fisheries License discussion

Dr Kendra TRAVAILLE provides background of events on local Commercial Fisheries License history. Dr TRAVAILLE briefed FMC on the Commercial Fisheries License proposal drafted from FMC 2023-2025 consultation, industry and other stakeholder consultation. Please see attached *'Commercial fishing at CI – proposed management changes.pdf'*

David MULHERON leaves 1803.

Mark ROCHFORT declares interest, exits 1815.

FMC Resolution

Moved: Gordon THOMSON **Seconded: Kelvin LEE** **Res. No: FMC10/25**

That having considered the Commercial Fisheries License proposal presented, the Fisheries Management resolves to adopt, in their entirety, the recommendations contained in the "*Commercial fishing at CI - proposed management changes*" as presented by Dr K Thomas Travaille on 21 November 2025

Carried: **9/0**

For:	**Azmi YON**	**Brady COLLETTE**	**Shahrin JAMIL**
	Chris SU	**David MULHERON**	**Kelvin LEE**
	Alisdair MCGOVERN	**Gordon THOMSON**	**Azli ALBASHRI**
Against:			

6. **General Business:**

7. **Close of Business:**

8. **Next Meeting Date:** TBA

DRAFT MINUTES

Date: 5.00pm Tuesday 21st April 2026
Location: George Fam Council Chambers

1. Declaration of Opening

5pm Opened by Chairperson Azmi YON.

Azmi YON welcomes Dr. Kendra TRAVAILLE and the UWA research team, Dr Time LANGOIS and PhD researcher Ennis De VOS appearing by Teams video

2. Record of Attendance / Apologies / Leave of Absence / Declaration of Financial, Proximity or Impartiality Interest

2.1 **Record of Attendance**

Chairperson	Azmi **YON**
Committee	Brady **COLLETTE**
	Alisdair **MCGOVERN**
	David **MULHERON**
	Shahrin **JAMIL**
	David **PRICE**
	Chris **SU**
	Azli **ALBASHRI**
Apologies	Kelvin **LEE**
	Mark **ROCHFORT**
	Gordon **THOMSON**
Guests	
	Dr. Kendra **TRAVAILLE** (online)
	UWA Dr. Tim **LANGOIS** (online)
	UWA Ennis **de VOS** (online)

2.2 UWA Research Proposal presentation

Chairperson Azmi YON invited the UWA team to present their research proposals. FMC provided with *'CI Deep Reef Proposal April 2026.pdf'* before hand.

Dr Tim LANGOIS introduces the program, showing 150 proposed sites for research at NW, SW and NE points in Christmas Island waters. The aim is to document the fish population and geological formations at depths not yet researched on CI. The UWA team intends to use a deep water drone fitted with multiple cameras for a 360 view to capture 10-15min of video at a time.

Dr Tim LANGOIS showed video of this drone unit capturing footage between 50m and 400m off the WA coast.

Dr TRAVAILLE restates that Christmas Island has yet to have a study of the marine environment at depths deeper than 20m. She summarises that the fish stock assessment health work the FMC undertakes with Dr Jeremy PRINCE relies on the capture of samples to create a data set that statistically describes the population of that species. This relies on the capture of samples to ensure rigour in the data; we had 500 samples of wahoo and 20 of red grouper at present.

Dr. Tim LANGOIS advised the FMC that the UWA research team will examine all footage after returning to Perth and count 'frame by frame' the number, species and size of each fish captured. The team can then create its data set to statistically describe the population and type of species captured.

CEO David PRICE asked how the proposal was to be funded? Dr TRAVAILLE advised that the sum of the proposal at $54,000 would need co-funding opportunities with the FMC seeking potentially Parks Australia to share the cost. A split over two funding years might also be a feasible way to fund the research.

Chris SU informed the meeting that he would raise this opportunity with the CI Marine Park Community Advisory Committee, on which he serves as an FMC representative. Chris SU advised that the CI Marine Park Community Advisory Committee meets quarterly and has the power to raise to Parks Australia research proposals for consideration in the informing of the first 10 Year CI Marine Park Management Plan.

Dr Tim LANGOIS advised that he and his team have collaborated with Marine Parks Australia several times across different WA locations.

The FMC agreed that we need to develop better understanding of the state of health in the fish population in the context of commercial fisheries license developments on Christmas Island.

Chairperson Azmi YON thanked the UWA team who left the meeting at 5.20pm.
Dr Tim LANGOIS and Ennis de VOS leave 5.20pm

FMC Resolution

Moved: David **PRICE** **Seconded:** Shahrin **JAMIL** **Res. No:** **FMC1/26**

That the FMC supports the UWA Research Proposal subject to a collaborative funding model allowing the works to be done between the FMC and Parks Australia.

Carried: **8/0**

For:	**Azmi YON**	**Brady COLLETTE**	**Shahrin JAMIL**
	Chris SU	**David MULHERON**	**David PRICE**
	Alisdair MCGOVERN	**Azli ALBASHRI**	
Against:			

3. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

3.1 Confirmation of FMC meeting of 21 November 2025

FMC Resolution

Moved: Brady **COLLETTE** **Seconded:** Shahrin **JAMIL** **Res. No:** **FMC2/26**

That the minutes of the 21 November 2025 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

Carried: **8/0**

For:	**Azmi YON**	**Brady COLLETTE**	**Shahrin JAMIL**
	Chris SU	**David MULHERON**	**David PRICE**
	Alisdair MCGOVERN	**Azli ALBASHRI**	
Against:			

4. Action Items / Business Arising

5. Agenda

5.1 Commercial Boat Fishing License discussion

Dr Kendra TRAVAILLE provides the 'Commercial Fishing at Christmas Island – FMC Update 21 April 2026' slides on screen. Copy of presentation in file.

She provides options for Commercial Boat Fishing License following on the discussions in the November 2025 FMC meeting.

A Commercial Boat Fishing License is given to a licensed, surveyed boat that meets all necessary AMSA requirements. It is also required to have all compulsory communications and safety equipment on board which are updated from time to time in the regs. The captain of the vessel also needs the required coxswain ticket and other qualifications as updated from time to time.

There are no *Commercial Fishing License*s applying to Christmas Island – only C*ommercial Boat Fishing Licenses.*

The FMC had discussed in 2025 the community priority to keep the fish for local consumption and ideally only have licenses available for local residents to apply for.

Dr TRAVAILLE advised that she had provided this feedback with the Commonwealth who have provided initial feedback that there are three elements which require further research:

1. Is it legally possible to create a licensing system that only CI residents can apply for?
2. Is it legally possible to restrict sales of fish only to Christmas Island?
3. Is it legally possible to have the licenses as 'non-transferrable' between private parties?

Dr TRAVAILLE briefed the FMC on the 'show cause' two year requirement period where persons who have a license and don't use it for 24 months have to 'show cause' to the Minister to advise why they still require it. The Minister has the option to revoke their license after 24 months if it has not been practically utilised.

FMC discussed Dr TRAVAILLE's options for discussion on how to manage the current two unallocated Commercial Boat Fishing Licenses on Christmas Island. Proposed that an on-island entity could apply for the licenses and then themselves nominate two qualified fishers/authorised vessels to operate under the licenses.

Fishers would need the required coxswain and any other applicable certification, and the vessel must be certified in survey by AMSA to the standards required and have the required emergency and communications equipment.

Through a delegation of authority by the Minister under CI Fisheries Ordinance, the council could be the body to vary license registrations between Commercial Boat Fishing License users to avoid it having to return to the Minister at every change.

The organisation could buy out other licenses as they become available and keep a form of 'community ownership' of the five Commercial Boat Fishing Licenses.

The FMC discussed at length the feasibility of this option to manage CBFLs going forward. FMC resolved to continue discussions and consult with the Chair advising that the community needs to be consulted as well.

CEO David PRICE advised that the greyness of the three legal questions needed to be resolved before the FMC could move forward. Suggested that the Ministerial Fisheries Advisory Committee under its charter as community advisors to the Minister write to the Minister to request a legal opinion on the aforementioned three questions. The FMC can then choose to go to community consultation once the opinions are received.

FMC agreed that was to be the next step.

5.2 Meeting Scheduling 2026

Chairperson Azmi YON advised that the FMC will resolve by email the meeting schedule for the next year instead of in meeting and duly inform the Council as required.

6. General Business:

7. Close of Business: 5.50pm

8. Next Meeting Date: TBA

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.1.1
SUBJECT	Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report)
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	George Fam Centre
FILE REFERENCE	
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	10 May 2026
AUTHOR	David Price, CEO
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION

Council endorses the Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report)

BACKGROUND

The Shire has two management orders to manage the Waste Site on behalf of the Commonwealth and operates the Waste Site under licence from the Western Australia Department of Environment Regulations

In September 2023, the Government of Western Australia Department of Environment Regulations amended the Shire's Landfill Licence to include a Landfill Environmental Management Plan.

The Commonwealth via the Department Infrastructure funded the engaged of Talis Consultants to do the Landfill Environmental Management Plan which was completed in June. That Plan indicated that with changes to the compaction rate of waste at the Landfill Site the life of that site would be extended to 28 years.

COMMENT

The Shire engaged Mridula Maharaj to complete the Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report) Appendix 10.1.1.1

That report supports the life extension of the Shire's Landfill site by the introduction of increased compaction through the acquisition of a purposely build Landfill Compactor, a heave industrial Shredder capable of shredding green waste, tyres, vehicles, and the demolition of the old Casino buildings. Including the redesign and staffing of the Waste Site to facilitate the separation of waste prior to and during shredding including the purchase of a new second waste collection truck.

The full introduction of the Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report) would prolong the working life of the Shire's Landfill site and offer an alternative to Cocos Island in dealing with their waste issues.

While the Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report) does not introduce an off Island recycle regime due to biodiversity issues in retuning waste to mainland Australian and the high shipping cost associated to that, it does position

the Shire thought the volume reduction of waste to consider that option should the adverse circumstances to that change in the future.

In conjunction with Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report) the Shire has applied for an exemption of the E-Waste WA Regulation due to our remoteness to collection centres on mainland Australia, biodiversity issues in retuning waste to mainland Australian and the high shipping cost associated to that.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI), Part V

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
In accordance with Council Policy.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
The financial implications arising from this matter are identified in the Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report)

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
The implementation of the Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report) will extent the live of the Current Landfill by 25-28 years, thereby allowing sufficient time for the identification, licencing, commissioning and the decommission process from our current waste site to a new site in a coordinated strategic process.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENTS
1.1.1.1 - Landfill Environmental Management Plan (Implementation Report)

Shire of Christmas Island

Landfill Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) – Implementation Report

Prepared by: M. Maharaj
Date: 5 May 2026

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to implement and comply with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) Site Licence L8708/2012/1 with the DWER as Category 57 and Category 64 prescribed premises under Part V of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987.

The DWER amended the Site Licence on 22 September 2023 – Appendix A, to include Condition 1.3.15 which required the development of a Landfill Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) – Appendix B: Landfill Environmental Management Plan – June 2024 – prepared by Talis Consultants.

1.2 Objectives

To implement and comply with the LEMP as per requirements of the DWER Condition 1.3.15. The objectives are to provide:

- Compliance with all relevant legislative requirements.
- All potential environmental hazards and risks are recognised and understood.
- Appropriate environmental engineering and management measures are implemented to mitigate environmental impacts
- Compliance will all DWER monitoring and reporting and
- Prolong the lifespan of the landfill site to approximately 28 years (south & north)

The LEMP sets out legislative requirements in achieving compliance with the DWER Site Licence condition. Refer to Appendix B - Landfill Environmental Management Plan – June 2024 – Talis Consultants.

Implementation is proposed in two stages, these include:

- Stage 1: Improvement in 2026/2027 financial year (FY)
- Stage 2: Additional Equipment and LEMP implementation in 2027/2028 FY

Both the stages of implementation will require funding and the Shire procurement policy use. The two-stage implementation is set out after the background and current waste management methodology as below.

2 Background

2.1 Landfill Site

The 10-hectare Class II landfill site is for:

- Category 57: Used tyre storage – 500 tyres per annum and
- Category 64: putrescible landfill - 7,500 tons per annum.

The waste received at the Landfill Site includes:

a) Putrescible waste, inclusive of cans, bottles and plastic containers
b) Clean fill
c) Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos)
d) Special Waste Type 2 (quarantine waste)
e) Green waste
f) Wood pallets
g) Mattresses
h) Car bodies
i) Car Tyres
j) Batteries
k) White goods – fridge, freezers, wine cabinets washing machine, clothes dryer, ovens, stovetops, rangehoods, dishwasher, microwave, air-conditioning units, heaters, fans
l) E-waste – computers, laptops, printers, computer accessories, television and monitors, mobile phones and accessories, printers and toners, small electrical appliances, batteries and light bulbs.

2.2 Personnel/ Resources

Currently, a Shire Officer is managing the Landfill Site. Five (5) outdoor personnel with their daily tasks / activities are as below:

Position	**Daily tasks / Activities**
Gate Attendant	Assist ratepayers and commercial customers in disposing of their load at the relevant waste locations. Collect gate fees from commercial customers.
Rubbish Truck Operator	Operates waste collection truck from households and dispose of at landfill site. Operates Hiab to collect industrial bins.
Rubbish Truck Operator	Operates FEL / Bobcat in organising and packing e-waste on pallets. Assists in waste collection from households (backup)
Rubbish Bin Repairer	Repairs waste bins and pick up bins from inaccessible areas. Assists in covering dry waste and wet waste.
Excavator Operator	Operates excavator covering up of waste. Dig trenches for chalk

2.3 Equipment

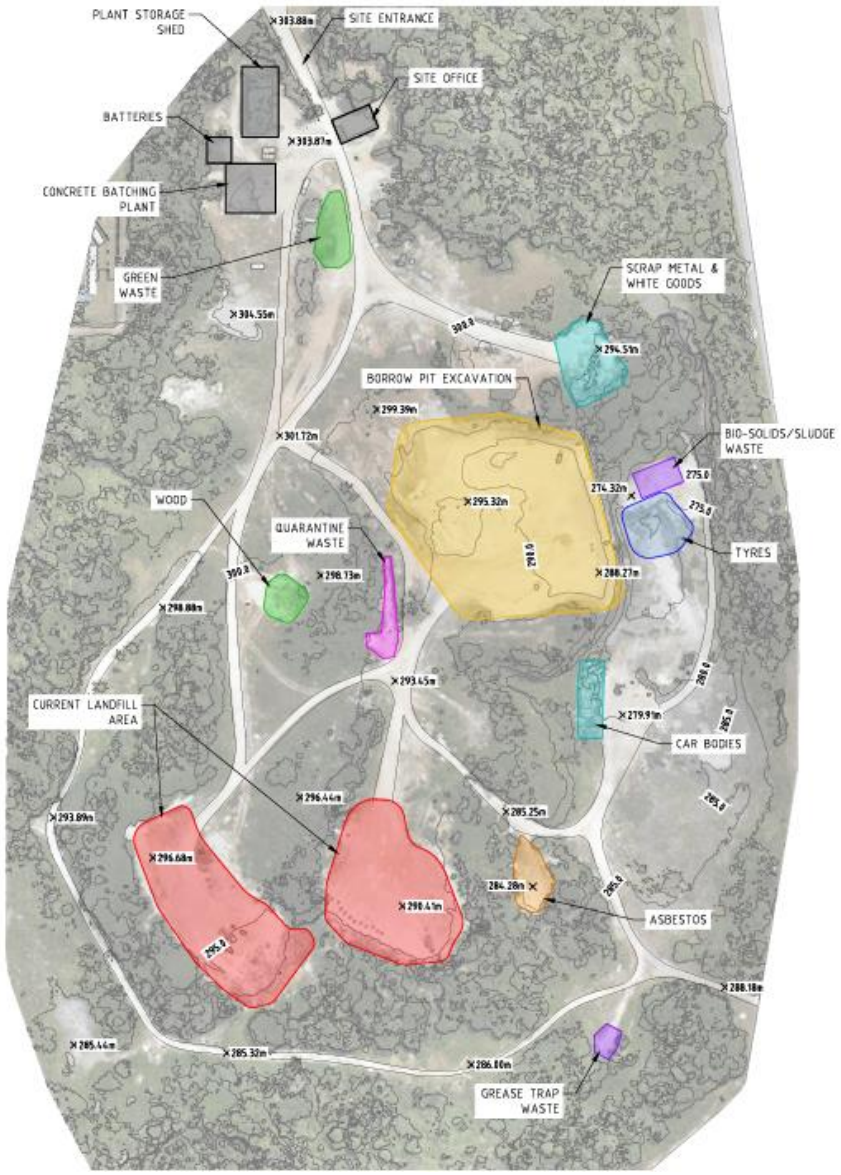
The landfill site is not equipped to process or reduce the waste received as there is only an Excavator, a Front-End Loader (FEL) and a Bobcat on site. There is a lack of equipment to compact and shred the waste.

3 Current Waste Management Methodology

3.1 Existing Topography and Site Layout Map

The Site layout map shows various types of waste received and designated areas marked as below.

North



Note: Plan sourced from LEMP prepared by Talis Consultant

3.2 Methodology of Waste Disposal

For various types of waste received at the Landfill Site, currently, each waste type is managed as below:

a) Putrescible waste – The putrescible waste is disposed of in the right cell marked current landfill area, marked in red with red border. On daily basis, waste is pushed in the cell and buried with 1.0 m of chalk material to avoid flies, rats, chickens and odour.
b) Clean fill – used for putrescible waste cover if in sufficient quantity.
c) Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos) – correctly double wrapped in black plastic and buried immediately.
d) Special Waste Type 2 (quarantine waste) – trench on site for disposal and covered immediately.
e) Green waste – stockpiled, decomposed and used in landfill.
f) Wood pallets – good ones are kept for use and broken/soft ones are crushed and buried.
g) Mattresses – for Op Shop if in good condition or buried.
h) Car bodies – crushed and buried.
i) Car tyres – counted for reporting purposes, binded and buried.
j) Batteries – washed and packed into the Battery Rescue supplied containers, sent to Perth, Western Australia.
k) White goods and e-Waste - counted for reporting purposes, stockpiled.

3.3 Assessment of Personnel and Equipment

Following sections 2 and 3 above, the current waste management practices require Stage 1 - Improvements in 2026/2026 financial year and Stage 2 - LEMP Implementation to meet the DWER compliance in 2027/2028 financial year.

4 Stage 1 Improvements in 2026/2027 FY

Stage 1 improvements in 2026/2027 financial year include:

a) Tidy-up current Landfill Site
b) Current personnel training on various waste cover depths, waste treatment, waste recordkeeping, and reporting procedures.
c) New Working Waste Coordinator based at the Landfill Site.
d) e-Waste Exemption application from the DWER.
e) New Plant Storage Shed – space, design, procurement and installation.
f) Procurement of Compactor
g) Stage 1 Improvements in Landfill Use – details

4.1 Tidy-up current Landfill Site

a) Clear all areas of various waste type
b) Have defined cells for daily waste disposal
c) Stockpile each waste type – reduce volume once a new compactor (stage 1) and shredder (stage 2) have been purchased
d) Keep clean and tidy access paths around the waste facility site with shrubs and overgrown weeds.

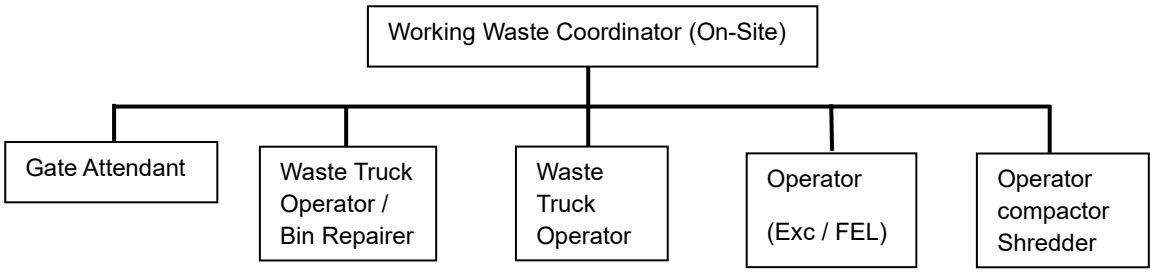
4.2 Current Personnel Training on various waste cover depths, waste treatment, waste recordkeeping, and reporting procedures

Current personnel involved in the Landfill Management activities require training to upskill themselves with processes and current practices of landfill site management. Appropriate training to ensure cover depth for various waste types is adhered to for better operation outcome.

There are guidelines for the depth of cover on various waste types. This has been discussed in section 4.7 below.

4.3 New Working Waste Coordinator

A new member of staff; the Working Waste Coordinator is required and will be based on the Landfill Site. Responsibilities include management of landfill Site personnel and operations, recording and reporting DWER requirements to comply with the Site licence. New Landfill Organisation Chart as below.



The Working Waste Coordinator can be in the current site office where there are two demountable structures with office space, lunchroom, amenities and common sheltered area between the two demountable structures. Section 3.1 shows the existing topography and the site layout map.

4.4 e-Waste Exemption from the DWER

Effective 1 July 2024, the DWER has banned white goods and e-waste disposal at the Landfill Site. Containers for Storage without contamination and shipment once a container is full is required to comply with the e-waste regulation. The Shire is required to submit an annual return. The annual return is a mandatory report under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulation 2024 – Regulated e-Waste Schedule 1* – See Appendix C. Local government to report on the collection, storage,

treatment and disposal of Regulated e-waste specified in Schedule 1. This report ensures compliance with the WA Landfill ban and is submitted via Waste Data Online. Reporting for each financial year is due in October of the following financial year.

In accordance with the Guideline: E-waste exemptions - For activities regulated under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024, revised April 2025 – refer to Appendix D, the Shire has strong reasons to apply for the e-Waste exemption from the DWER. These reasons are:

a) Very remote location
b) Logistic challenges
c) Collection and storage for longer than 12 months to generate commercial e-Waste volumes for transportation
d) Degradation / contamination of e-Waste to meet the Australian biodiversity requirements.

An application for e-waste exemption is progressing by the Shire. DWER is assisting with the application.

4.5 New Plant Storage Shed

4.5.1 Allocation of space

The suitable allocation of space for the new plant storage shed is adjoining to the existing plant storage shed. In the southerly direction from the end of the existing storage shed. The addition of 4 new bays, 6 metres wide each for additional plant storage, the shed extends at same height and depth and a length of 24 metres. This will enable all plants and equipment to be near the Site Office.

4.5.2 Design of Shed

A new plant storage shed, same as the existing Plant Storage Shed, will minimise design re-work. As the existing four-bay plant storage shed has withstood many years of weather conditions on Christmas Island, the drawings can be used for structural checks, specification checks and sign-off before issued for fabrication, supply and installation. The southerly bay of the new plant storage shed can be designated for plant wash-bay as water source and drainage from the concrete batching plant can be used as it is nearby.

4.5.3 Procurement of Shed

The normal procurement process using the WALGA e-quotes to progress the fabrication, supply and installation of the new plant storage shed can be used. There may be installers of concrete flooring available on Christmas Island. Further information to be checked and verified.

4.5.4 Installation of Shed

Depending on the availability of the local installers, if any, the installation of the new plant storage shed needs to be determined.

4.6 Procurement of New Landfill Compactor

The Shire's current plant brand is caterpillar, a Cat 815K Landfill Soil Compactor (22.4T) or similar landfill compactor would ensure easier access to parts in the future. The price for this compactor is approximately $800,000 Ex GST.

The landfill compactor is a stock standard equipment. WALGA e-quote process of procurement will provide suppliers with details on the type of compactor required. The process of procurement is standard Local Government process once the budget has been established.

Shipping and training to be included in the procurement of the landfill compactor. Alternatively, if shipping is not part of the sales by the supplier, this can be arranged separately.

4.7 Stage 1 Improvements in Landfill Use

For improved management of Landfill Site, the Shire to initiate potential co-operative approach to waste management with the Shire of Cocos Island, to introduce a whole lot of Indian Ocean Territories waste strategies to reduce the landfill volumes.

4.7.1 Landfill Waste

The Landfill waste use can be improved by reducing the items disposed at the landfill site. These disposal items are:

a) Putrescible waste - recommended cover every day is 150mm.
b) Clean fill - recommended for use in covering the putrescible waste
c) Special waste type 1 – asbestos – correctly double wrapped and buried immediately with 300mm of cover if bonded asbestos or 3 metres of cover for friable asbestos.

d) Special waste type 2 – quarantine waste must be immediately buried with 1000mm cover or treated by incineration with temperature exceeding 1000 degrees Celsius. Staff managing the disposal must be trained in biosecurity awareness and secure handling. This to be documented for reporting purposes.

Cover to each type of Landfill waste as per list above with compaction, the reduction in landfill volume anticipated is approximately 30%.

4.7.2 Green Waste Collection

Currently, the green waste is brought in by the Shire Parks and Gardens team as well as the ratepayers. The stockpiled green waste reduces in volume under the weather. Improvements are planned in Stage 2 once the shredder has been procured.

4.7.3 Tyre from vehicles and machinery

Currently, disposal involves burying tyres in batches at the Landfill Site with specific cover and separation distance of eighteen (18) metres from combustible materials to manage fire risks. Baling tyres prior to storage or disposal is recommended to reduce volume and fire risks, as it excludes air and water. Whole baled tyres or pieces larger than 150mm cannot be exported. The tyre site must be secured and controlled from any accidental ignition source. The types to be buried under a minimum depth of 500mm to 1 metre cover to prevent them from floating back to the surface. Improvements are planned in Stage 2 once the shredder has been procured.

4.7.4 Car / machinery bodies

The Shire Landfill Site is licenced Class II facility. The compliant steps to dispose this waste includes:

a) Drain fluids from vehicles / plants
b) Remove hazardous parts – batteries, mercury switches and tyres.
c) Keep records of the transfer to prove legal disposal and reporting.
d) Crash to reduce size and volume before disposal.
e) Car bodies are generally not accepted at standard putrescible landfills (Class II/III) unless they have been processed and meet specific Waste Acceptance Criteria. Refer to Appendix E - Landfill Waste Definition Revised (2019).

Improvements are planned in Stage 2 once the shredder has been procured.

4.7.5 Recyclable Waste to mainland Australia

The recyclable wastes sent to mainland Australia are:

a) Car batteries – packed in Battery Rescue supplied containers.
b) Esky – Esky Library Initiative by the Tangaroa Blue Foundation – collapsable Esky initiative allows grocery procurement and returns of these Esky back to the supplier for re-use.

The scope for recycling and e-waste is part of the e-waste exemption application in progress, to be submitted to DWER – refer to Section 4.4.

The adoption of a shredding process while not implementing a recycle regime due to low recycle volumes, cost of removal off Christmas Island and the strict biodiversity quarantine requirements in transporting such waste back to Australia and the potential associated exposure to deep burial cost if rejected, does with the shedding of such waste, position the Shire to consider a recycle regime in the future if those conditions change.

4.8 Stage 1 Improvements Timeline

The 2026/2027 financial year has been allocated to establish the necessary changes to implement stage 1 improvements. This provides sufficient time for activities to achieve stage 1 improvements. The landfill compactor will add value to the Landfill Site in the stage 1 improvement and continue to add value in the future years to come by reducing the volume of landfill.

4.9 Stage 1 Improvement Funding

The Shire would request Commonwealth Grant funding through application. Estimates funding for the Stage 1 improvements include:

Item	Item Description	Estimated Costs ($) EX GST
1	New Plant Storage Shed and clean-up of the existing office space.	$200,000
2	Compactor - Cat 815K Landfill Soil Compactor or similar ensures easier access to parts in the future	$875,000
3	Shipping	$25,000
4	Training and support	$100,000
	Total Stage 1 Improvement Funding	**$1,220,000**

5 Stage 2: Additional Equipment and Landfill Environmental Management Plan (LEMP)– Implementation 2027/2028

Stage 2 additional equipment and LEMP Implementation in 2027/2028 financial year using Talis Consultant report and Shire's procurement policy include:

a) Additional Equipment
    1. New Rubbish Truck
    2. Multipurpose Shredder and Shear Steel Cutter
b) LEMP Implementation - Long term design and management of south and north landfill areas

5.1 Additional Equipment

5.1.1 New Rubbish Truck

New Rubbish truck - same as existing waste collection truck. The existing waste collection truck is Auto Control Cab chassis STG 20m3 Side Loader Body with relevant accessories. Purchased from STG Sales Pty Ltd in October 2024 – refer to Vendor Panel response; VPR739203 dated 28 August 2024 for specification on the new rubbish truck. Similar new rubbish truck would ensure easier access to parts in the future.

The price for the new rubbish truck is approximately $600,000 EX GST.

5.1.2 Multipurpose Shredder and Shear Steel Cutter

5.1.2.1 Procurement of Multipurpose Shredder

A Universal Multipurpose Waste Shredder, on tracks, single Shaft XXF Drum, price is in the order of $900,000 EX GST. Multiple suppliers with delivery, commissioning and training costs to be sourced for value for money price. This can be sources through Singapore or any of the West Australian suppliers. Preferably, a shredder with caterpillar engine would ensure easier access to parts in the future.

5.1.2.2 Procurement of Shear Steel Cutter

A suitable Shear Steel Cutter would add value in cutting items into smaller pieces in manageable size for shedding. A Shear; Okada TSRC1000V Steel cutter is suitable for the purpose, priced at approximately $115,000 + 30% EX GST. Items that would be cut into manageable sizes include:

- Car / Machinery bodies
- Concrete columns
- Steel pipes

5.1.2.3 Use of Multipurpose Shredder and Shear Steel Cutter

Once the Shredder and the Shear Steel Cutter have been purchased, landfill waste that will be shedder to reduce volume of landfill includes:

a) Green Waste collection:

Efforts to manage green waste volume to Landfill by 60 to 80% is anticipated with the procurement of the shredder. Green waste will be managed with bi-annual verge collection by the Shire would see controlled management of this waste. Proposed timing of the collection of white goods and e-waste is proposed as:

- Mid-March – towards the end of wet season
- Mid-November – towards the start of the wet season.

b) Tyres from vehicles and machinery:

The tyres from vehicles and machinery will be managed by shredding to reduce the volume to Landfill by 60 to 80% is anticipated with the procurement of the shredder. The issue of those whole tyres floating to the surface will be eliminated and the depth of cover would reduce to 500mm or less. With compaction of the tyre disposal in shredder form will reduce volume to landfill substantially.

c) Car / Machinery bodies/ Concrete Columns / Pipes

The efforts to cut car / machinery bodies / concrete columns / pipes into manageable size for the shredder, reduction of shredded metal volume to landfill by 60 to 80% is anticipated. Similarly, the depth of cover would reduce to 500mm or less. With compaction of the shredded metal form will reduce volume to landfill substantially.

5.2 LEMP Implementation – Long term Design and Management of South and North Landfill areas

The LEMP (the Plan) has been prepared by Talis Consultants in June 2024 as per DWER's amended Site Licence on 22 September 2023. The Plan outlines the Site Licence requirements that is to be complied with for the Landfill Site to be operational.

The Plan describes in detail with sections referenced on how the DWER's Site Licence L8708/2012/1, Condition 1.3.15 to be implemented with preliminary plans showing:

- Existing Topography and Site Layout - drawing W-101
- Proposed Site Layout – drawing W-102
- Final Fill Profile - drawing W- 104
- Final Fill Profile Isopachyte - drawing W- 105
- Restoration Profile – drawing W-106
- Conceptual Surface Water Management Layout – drawing W-110

- Community Drop-Off Area Layout – drawing W-120
- Landfill Long Sections – drawings W-201
- Landfill Methodology – Drawing W-401

5.3 LEMP Implementation Schedule

Item	Description	Start date	End Date
1	Long-term design and management of south and north landfill areas using Shire procurement policies.	July 2027	
2	Preparation and finalisation of drawings and specification		
3	Construction Schedule with sequencing of works while Landfill Site in Operation		Mar 2028
8	Wet Season Nov 2027 to April 2028	Nov 2027	April 2028
10	Construction / Implementation of LEMP – Site Supervision in compliance with DWER's Site Licence L8708/2012/1, Condition 1.3.15	April 2028	Nov 2028

5.4 Additional Equipment and LEMP Implementation Funding

For the procurement of the additional new equipment, the estimated values are:

Item	Item Description	Estimated Costs ($) EX GST
1	New Shredder (To be purchased by the Commonwealth)	$900,000
2	Shear – Okada TSRC1000V Steel Cutter	$115,000
3	New Rubbish Truck	$600,000
4	Shipping	$15,000
5	Landfill Site Re-development	$150,000
	Total Stage 2 LEMP Implementation (SOCI) Costs	**$880,000**

6 Compliance with DWER Licence

To achieve DWER Licence compliance, Stage 1 and Stage 2 works are planned to commence in 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 financial years respectively. DWER Compliance with the licence and the longevity of the landfill site, Shire will achieve objective and demonstrate compliance.

Overall, the design and management of south and north landfill areas with additional equipment of a compactor will reduce the volume of putrescible waste by approximately 30%. Furthermore, a shredder will reduce the volume of other landfill

waste by approximately 60% to 80%. The 28 years and beyond life of the landfill site is achievable with DWER licence compliance.

7 Appendices:

Appendix A – DWER Amended Landfill Licence_L8708- 22-09-2023

Appendix B - Landfill Environmental Management Plan – June 2024 – Talis Consultants

Appendix C - Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2024 - Regulated e-waste Schedule 1

Appendix D - DWER Guidelines - e-waste-exemptions - Revised April 2025

Appendix E - Landfill Waste Definitions-revised (2019)

Government of Western Australia
Department of Environment Regulation

Licence

Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI), Part V

Licensee: Shire of Christmas Island

Licence: L8708/2012/1

Registered office: 2 Murray Road
Christmas Island WA 6798

Premises address: Christmas Island Waste Depot
Lot 610 and 612
Vagabond Road
CHRISTMAS ISLAND WA 6798
Being Lot 523 on Plan 220459 as depicted in schedule 1.

Issue date: Thursday, 6 December 2012

Commencement date: Saturday, 8 December 2012

Expiry date: Monday, 7 December 2027

Prescribed Premises Category
Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA) (CI)*

Category number	Category description	Category production or design capacity	Approved premises production or design capacity
64	Class II putrescible landfill site: premises on which waste is accepted for burial.	20 tonnes or more per year	7 500 tonnes per annual period
57	Used tyre storage (general): premises (other than premises within category 56) on which used tyres are stored	100 tyres or more	500 tyres

Conditions
Subject to this Licence and the conditions set out in the attached pages.

.....
MANAGER WASTE INDUSTRIES
Officer delegated under section 20
of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI)*

Contents

Introduction

This Introduction is not part of the Licence conditions.

DER's industry licensing role
The Department of Environment Regulation (DER) is a government department for the state of Western Australia in the portfolio of the Minister for Environment. DER's purpose is to advise on and implement strategies for a healthy environment for the benefit of all current and future Western Australians.

DER has responsibilities under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI)* (the Act) for the licensing of prescribed premises. Through this process DER regulates to prevent, control and abate pollution and environmental harm to conserve and protect the environment. DER also monitors and audits compliance with works approvals and licence conditions, takes enforcement action as appropriate and develops and implements licensing and industry regulation policy.

Licence requirements
This Licence is issued under Part V of the Act. Conditions contained within the Licence relate to the prevention, reduction or control of emissions and discharges to the environment and to the monitoring and reporting of them.

Where other statutory instruments impose obligations on the Premises/Licensee the intention is not to replicate them in the licence conditions. You should therefore ensure that you are aware of all your statutory obligations under the Act and any other statutory instrument. Legislation can be accessed through the State Law Publisher website using the following link:
http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/default.html

For your Premises relevant statutory instruments include but are not limited to obligations under the:

- *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004* – these Regulations make it an offence to discharge certain materials such as contaminated stormwater into the environment other than in the circumstances set out in the Regulations.

- *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004* - these Regulations place obligations on you if you produce, accept, transport or dispose of controlled waste.

- *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* – these Regulations require noise emissions from the Premises to comply with the assigned noise levels set out in the Regulations.

You must comply with your licence. Non-compliance with your licence is an offence and strict penalties exist for those who do not comply.

Licence holders are also reminded of the requirements of section 53 of the Act which places restrictions on making certain changes to prescribed premises unless the changes are in accordance with a works approval, licence, closure notice or environmental protection notice.

Licence fees
If you have a licence that is issued for more than one year, you are required to pay an annual licence fee prior to the anniversary date of issue of your licence. Non-payment of annual licence fees will result in your licence ceasing to have effect meaning that it will no longer be valid and you will need to apply for a new licence for your Premises

Ministerial conditions
If your Premises has been assessed under Part IV of the Act you may have had conditions imposed by the Minister for Environment. You are required to comply with any conditions imposed by the Minister.

Premises description and Licence summary
The Shire of Christmas Island (SOCI) Christmas Island Road Waste Depot is located at Lot 523 Vagabond Road in the north-eastern section of Christmas Island. The landfill is a manned facility and has been operating for approximately 42 years with minimal legislative or management controls in place for nearly half of that time.

The landfill receives mainly domestic and commercial waste with small volumes of industrial wastes also accepted. The depot services an estimated floating population of 5,000, which has increased significantly since 2009 (approximately 1,000 – 1,500) due to additional services and asylum seekers on the island. The increase in people directly correlates with an increase in the amount of refuse being disposed of at the Vagabond Road facility. The premises accepts up to approximately 7,500 tonnes of waste per annum, including quarantine waste.

The facility is unlined and the underlying geology is comprised of limestone over volcanic basalt. The ground water within the area is approximately 95m below ground level at monitoring bore 10 (MB10) and considered fresh to brackish in quality. Depth to groundwater is variable across the island from approximately 50m-100m. Monitoring bore MB10 is considered to be in a perched groundwater system. The landfill lies in the catchment of one of the islands drinking water abstraction points being the Waterfall Bay gallery.

The hydrogeological report completed in 2014/ 2015 by Tony Falkland confirmed that the landfill sits within an area considered to have “high to very high vulnerability” to potential contamination of groundwater resources.

The Vagabond Road Waste Depot is at its closest 20-50m from the nearest sensitive receptor being the Phosphate Hill Immigration Detention Centre (IDC) to the North-west. The distance between the landfill and the nearest sensitive receptor does not meet the EPA Guidance Statement No.3 *Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses* which suggests an external buffer of 500m. However there is existing tropical vegetation between the landfill and detention centre providing a windbreak / external buffer from the site. It is noted that the landfill had been operating in its current location for many years prior to the construction of the detention centre.

SOCI in conjunction with Murdoch University has developed stage one of a waste management plan aimed at waste reduction and site improvements. There is currently no recycling program on Christmas Island due to the economics of collecting and exporting recyclables to mainland Australia.

The premises consists of:

- putrescible area
- battery storage area
- green waste area
- tyre area
- asbestos disposal area
- quarantine and biomedical area
- bio-solids disposal area
- grease trap disposal area
- white goods area
- vehicle area

The main potential emissions from the site are dust and odour.

A hydrogeological survey was undertaken during 2014/ 2015 which determined that there is potential high risk of contamination to groundwater from the operations of the Waste Depot. A proposal to relocate the landfill has been submitted to the Commonwealth of Australia for finalisation.

This Licence is the result of an amendment sought by DER to remove condition 1.3.4(c) as a result of a compliance inspection carried out at the premises on 17 June 2015. The condition conflicts with Condition 1.3.5, Table 1.3.3 'Cover requirements'. The Licence has also had administrative changes undertaken to update it to the latest DER licence format, v2.9.

The licences and works approvals issued for the Premises since 14/02/2007 are:

Instrument log		
Instrument	**Issued**	**Description**
L8088/2	14/02/2007	Licence amendment
L8088/3	15/10/2008	Licence re-issue
L8088/4	05/01/2009	Licence re-issue
L8088/5	08/09/2009	Licence re-issue
L8088/6	08/09/2010	Licence re-issue
L8088/7	28/10/2011	Licence amendment
L8708/2012/1	06/12/2012	Licence re-issued
L8708/2012/1	09/10/2013	Licence amendment
L8708/2012/1	13/11/2014	Licence amendment
L8708/2012/1	26/11/2015	Licence amendment to update cover requirements
L8708/2012/1	22/09/2023	Licence amendment for the submission of a Landfill Environmental Management Plan

Severance

It is the intent of these Licence conditions that they shall operate so that, if a condition or a part of a condition is beyond the power of this Licence to impose, or is otherwise *ultra vires* or invalid, that condition or part of a condition shall be severed and the remainder of these conditions shall nevertheless be valid to the extent that they are within the power of this Licence to impose and are not otherwise *ultra vires* or invalid.

END OF INTRODUCTION

Licence conditions

1 General

1.1 Interpretation

1.1.1 In the Licence, definitions from the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI)* apply unless the contrary intention appears.

1.1.2 For the purposes of this Licence, unless the contrary intention appears:

'Act' means the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI);*

'ACM' means asbestos containing material and has the meaning defined in the Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia, (DOH, 2009);

'AHD' means the Australian height datum;

'Acceptance Criteria' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009), published by the CEO and as amended from time to time**;**

'amsl' means above mean sea level.

'annual period' means the inclusive period from 1 July until 30 June in the following year;

'AS/NZS 5667.11' means the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.11 *Water Quality – Sampling – Guidance on sampling of groundwaters;*

'asbestos' means the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those;

'asbestos fibres' has the meaning defined in the Guidelines for Assessment, Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites, Western Australia, (DOH, 2009);

'averaging period' means the time over which a limit or target is measured or a monitoring result is obtained;

'CEO' means Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation*;*

'CEO' for the purpose of correspondence means;

Chief Executive Officer
Department Administering the Environmental Protection Act 1986
Locked Bag 10
JOONDALUP WA 6919
info@dwer.wa.gov.au

'Clean Fill' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009), published by the CEO and as amended from time to time;

'Combustible Material' means any material that is capable of readily catching fire if heated or otherwise exposed to an external flame and which is further capable of burning easily;

'Contaminated Solid Waste' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 published by the CEO and as amended from time to time;

'controlled waste' has the definition in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;

'fugitive emissions' means all emissions not arising from point sources identified in Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5;

'Inert Waste Type 1' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996, published by the CEO and as amended from time to time;

'Inert Waste Type 2' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996, published by the CEO and as amended from time to time;

'Inert Waste Type 3' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996, published by the CEO and as amended from time to time;

'Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996' means the document entitled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996" published by the Chief Executive Officer and as amended from time to time;

'Level Ground' means ground or any finished surface that is not inclined at a grade of more than 1 to 20;

'Licence' means this Licence numbered L8708/2012/1 and issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) (CI);*

'Licensee' means the person or organisation named as Licensee on page 1 of the Licence;

'NATA' means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia;

'NATA accredited' means in relation to the analysis of a sample that the laboratory is NATA accredited for the specified analysis at the time of the analysis;

'Non-Combustible Material' means material that is not Combustible Material;

'Premises' means the area defined in the Premises Map in Schedule 1 and listed as the Premises address on page 1 of the Licence;

'quarantined storage area or container' means a hardstand storage area or sealed-bottom container that is separate and isolated from authorised waste disposal areas and is capable of containing all non-conforming waste and its constituents, these areas must be clearly marked and their access restricted to authorised personnel;

'rehabilitation' means the completion of the engineering of a landfill cell and includes capping and/or final cover;

'Schedule 1' means Schedule 1 of this Licence unless otherwise stated;

'Schedule 2' means Schedule 2 of this Licence unless otherwise stated;

'Special Waste Type 1' has the meaning defined in Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009) published by the CEO and as amended from time to time;

'spot sample' means a discrete sample representative at the time and place at which the sample is taken; and

'usual working day' means 0800 – 1700 hours, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in Western Australia.

1.1.3 Any reference to an Australian or other standard in the Licence means the relevant parts of the current version of that standard.

1.1.4 Any reference to a guideline or code of practice in the Licence means the version of that guideline or code of practice in force from time to time, and shall include any amendments or replacements to that guideline or code of practice made during the term of this Licence.

1.1.5 Nothing in the Licence shall be taken to authorise any emission that is not mentioned in the Licence, where the emission amounts to:
(a) pollution;
(b) unreasonable emission;
(c) discharge of waste in circumstances likely to cause pollution; or
(d) being contrary to any written law.

1.2 General conditions

1.2.1 The Licensee shall immediately recover, or remove and dispose of spills of any hydrocarbons, acids, alkalis, chemicals and/or biosolids associated with the disposal of waste at the premises outside of the designated disposal areas for these materials.

1.2.2 The Licensee shall ensure that earthen bunds and diversion channels are maintained to prevent stormwater run-off becoming contaminated by any waste on the Premises.

1.2.3 The licensee shall
(a) implement security measures at the site to prevent as far as is practical unauthorised access to the site;
(b) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable; and
(c) ensure the entrance gates are closed and locked when the site is closed.

1.3 Premises operation

1.3.1 The Licensee shall only accept waste on to the Premises if:
(a) it is of a type listed in Table 1.3.1;
(b) the quantity accepted is below any quantity limit listed in Table 1.3.1;
(c) it meets any specification listed in Table 1.3.1; and
(d) in the case of contaminated solid waste is supported by documentation that demonstrates compliance with the acceptance criteria for Class II landfills.

Table 1.3.1: Waste acceptance

Waste	Quantity limit in tonnes/ year	Specification[1]
Clean fill	Combined total of up to 7,500 tonnes per annual period	None specified.
Contaminated solid waste		Must meet the acceptance criteria for Class II landfills.
Controlled waste		Biological wastes (septage and grease trap only) to be deposited in holding ponds.

Hazardous		Limited to paint, vehicle batteries (acids), DrumMuster products (chemicals), hydrocarbons and alkalis.
Inert waste Type 1		None specified.
Inert Waste Type 2		Tyres, plastic and scrap metal only. Maximum of 500 tyres per annual period.
Putrescible waste		None specified.
Special Waste Type 1		Cement bonded asbestos only. No fibrous asbestos shall be accepted.
Special Waste Type 2		Biomedical / clinical and quarantine waste.

Note 1: Additional requirements for the acceptance of controlled waste (including asbestos and tyres) are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*.

1.3.2 The Licensee shall ensure that where waste does not meet the waste acceptance criteria set out in conditions 1.3.1 it is removed from the Premises by the delivery vehicle or, where that is not possible, the Licensee shall contact the CEO to agree a course of action in relation to the waste.

1.3.3 The Licensee shall ensure that wastes accepted onto the Premises are only subjected to the process(es) set out in Table 1.3.2 and in accordance with any process limits described in that Table.

Table 1.3.2: Waste processing

Waste type(s)	Process	Process limits [1,2]
All	Disposal of waste by landfilling	• No waste shall be temporarily stored or landfilled within 35 metres from the boundary of the premises.
Vehicle batteries	Receipt, handling and storing prior to off-site disposal	• To be stored on impervious surface prior to recycling or disposal offshore.
Clean Fill	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	• None specified
Contaminated Solid Waste		• Must meet the guidelines for acceptance to a Class II Putrescible landfill.
Inert Waste Type1		• None specified.
Inert Waste Type 2 - Tyres	Receipt, handling, storage prior to disposal by landfilling	• To be stored in piles of up to 100 units with a 6m separation distance between piles. • Tyre stacks are not to obscure fire protection equipment (including fire hydrants and fire hoses) or any related signage. • All tyres are to be stacked on their sides or if stored upright on their treads, are baled together with a securing device made from Non-Combustible Materials. • Tyres are to be only stored on Level Ground. • Any tyres or tyre storage area are to be located at least 6 metres from any Combustible Material, wall, building or fence.

		• Tyres shall only be landfilled: (a) in batches separated from each other by at least 100mm of soil and each consisting of not more than 40 cubic metres of tyres reduced to pieces; or (b) in batches separated from each other by at least 100mm of soil and each consisting of not more than 1000 whole tyres.
Putrescible Waste	Receipt, handling, prior to disposal by landfilling	• None specified
Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos Waste)	Receipt, handling and disposal by landfilling	• Only to be disposed of into a designated asbestos disposal area within the landfill; • Record as grid references on a premises plan all locations used for the disposal of asbestos or material containing asbestos and keep this plan as a permanent record; • Keep a permanent register of each load of asbestos or material containing asbestos deposited at the premises, including the date, name of person that deposited the asbestos or material containing asbestos and the vehicle registration number; • A representative of the licensee is to witness the covering of the asbestos or material containing asbestos and sign the register referred to above within two hours of covering taking place; • Not to be deposited within 2m of the final tipping surface of the landfill; • No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to a release of asbestos fibres; and • Make all records available for viewing by an Inspector upon request.
Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical and Clinical Waste)		• Only to be disposed of into a designated biomedical waste disposal area within the landfill; • The licensee must complete and sign the original waste transport certificate, noting in writing, any discrepancies between waste declared and waste received; • Keep a record of the waste transport certificate for at least three years; • Define the disposal area(s) by grid references on the site plan; • Restrict access to the landfill site where the Special Waste Type 2 is buried to authorised personnel only; • Not to be deposited within 2m of the final tipping surface of the landfill; • No works shall be carried out on the landfill that could lead to biomedical wastes being excavated or uncovered; and • Make all records available for viewing by an Inspector upon request.
Special Waste Type 2		• The licensee must complete and sign the original waste transport certificate, noting in writing any discrepancies

(Quarantine Waste)		between waste declared and waste received; • Ensure quarantine waste is buried in accordance with the AQIS *Process Management System for the Burial of Quarantine Wastes,* Feb 2004; • Keep a log of quarantine waste accepted at the premises including, but not limited to transport details, waste generator, waste description and volume, time and date of burial and in the case of deep burials, location of the burial site indicated by GPS co-ordinates and burial depth; • Ensure that the disposal areas are not excavated or uncovered during subsequent landfill operations; • Restrict access to the landfill area where quarantine waste is buried to authorised personnel only during disposal; and • Make all records available for viewing by an Inspector upon request.

Note 1: Requirements for landfilling tyres are set out in Part VI of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA) (CI)*.
Note 2: Additional requirements for the acceptance and landfilling of controlled waste (including asbestos and tyres) are set out in the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 (WA) (CI)*.

1.3.4 The Licensee shall manage the landfilling activities to ensure:
(a) the size of the tipping face is kept to a minimum and not larger than 30 m x 30 m;
(b) waste is levelled and compacted to ensure all faces are stable and capable of retaining rehabilitation material;
(c) rehabilitation of a cell or phase takes place within six months after disposal in that cell or phase has been completed;
(d) control measures are implement to prevent infestations of pests, flies and vermin at the premises.

1.3.5 The Licensee shall ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled wastes in accordance with Table 1.3.3 and that sufficient stockpiles of cover are maintained on site at all times.

Table 1.3.3: Cover requirements

Waste Type	Material	Depth	Timescales
Inert Waste Type 1	No cover required	N/A	N/A
Inert Waste Type 2	Inert waste type 1 or soil	100mm	As soon as practicable after deposit
Putrescible Wastes	Inert waste type 1, soil or clay	150mm	As soon as practicable and not later than the end of the working day.
	Inert waste type 1, soil, or clay	1000mm	Within 3 months of achieving final waste contours.
Special Waste Type 1 (Asbestos)	Inert waste type 1 or clean fill	300mm	As soon as practicable after deposit and prior to compaction
	Inert waste type 1 or clean fill or soil	1000mm	By the end of the working day in which the asbestos waste was deposited
Special Waste Type 2 (Biomedical and Clinical Waste)	Inert waste type 1 or clean fill or soil	1000mm	Immediately after deposit.
Special Waste Type 2	Inert waste type 1 or clean fill or soil	2000mm	Immediately after deposit.

(Quarantine Waste)			

Note 1: Additional requirements for the covering of tyres are set out in Part VI of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 (WA) (CI)*.

1.3.6 The Licensee shall ensure that wind-blown waste is contained within the boundary of the Premises and that wind-blown waste is returned to the tipping area on at least a weekly basis.

1.3.7 The Licensee shall ensure that there are appropriate procedures in place at the premises so that any unauthorised fire is promptly extinguished.

1.3.8 The Licensee shall notify the CEO if a fire is not extinguished within two (2) hours.

1.3.9 The Licensee shall provide to the CEO a report on an unauthorised fire within 14 days of the fire detailing, but not limed to, the following information:
(a) details of the date, time and location of the fire;
(b) the time the fire was declared safe by a suitably qualified fire control officer
(c) the cause, or suspected cause of the fire.

1.3.10 The Licensee shall maintain an undisturbed separation distance of at least three (3) metres between waste and the highest level of the water table aquifer at the premises.

1.3.11 The Licensee shall maintain a minimum horizontal distance of at least one-hundred (100) metres between the tipping area and any surface water body.

1.3.12 The Licensee shall maintain the monitoring bore, designated BH10, at the location depicted in Schedule 1: Maps – Map of Monitoring Locations, in a serviceable manner, so that the groundwater samples required by condition 2.3.1 of this Licence can be taken.

1.3.13 The Licensee shall install and maintain a sign at the entrance to the Premises which clearly displays the following information:
(a) the premises hours of operation;
(b) a contact telephone number;
(c) a warning indicating penalties for people lighting fires; and
(d) a list of materials accepted for recycling and the location of where they can be deposited on the premises.

1.3.14 The licence holder must submit to the CEO a Landfill Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) by 30 June 2024.

1.3.15 The licence holder must ensure that the LEMP required by condition 1.3.14 includes, but is not limited to, the following[1]:
(a) site layout plan identifying infrastructure key to the management of environmental risks;
(b) hours of operation and security provisions;
(c) management structure including clearly defined roles and responsibilities of personnel;
(d) summary of site conditions including climate, topography, geology, hydrogeology, groundwater, and surface water;
(e) nature of operations and capacity (spatial and volumetric) including details on waste acceptance, handling and disposal procedures, filling sequence (including rates, methodology), tipping face management, landfill lifespan and related onsite activities (including any resource recovery activities);
(f) management measures to minimise the impacts of dust, odour, noise, litter, vectors and landfill gas;
(g) fire risk prevention and management;

(h) environmental monitoring, including groundwater monitoring and an associated sampling and analysis quality plan; and
(i) a landfill closure and aftercare plan, incorporating the following:
   i. details of future intended land use and a conceptual design of the infrastructure needed for this land use;
   ii. details of progressive closure, capping and rehabilitation of the landfill;
   iii. estimated final landform and surface contours after allowing for settlement;
   iv. landfill cap design detail and drawings, including stormwater management measures; and
   v. details on post-closure monitoring and aftercare management, including passive landfill gas management where relevant.

Note 1: Further information relating to landfill management, closure and rehabilitation can be found in the department's landfill application checklist for solid waste landfills and the *Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002*.

2 Monitoring

2.1 General monitoring

2.1.1 The licensee shall ensure that:
(a) all groundwater sampling is conducted in accordance with AS/NZS 5667.11;
(b) all laboratory samples are submitted to a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters to be measured.

2.1.2 The Licensee shall ensure that six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart.

2.2 Monitoring of inputs and outputs

2.2.1 The Licensee shall undertake the monitoring in Table 2.2.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 2.2.1: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Input/Output	Parameter	Units	Averaging period	Frequency
Waste Inputs	Putrescible waste, Inert Waste Type 1, Inert Waste Type 2, Inert Waste Type 3, Special Waste 1, Clean Fill, Hazardous waste, Contaminated Solid Waste, Special Waste Type 1 and Special Waste Type 2	m^3 (where no weighbridge is present)	N/A	Each load arriving at the Premises
Waste Outputs				Each load leaving the premises

2.3 Ambient environmental quality monitoring

2.3.1 The Licensee shall undertake the monitoring in Table 2.3.1 according to the specifications in that table.

Table 2.3.1: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality				
Monitoring point reference and location	**Parameter**	**Units**	**Averaging period**	**Frequency**
BH10	SWL	m (AHD)	Spot sample	Six monthly
	pH[1]	-		
	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm		
	Total dissolved solids	mg/L		
	Ammonia-nitrogen			
	Nitrate-nitrogen			
	Total nitrogen			
	Potassium			
	Chloride			
	Arsenic			
	Cadmium			
	Chromium			
	Copper			
	Manganese			
	Mercury			
	Nickel			
	Zinc			

Note1: In-situ non-NATA accredited analysis permitted

3 Information

3.1 Records

3.1.1 All information and records required by the Licence shall:
- (a) be legible;
- (b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval;
- (c) except for records listed in 3.1.1(d) be retained for at least 6 years from the date the records were made or until the expiry of the Licence or any subsequent licence; and
- (d) for those following records, be retained until the expiry of the Licence and any subsequent licence:
  - (i) off-site environmental effects; or
  - (ii) matters which affect the condition of the land or waters.

3.1.2 The Licensee shall ensure that:
- (a) any person left in charge of the Premises is aware of the conditions of the Licence and has access at all times to the Licence or copies thereof; and
- (b) any person who performs tasks on the Premises is informed of all of the conditions of the Licence that relate to the tasks which that person is performing.

3.1.3 The Licensee shall complete an Annual Audit Compliance Report indicating the extent to which the Licensee has complied with the conditions of the Licence, and any previous licence issued under Part V of the Act for the Premises for the previous annual period.

3.1.4 The Licensee shall implement a complaints management system that as a minimum records the number and details of complaints received concerning the environmental impact of the activities undertaken at the Premises and any action taken in response to the complaint.

3.2 Reporting

3.2.1 The Licensee shall submit to the CEO an Annual Environmental Report within 63 calendar days after the end of the annual period (1 September). The report shall contain the information listed in Table 3.2.1 in the format or form specified in that table.

Table 3.2.1: Annual Environmental Report

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Format or form[1]
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken	None specified
Table 2.2.1	Monitoring of inputs and outputs	None specified
Table 2.3.1	Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality	None specified
3.1.3	Compliance	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)
3.1.4	Complaints summary	None specified

Note 1: Forms are in Schedule 2

3.2.2 The Licensee shall ensure that the Annual Environmental Report also contains:
(a) an assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits and/or targets; and
(b) a list of any original monitoring reports submitted to the Licensee from third parties for the annual period and make these reports available on request.

3.3 Notification

3.3.1 The Licensee shall ensure that the parameters listed in Table 3.3.1 are notified to the CEO in accordance with the notification requirements of the table.

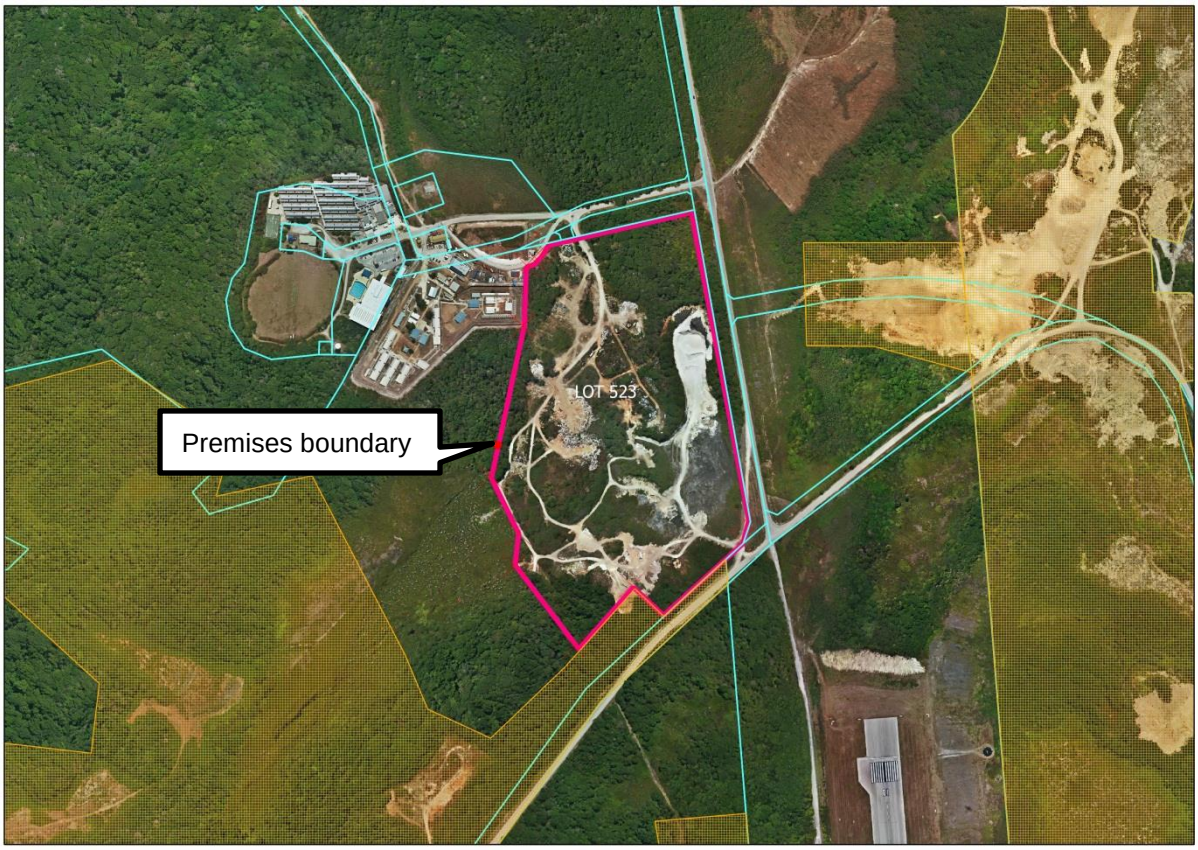
Table 3.3.1: Notification requirements

Condition or table (if relevant)	Parameter	Notification requirement[1]	Format or form[2]
1.3.8-9	Notification of unauthorised fires	Part A: The Licensee shall notify the CEO if a fire is not extinguished within two (2) hours. The Licensee shall provide the CEO with a detailed report on any unauthorised fire within 14 days. Part B: As soon as practicable	N1

Note 1: Notification requirements in the licence shall not negate the requirement to comply with s72 of the Act
Note 2: Forms are in Schedule 2

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map
The Premises is shown in the map below. The pink line depicts the Premises boundary.



Map of monitoring location

Schedule 2: Reporting & notification forms

These forms are provided for the proponent to report monitoring and other data required by the Licence. They can be requested in an electronic format.

ANNUAL AUDIT COMPLIANCE REPORT PROFORMA

SECTION A

LICENCE DETAILS

Licence Number:	Licence File Number:
Company Name: Trading as:	ABN:
Reporting period: _____ to _____	

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LICENCE CONDITIONS

1. Were all conditions of the Licence complied with within the reporting period? (please tick the appropriate box)

Yes ☐ Please proceed to Section C

No ☐ Please proceed to Section B

Each page must be initialled by the person(s) who signs Section C of this Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR).

Initial:

SECTION B

DETAILS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LICENCE CONDITION.

Please use a separate page for each Licence condition that was not complied with.

a) Licence condition not complied with:	
b) Date(s) when the non-compliance occurred, if applicable:	
c) Was this non-compliance reported to DER?:	
☐ Yes ☐ Reported to DER verbally Date _____ ☐ Reported to DER in writing Date _____	☐ No
d) Has DER taken, or finalised any action in relation to the non-compliance?:	
e) Summary of particulars of the non-compliance, and what was the environmental impact:	
f) If relevant, the precise location where the non-compliance occurred (attach map or diagram):	
g) Cause of non-compliance:	
h) Action taken, or that will be taken to mitigate any adverse effects of the non-compliance:	
i) Action taken or that will be taken to prevent recurrence of the non-compliance:	

Each page must be initialled by the person(s) who signs Section C of this AACR

Initial:

SECTION C

SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION

This Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) may only be signed by a person(s) with legal authority to sign it. The ways in which the AACR must be signed and certified, and the people who may sign the statement, are set out below.

Please tick the box next to the category that describes how this AACR is being signed. If you are uncertain about who is entitled to sign or which category to tick, please contact the licensing officer for your premises.

If the licence holder is		**The Annual Audit Compliance Report must be signed and certified:**
An individual	□	by the individual licence holder, or
	□	by a person approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation to sign on the licensee's behalf.
A firm or other unincorporated company	□	by the principal executive officer of the licensee; or
	□	by a person with authority to sign on the licensee's behalf who is approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation.
A corporation	□	by affixing the common seal of the licensee in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; or
	□	by two directors of the licensee; or
	□	by a director and a company secretary of the licensee, or
	□	if the licensee is a proprietary company that has a sole director who is also the sole company secretary – by that director, or
	□	by the principal executive officer of the licensee; or
	□	by a person with authority to sign on the licensee's behalf who is approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation.
A public authority (other than a local government)	□	by the principal executive officer of the licensee; or
	□	by a person with authority to sign on the licensee's behalf who is approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment Regulation.
a local government	□	by the chief executive officer of the licensee; or
	□	by affixing the seal of the local government.

It is an offence under section 112 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for a person to give information on this form that to their knowledge is false or misleading in a material particular. There is a maximum penalty of $50,000 for an individual or body corporate.

I/We declare that the information in this annual audit compliance report is correct and not false or misleading in a material particular.

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME:
(printed) _____

POSITION: _____

DATE: _____/_____/_____

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME:
(printed) _____

POSITION: _____

DATE: _____/_____/_____

Seal (if signing under seal)

Licence: L8708/2012/1 Licensee: Shire of Christmas Island
Form: N1 Date of breach:

Notification of detection of the breach of a limit.

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.
Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

Part A

Licence Number	
Name of operator	
Location of Premises	
Time and date of the detection	

Notification requirements for the breach of a limit	
Emission point reference/ source	
Parameter(s)	
Limit	
Measured value	
Date and time of monitoring	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission	

Part B

Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment which has been or may be caused by the emission.	
The dates of any previous N1 notifications for the Premises in the preceding 24 months.	

Name	
Post	
Signature on behalf of Shire of Christmas Island	
Date	

Landfill Environmental Management Plan

Christmas Island Waste Depot

Prepared for Shire of Christmas Island

June 2024

Project Number: TW24029

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
0.1	Internal Review	13/06/2024	IB	CP	
0.3	Draft Sections 1-5 Released to Client for Review	25/06/2024	IB	CP	CP
1.0	Full Draft Released to Client for Review	26/06/2024	IB	CP	CP
2.0	Next Draft Released to Client for Review	28/06/2024	IB	CP	CP
3.0	Final Approved Release	28/06/2024	IB	CP	CP

Approval for Release

Name	Position	File Reference
Colleen Panizza	Senior Waste Engineer	TW24029-01 - Christmas Island LEMP_3.0
Signature		

Table of Contents

Tables

Appendices

APPENDIX A Drawings

APPENDIX B Groundwater Exceedance Criteria

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Christmas Island (CI) is located approximately 2,600km northwest of Perth in the Indian Ocean. The Shire of Christmas Island (the Shire) operates the Christmas Island Waste Depot (the Site), which is managed as Crown Land. The Site is located on Phosphate Hill and is approximately 10 hectares (ha) in size. This Site is licenced (Site Licence L8708/2012/1) with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) as a Category 64 and Category 57 prescribed premises under Part V of the *Environment Protection Regulations 1987*.

The Site had been operational with minimal legislative or management controls to follow for nearly half of its operational time and considering the potential high vulnerability of contamination and fluctuating population, the DWER amended the Site Licence on 22 September 2023 to include more extensive controls moving forward. One of the key amendments was the inclusion of Condition 1.3.15 which requires the development of a Landfill Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) by the end of June 2024, which is discussed further in Section 2.1.

In March 2024, the Shire appointed Talis Consultants Pty Ltd (Talis) to draft this LEMP, which intends to satisfy Condition 1.3.15 by outlining relevant legislative requirements, potential environmental hazards and risks, appropriate environmental engineering and management measures and environmental monitoring requirements.

1.2 Report Objectives

This LEMP will provide the Shire with clear direction on the management framework and site-specific procedures of its landfill operations.

As Western Australia has no landfill guidelines for Category 64 landfills, the LEMP will be guided by the Victorian Environment Protection Agency (EPA) *Best Practice Environmental Management 'Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills', 2015* (Best Practice Landfill Standards), in order to determine appropriate landfill development and rehabilitation requirements as well as management of environmental impacts and ensure the safe and stable closure of the landfill.

This LEMP will be prepared in line with the requirements of Condition 1.3.15 of the Licence, as discussed in Section 2.1. Therefore, the objectives of the LEMP are to provide:

- Compliance with all relevant legislative requirements;
- All potential environmental hazards and risks are recognised and understood;
- Appropriate environmental engineering and management measures are implemented to mitigate environmental impacts; and
- Compliance with all environmental monitoring and reporting.

2 Legislative Context

2.1 Site Licence

The Site is classified as a Prescribed Premises under Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* and currently operates under Site Licence L8708/2012/1. The Site is licenced as a Category 57: Used tyre storage and a Category 64: Class II putrescible landfill, with design capacity of 500 tyres per annum and 7,500 tonnes per annum, respectively. This report is made to satisfy Condition 1.3.15 as listed in the Site Licence, which is as followed:

Condition 1.3.15.

The licence holder must ensure that the LEMP includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Condition	Description	Report Reference
(a)	Site layout plan identifying infrastructure key to the management of environmental risks	Section 5
(b)	Hours of operation and security provisions	Section 4.4.4
(c)	Management structure including clearly defined roles and responsibilities of personnel	Section 4.4.3
(d)	Summary of site conditions including climate, topography, geology, hydrogeology, groundwater, and surface water	Section 3
(e)	Nature of operations and capacity (spatial and volumetric) including details on waste acceptance, handling and disposal procedures, filling sequence (including rates, methodology), tipping face management, landfill lifespan and related onsite activities (including any resource recovery activities)	Section 4
(f)	Management measures to minimise the impacts of dust, odour, noise, litter, vectors and landfill gas	Section 6
(g)	Fire risk prevention and management	Section 6.7
(h)	Environmental monitoring, including groundwater monitoring and an associated sampling and analysis quality plan	Section 7
(i)	A landfill closure and aftercare plan, incorporating the following: • Details of future intended land use and a conceptual design of the infrastructure needed for this land use; • Details of progressive closure, capping and rehabilitation of the landfill; • Estimated final landform and surface contours after allowing for settlement; • Landfill cap design detail and drawings, including stormwater management measures; and • Details on post-closure monitoring and aftercare management, including passive landfill gas management where relevant.	Sections 5 & 8

2.2 Victoria EPA Best Practice Landfill Standards

The Victorian EPA Best Practice Landfill Standards outline specific landfilling requirements and practices, particularly with regard to the design of a final landfill profile and specifics of surface water management. In the absence of WA landfill guidelines, the operation and eventual closure of the Site's landfill, especially the final fill profile and capping system, should consider the Best Practice Landfill Standards. In accordance with these standards, the relevant objectives for the closure and rehabilitation of 'best practice landfills' are the following:

- A surface water management system that will positively deal with any accumulation of stormwater;
- Ensuring that all waste materials are covered to mitigate long term environmental impacts;
- Final fill profile and slopes that are greater than 1V:20H and shallower than 1V:5H to:
  - Ensure the long-term stability and integrity of the capping layer;
  - Promote natural surface water run-off;
  - Provide an aesthetically acceptable landform;
  - Minimise long term maintenance requirements;
- Consider the surrounding environment and potential after use options for the Site;
- Design and construct the best cap practicable to prevent pollution of groundwater; and
- Progressively rehabilitate the landfill.

2.3 E-Waste Landfill Ban

The WA State Government released a new regulation on the ban of e-waste disposal to landfill under *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024.* This regulation will come into effect on 1 July 2024. Types of e-waste include but are not limited to:

- Screens, information technology and telecommunications equipment;
- Lighting and lamps (e.g. tube fluorescent lamps, LED products, household ceiling or desk light globes);
- Large appliances used in home, office or professional environment (e.g. dishwasher, washing machines);
- Batteries – all batteries except embedded batteries;
- Temperature exchange equipment (e.g. air conditioners, white goods, freezers); and
- Large medical devices that would not fit into a container because of their shape or size (measuring 50 cm x 50 cm x 50 cm).

The conditions of the regulation are:

- E-waste must not be disposed at a landfill site;
- Maximise recycling and recovery of processed materials and minimise the residual waste of e-waste;
- E-waste are only to be stored for the purpose of management, aggregation, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or transfer;
- E-waste must be separated from the other waste; and

- A record must be made which contains information relating to the regulated e-waste categories and the total weight collected or received.

The Shire is investigating the possibility of adopting the Cocos Keeling Island's e-waste management practices where the e-waste is recycled wherever possible, and the rest is to be taken off the island to the Australian mainland for processing. However, there is a concern about how achievable this would be on CI and there are a significant number of challenges and obstacles that will take the Shire time and resources to address.

Due to the remote location of the Site, the freight delivery in and out of CI is restrictive and cost prohibitive in most instances. Therefore, the Shire is currently in discussions with the DWER in relation to impacts associated with this legislation if enforced within the Shire, including the possibility of getting an exemption for some of these e-waste types, in particular white goods.

3 Site Description

The following sub-sections provide an overview of the key aspects of the Site, including its location, surrounding land uses, and environmental attributes.

3.1 Site Location and Access

The Site is located at Lot 523 (Plan 220459) off Vagabond Road in the northeastern part of CI, approximately 2 kilometres (km) northwest of the island's airport. It is situated on a high point of the island, next to the CI Recreation Centre and Phosphate Hill Immigration Detention Centre (IDC). Access to the Site is from its northern boundary on Refuse Tip Road. The boundary of the Site is shown in Drawing W-100 in Appendix A.

3.2 Zoning, Surrounding Land Use and Sensitive Receptors

The Site is zoned for "Public Purposes" and is currently surrounded by "Public Open Space", other "Public Purpose", "Rural" and "Environmental Conservation" zones. However, there is currently an updated draft Local Planning Scheme (LPS) being considered by the Shire (Planning Area F – Phosphate Hill/Recreation Centre) which outlines future urban, low-and mid-rise residential developments, and mixed use zones at Phosphate Hill that will be in close proximity to the Site.

The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA's) *Guidance Statement No. 3 – Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses (2005)* (Guidance Statement 3) contains the recommended separation distances between industrial activities, including waste management facilities, and sensitive land uses. Sensitive land uses are defined by the EPA as those that are sensitive to industrial emissions and include residential developments, schools, hospitals, shopping centres and other public areas and buildings. Table 3-1 provides the recommended minimum separation distances between sensitive land uses and the Prescribed Premises categories for which the Site is currently licenced.

Table 3-1: Recommended Separation Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses

		Gaseous	Noise	Dust	Odour	Risk	
57	Used tyre storage			✓		✓	100-200m, depending on size
64	Class II or III putrescible landfill Site	✓	✓	✓	✓		500m for subdivisions 150m for single residences 35m internal buffer from Site boundary

The nearest sensitive receptor is the Phosphate Hill IDC, 50m northwest of the Site boundary; however, the facility is not currently in use and the closest landfill activities are 200m from it. Additionally, there is the CI Recreation Centre next to the Phosphate Hill IDC, which is 250m northwest of Site boundary and therefore 450m from the closest landfill activities. The CI Airport is located approximately 2km southeast of the Site boundary.

Therefore, the Site generally meets all separation distance recommendations as summarised in Guidance Statement 3. However, it is important to consider the Shire's updated draft LPS when determining future landfill operations in anticipation of the LPS being approved and development being permitted and potentially undertaken.

Currently, there is significant tropical vegetation surrounding the Site, providing suitable visual screening from the public. The Shire intends to maintain this screening following any further development in and around the Site.

3.3 Environmental Attributes

The following section outlines the key environmental attributes of the landfill Site that are particularly relevant to the landfill development, closure, and rehabilitation, including climate, topography, geology, hydrology, and hydrogeology.

3.3.1 Climate

The Site has a tropical wet climate as it lies on the southern edge of the equatorial region. Due to its location, the risk of tropical cyclones impacting the island is very high. According to the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM), the closest weather station with long-term data is Christmas Island Aero (Station 200790), approximately 1.8km north of the Site. It is noted that this data has not been fully quality controlled, however it is the only available data on this remote location. Therefore, the rainfall and temperature data has been sourced from this weather station. There is no data available on pan evaporation rates; however, considering the Köppen climate classification for this area, it is considered to be relatively high.

3.3.1.1 *Rainfall*

Being in a tropical wet climate, high rainfall can occur throughout the year with no significant dry periods. Table 3-2 presents a summary of rainfall records for CI, from 1973 to 2022.

Table 3-2: CI Rainfall Overview in Millimetres (1973-2023)

Aspect	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average	278	338	297	235	177	160	87	41	53	76	167	214	**2,122**
50th Percentile	233	545	472	32	388	130	66	93	12	0	6	34	**2,011**
90th Percentile	46	168	464	380	139	447	628	63	36	93	345	474	**3,284**
Highest	249	391	340	421	489	431	357	133	702	754	611	241	**5,119**

The mean annual rainfall was calculated as 2,122 millimetres (mm) with the highest recorded annual rainfall at 5,119mm, which occurred in 2016. The 50th percentile rainfall year occurred in 2004 and recorded 2,011mm of rainfall, while the 90th percentile rainfall year occurred in 1998 and recorded 3,284mm of rainfall.

3.3.1.2 *Short Duration Design Rainfall*

There is no Rainfall Intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) data available for the Site due to its remote location and therefore, a different measure was used to calculate the short duration design rainfall for this Site. The daily rainfall data from BOM was reviewed and the highest rainfall within a 24-hour

period occurred on 29 November 2017, with 212.6mm of precipitation. This event happened once during a 50-year period, so this is considered to be a 1-in-50-year storm event.

The design of any additional surface water management infrastructure at the Site will therefore consider this storm event to ensure that there is a controlled release into the environment and Site activities are not negatively impacted.

3.3.1.3 *Temperature*

The highest mean maximum temperature is 28.3°C in March and April, while the lowest mean minimum temperature is 22.3°C in August and September in CI. Table 3-3 shows the average maximum and minimum temperatures generally experienced at the Site.

Table 3-3: Christmas Island Maximum and Minimum Temperatures (1973-2023)

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Maximum Temperature (°C)	28.1	28.1	28.3	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.3	26.1	26.3	26.9	27.4	27.9	**27.4**
Mean Minimum Temperature (°C)	22.8	22.8	23.1	23.5	23.9	23.3	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.7	23.0	22.6	**22.9**

3.3.2 Topography

The Site is generally dominated by steep terrain, with the elevation ranging from 274m Australian Height Datum (AHD) to 304mAHD according to the most recent Site survey undertaken in April 2024. Overall, the Site slopes from north to south and from west to east. The highest elevation is located on the northwest corner near the Site entrance and the lowest elevation is located on the eastern part of the Site where historic borrow excavation occurred.

The Site's topography is shown in Drawing W-101, available in Appendix A.

3.3.3 Geology

According to the Hydrogeological Report written by Tony Falkland in 2015, the Site lies above a volcanic basalt seamount, with reef limestones, dolomites (derivative sediments) and phosphates commonly found in CI. The stepped formation beneath the central plateau of the island was caused by a combination of uplifting and weathering during the limestone formation. Generally, the limestone found on CI is porous and 'vuggy' and is colloquially referred to as 'chalk'.

3.3.4 Hydrogeology

According to the Site's Hydrogeological Report (Falkland, 2015), the limestone rock beneath the island has undergone weathering and erosion for extended period of time and resulted in the development of 'karst' features, indicated by massive cave systems, sinkholes and fissures. The continuous process of 'karstification' or limestone dissolution can result in the creation of new caves and sinkholes from time to time and is expected to continue in the future. Major karstic features are found in major water flow areas across the island.

According to the Hydrogeological Report written by Tony Falkland in 2015, there were originally thirteen (No. 13) boreholes installed on the island and developed for different purposes. BH1 to BH8 were used to monitor water resources, BH9 to BH11 were used to monitor impacts from the Site's landfill, and BH12 to BH13 were used to monitor stormwater run-off discharge. With regards to BH9 to BH11, only one borehole (BH10) is still operational as BH9 became dry after three years after the initial drilling and BH11 was not drilled deep enough to reach the limestone – volcanic rock interface.

3.3.4.1 *Aquifer*

According to the Site's Hydrogeological Report (Falkland, 2015), the groundwater underneath the Site is found to be perched groundwater which was formed above impermeable volcanic rock. This perched groundwater is determined as subterranean unconfined aquifer and serves as the island's drinking water supply. Subterranean source is very variable, and it can change anytime due to the 'karstic' limestone that collapses with the underground cave systems. Based on measurements within BH10, the groundwater depth underneath the Site is generally assumed to be around 90-110m below ground level.

According to Karst Features of Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) written by Ken Grimes in 2001 and the Site's Hydrogeological Report (Falkland, 2015), the past volcano structure had an impact on both the distribution and accumulation of groundwater. Due to the high permeability of the underlying limestone, this layer serves as a temporary recharge water storage. There are different factors contributing to the water flow such as the topography of limestone-volcanics surface, initial porosity-permeability, limestone variations, phosphate overburden thickness and structure and underlying volcanics permeability. Due to these competing factors, the groundwater flow under the Site is yet to be determined.

There are several factors that are important in determining groundwater contamination risk for the aquifer from Site activities such as groundwater travel time, separation distances, flow direction and flow rate. To get a better understanding of this potential risk and its implications, Talis and the Shire met with DWER representatives on 6 June 2024 to discuss the Site. During the consultation meeting, it was concluded that the aquifer and groundwater systems of CI are extremely complex, and while it is recognised that the Site lies above the aquifer, there is a significant distance between the Site and the drinking water extract points for the aquifer. However, the DWER noted that there is only one operational borehole near the Site, and information regarding the aquifer underneath the Site is limited.

It is recognised that there are inherent risks associated with general landfill activities. Due to the complexity of the aquifer, accurate monitoring is difficult, and the direction/pathway of contamination is currently uncertain. Therefore, potential offsite impacts are unknown at this time, and it is uncertain if this can be rectified with the installation of more monitoring bores as discussed in the Hydrogeological Report (2015) written by Tony Falkland.

At the time of this report, there has been no report of contamination/exceedances from Water Corporation who manage the town's drinking water supply or from DWER as a result of landfilling operations in the main downstream receptors where the public drinking water is extracted. However, the Shire will continue to engage with DWER and Water Corporation on this matter.

The Site provides an essential community service and the Shire is trying their best to minimise risk of groundwater contamination by separating out hazardous materials from landfill where possible and limiting putrescible content to a small area where the separation distance to groundwater is assumed to be greater. In order to further minimise risk of groundwater contamination, the Shire intends to

properly cap the active landfill area and undertake these works progressively, which is discussed further in Section 5.

3.3.5 Hydrology

There is minimal surface water run-off infrastructure required due to the assumed high evaporation rates across the Site particularly in areas where there is compacted limestone/chalk.

There are no surface water bodies at the Site; however, there are surface water run-off discharge points strategically located across the Site for periods of high intensity rainfall from which the run-off will infiltrate through the highly permeable underlying surface geology.

There are three springs located approximately 2.5km southeast of the Site, namely Jones Spring, Freshwater Spring and Waterfall Spring.

4 Current and Historic Landfill Operations

4.1 Waste Activities

The Site is licenced as a Category 64 putrescible landfill which can accept the following waste types, as defined in the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019):*

- Clean Fill;
- Contaminated Solid Waste (must meet acceptance criteria for a Class II landfill);
- Controlled waste;
- Hazardous;
- Inert Waste Type 1;
- Inert Waste Type 2;
- Putrescible Waste;
- Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos); and
- Special Waste Type 2 (quarantine waste).

The Site does not offer a recycling program due to the high cost of freight shipping to and from mainland Australia. However, the Site accepts a range of materials that are separated out and not disposed of in the Site's putrescible landfill, including but not limited to the following:

- Batteries;
- Vehicles;
- White goods;
- Scrap metal; and
- Green waste.

4.2 Filling History

The Site has been operational since the early 1980s and was initially managed by Christmas Island Phosphates. The Shire took over management of the Site in the late 1990sand has since been progressively improving operations and material resource recovery.

The Site has always been unlined and historic landfill operations have been undertaken throughout most of the Site with tropical vegetation naturally covering these disposal areas over time. Previously, several waste streams were landfilled separately with different designated areas for putrescible waste, asbestos, septage, grease trap waste, quarantine/biomedical waste, and tyres scattered throughout the Site. This practice still continues; however, the Shire intends to amalgamate the landfilling of some of these wastes in the future to minimise environmental risk and maintain better operational oversight.

The layout of all landfill activities at the Site is shown in Drawing W-101, available in Appendix A.

4.2.1 GHD Report

As part of its waste management strategy for CI, the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications and the Arts (DITRDCA) engaged GHD to develop an

Implementation Plan and Waste Resource and Recovery Strategy in 2022, which was finalised in April 2023. The report mentioned that the landfill is expected to reach capacity within 5 years (up to 2028). However, GHD never undertook a site inspection, reviewed topographical survey of the Site or prepared any landfill engineering/closure designs for the facility to accurately determine the remaining landfill lifespan. Through the delivery of this LEMP, Talis has completed these works and prepared closure designs for the landfill which will ensure a long-term stable landform that would minimise environmental impacts.

In addition, GHD noted that there were discrepancies between the estimated and actual waste generation rates on CI. The population was assumed to increase significantly and consequently, the filling rate was expected to be high. However, the population is currently expected to drop due to the low economic activity on CI.

Due to the unreliability of these assumptions, a more realistic waste generation projection was calculated, which is further explained on Section 4.3. This projection along with the closure designs prepared provides a more reliable lifespan of the Site's landfill for the Shire's consideration which is discussed further in Section 5.7.

4.3 Waste Data & Projections

4.3.1 Waste Generation

The waste that is generated on CI comes from a variety of sources, including but not limited to the following:

- Christmas Island Detention Centre;
- Phosphate Hill Detention Centre;
- Residential and commercial areas of Poon Saan, Silver City, Drumsite, Settlement and Kampong;
- Mining operations; and
- National Park operations.

The quantities of waste accepted at the Site in the financial years from 2017-2018 through to 2022-2023 are presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Annual Quantities of Waste Received

Waste Type	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Total Waste (tonnes)	5,342	4,929	7,199	NA	NA	NA
Quarantine Waste (tonnes)	-	82	-			-
Ship Quarantine Waste (cubic metres)	-	42	38			25.8
Tyres	-	-	-			1,495

Note: NA means there is no data available.

It is noted that the presented data serves as estimates only due to the variability of the truck loads (e.g. a large truck may contain 1.0 tonne (t) cardboard or 8.0t construction waste materials) and the lack of a weighbridge. The Shire is investigating a variety of options to improve its waste data

collections records. One of the key objectives for improving data collections is determining the waste quantities that are being landfilled versus stockpiled in designated areas. This high-level breakdown will then allow the Shire to better understand the annual landfill consumption rate and therefore the Site's overall landfilling capacity.

4.3.2 Waste Projections

Waste generation is often closely linked with population, and the growth rate in a population can be used as a substitute for the growth rate in waste generation. This approach can be used to generate estimated landfill tonnages using historical waste data and average annual growth from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census data. Table 4-2 shows the Shire's census population data dating back to 1991 as well as the calculated average annual growth rates between census years.

Table 4-2: Historical Population and Growth Data

Year	Census Population	Average Annual Growth Rate
1991	1,275	-
1996	1,906	+6.34%
2001	1,446	-4.61%
2006	1,349	-0.97%
2011	2,072	+7.21%
2016	1,843	-2.28%
2021	1,692	-1.50%
Average Growth Rate		+0.70%

Due to the small size of CI, economic activities tend to be the key driver of population changes on the island. The surge of population in 2011 was affected by the arrival of asylum seekers and economic shifts on CI, such as phosphate mining, closure of Christmas Island Resort and construction of the Christmas Island IDC. Additionally, the drop in population in 2016 was due to a decrease in detainees at Christmas Island IDC.

Table 4-2 shows that the Shire has an average annual growth of 0.70%. Generally, the Shire experienced negative growth of the population, however an increase of population in 1996 and 2011 significantly affected the average growth rate. It is also noted that both of the IDCs on the island are currently in 'hot contingency' and can be reopened at any time. Until such time, it is assumed that the population will continue to decline. In addition, there are several factors that impact the waste records for the Site that make it difficult to develop accurate waste projections, including the following:

- While all of the island's 240L household bins are collected twice a week to prevent flies and odour issues, it has been observed that the actual household bin contents are often minimal;
- According to *Drowning in Waste – Plastic pollution in Australia's ocean and waterways* report from Department of House Representatives in May 2024 it is found that plastic is one of biggest landfill contributors on CI due to marine debris that is constantly washed up from the Southeast Asia region. Since there is currently no recycling facility on Site, all the plastics are sent into the landfill. It is estimated that 460kg of plastics from the marine debris are collected annually. Due to the irregularity and uncertainty of the incoming marine debris, the quantity of plastic fluctuates, and the Site needs to account for unanticipated influxes of marine debris, particularly after extreme storm events in the region;

- The Site may have to receive a one-off influx of waste if the old buildings from the Christmas Island Resort are demolished;
- The Site is located in a highly cyclonic region and the generation of disaster waste following an extreme weather event can have an impact on the landfill's filling rate; and
- There is always a possibility for the island's two IDCs to become active again, generating a significant amount of waste. The impact of which can be seen in 2019-2020 waste data in Table 4-1 when the IDCs were open for quarantine purposes during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Therefore, after consultation with the Shire, it was agreed that a flat rate of 5,000t of waste will be assumed as the annual waste accepted and landfilled onsite. This equates to an annual waste generation rate of approximately 2.8t per person, assuming an average population of 1,767 based on 2016 and 2021 census data. This generation rate will be used to determine the remaining lifespan of the Site's landfill, which is discussed further in Section 5.5.

4.4 Site Operations

4.4.1 Waste Acceptance and Management of Areas

Waste is brought to Site either via a waste collection truck or from the community dropping off materials. There is no weighbridge, and the Site Office Attendant maintains waste records, estimating volumes/tonnages for fees and charges purposes. The Site is currently licenced to accept up to approximately 7,500 tonnes of waste annually (including quarantine waste).

The Site accepts different types of waste, including but not limited to, the following:

- Putrescible waste;
- Asbestos (cement bonded only);
- Quarantine and biomedical waste;
- Bulky Items (incl. batteries, white goods, plastics, tyres, scrap metals, car bodies etc.);
- Septage waste;
- Grease trap waste; and
- Green waste.

There are designated areas for each of these materials on Site, and they are shown in Drawing W-101, available in Appendix A.

4.4.1.1 *Asbestos*

Asbestos is disposed into a designated area within the active landfill area, with grid record references and registers. The Site does not accept fibrous asbestos and only accepts a cement bonded asbestos. A Site representative is present in witnessing the asbestos being covered and signing the register within 2 hours of the covering. The asbestos will not be deposited within 2m of the final tipping surface of the landfill formation and any work is prohibited on the landfill where a risk of asbestos exposure is present.

4.4.1.2 *Quarantine Waste*

Quarantine Waste is buried in accordance with the AQIS *Process Management System for the Burial of Quarantine Wastes*, Feb 2004. A log of waste accepted on Site is recorded and kept available, including but not limited to transport details, waste generator, waste description and volume, time and data of burial and for deep burial, GPS coordinates and burial depth. The area is restricted to only authorised personnel access for entry and burial activity. Excavation does not take place around the burial area.

4.4.1.3 *Biomedical and Clinical Waste*

Biomedical and Clinical Waste is currently managed through by CI's hospital and pharmacy and is shipped off-island for processing.

4.4.1.4 *Tyres*

Tyres are accepted in the community drop-off area and then Site staff transfer the tyres to the eastern part of the Site, where they are baled or strapped together in lots of five as per the Site Licence and then deposited in an inert landfill cell.

4.4.1.5 *Scrap Metals & White Goods*

Scrap metals and white goods are stockpiled in designated area in the eastern side of the Site. Due to the island's remote location, it is currently not financially viable to remove this material from site for processing on the Australian mainland. Therefore, the Shire intends to landfill these materials in the future to minimise the long-term environmental risks of having these materials exposed to the elements.

Car bodies are stockpiled in a separate location south of the tyre disposal area.

4.4.1.6 *Septage Waste*

The septage waste is deposited in a designated area next to the tyre disposal area. The Site currently accepts one small tanker trucks per week.

4.4.1.7 *Grease Trap Waste*

Grease trap waste is deposited in holding ponds, located in a designated area in the Site's southeast corner. The Site currently accepts one truck every 3 months.

4.4.2 Equipment and Machinery

The equipment that are utilised for Site operations includes a 22t excavator, D6 dozer and a skidsteer loader. The Site does not have a landfill compactor.

4.4.3 Staff Roles and Responsibilities

The management structure for the Site is shown in Diagram 4-1.

Diagram 4-1: Management Structure and Responsibilities

All staff are suitably qualified and/or trained to undertake their relevant roles. Onsite training includes health, safety and environmental management.

4.4.3.1 *Director – Works, Services & Waste*

The Site Supervisor is responsible for:

- Responsible for the overall legislative compliance for the facility and contractual management; and
- Responsible for the contractual management for the Contractors perspective and site operations.

4.4.3.2 *Waste and Health Officer*

The Waste and Health Officer is responsible for:

- Daily supervision and coordination of staff onsite;
- Collection and collation of daily waste stream data; and
- Responsible for overseeing and managing the day-to-day operation of the facility.

4.4.3.3 *Waste Operators*

The Waste Operators are responsible for:

- Daily operations at the landfill - gate house, plant operation, waste collection and waste sorting.

4.4.4 Operational Hours

The Site operational hours are:

- Monday to Friday: 7:00am to 11am and 12pm to 4pm
- Sunday: 3pm to 5pm

The Site is closed on Saturdays and Public Holidays.

5 Rehabilitation Design

The existing and future landfill developments, void space, material balance and phasing of capping works at the Site are discussed in the following sub-sections.

5.1 Current Landfill Profile

A recent topographic survey was completed for the Site in April 2024. Data from this latest survey is shown in Drawing W-101, provided in Appendix A. Using this topographical survey, an updated assessment of the current landfill profile and slope gradients was undertaken.

Current putrescible landfill operations take place in two areas on the southern portion of the Site. The maximum waste elevation in this area at the time of the survey is at 296mAHD. Each waste mass features a relatively flat top and external slopes approximately 1V:1H to 1V:2H on the southern side, which is not suitable for any capping system and will require reprofiling to facilitate rehabilitation. The amalgamation of these two waste masses should also be considered in order to form a compliant final landform for rehabilitation purposes.

Landfilling of asbestos, septage, grease trap waste, tyres and quarantine/biomedical waste are undertaken in designated separate areas scattered throughout the Site as discussed in Section 4.4.1. The Shire intends to amalgamate some of these landfill areas to minimise environmental impacts and optimise Site operations.

5.2 Proposed Site Development

The proposed future development for the Site is shown in Drawing W-102, provided in Appendix A. The key objectives for this plan was to promote greater waste separation where possible to maximise the Site's landfill capacity and minimise any long-term environmental liabilities. Therefore, the southern landfill areas have been amalgamated into one formation, an inert landfill is proposed in the existing tyre disposal area, and a new community drop-off hardstand area is proposed near the Site's entrance. These key initiatives are discussed further in the following subsections.

5.2.1 Southern Landfill Area

The southern landfill area aims to maximise the landfill capabilities in this area of the Site by amalgamating the two active landfill areas and implementing an improved filling method, which is outlined in Section 5.7.

Any vegetation cleared within the southern landfill area will be stockpiled in the southeast corner of the Site as indicated in Drawing W-102. This green waste material will eventually be mulched, and the by-product used for landfill rehabilitation.

Due to historical landfilling practices, no excavations will be undertaken in this area. Once the vegetation has been removed, the surface will be rationalised and then landfill operations will commence. Further discussion on the final landform that will be constructed is in Section 5.3.

5.2.2 Inert Landfill Area

In order to amalgamate some of the disposal areas scattered across the Site and limit the amount of bulky inert waste being deposited in the putrescible landfill area, the proposed inert landfill will accept several different waste streams, including tyres, scrap metal (ex. car bodies), mattresses and C&D waste.

As cited in Section 2.3, the Shire is currently in discussion with the DWER to get an exemption to include white goods as part of the inert landfill since transporting these materials to the Australian mainland is not currently feasible and continuing to stockpile these materials uncovered is not considered an appropriate long-term management option.

There is also a potential for the chalk borrow pit to be converted into a landfill area following the conclusion of excavation works; however, no design has been developed at this time due to several unknowns, including but not limited to the final excavation levels that will be achieved in this area. It is recommended that the Shire develop a borrow pit excavation plan to determine these final excavation levels and ensure stable batters that are appropriately tied into the surrounding topography.

Once a borrow pit excavation plan has been finalised, then it is recommended that a new landfill design is developed that would tie into the inert landfill and surrounding topography, as there is a great potential for an extensive amount of void space for additional landfill operations in this area of the Site, which is discussed further in Section 5.6.

5.2.3 Community Drop-off Area

The new community drop-off area will have a one-way traffic system that facilitates free flowing movement, minimise traffic conflicts among users, and limit interactions with Site plant. As shown in Drawing W-120, the new community drop-off area is limited to the Site's main entrance area, providing a safe drop-off experience for the community and unhindered access for Site staff to service the bins/materials. The hardstand area will also include a "L" shaped push-wall to assist Shire staff to service this area with its plant.

5.3 Final Fill Profile

The proposed final fill profile for the southern landfill and the inert landfill needed to consider a number of factors that would affect the design including:

- The presence of historically landfilled areas;
- Achieving final fill profile gradients within the range recommended in the Best Practice Landfill Standards, where practicable;
- Achieving a final fill profile which is sympathetic to the surrounding land and maintain visual amenity;
- Protection against surface water run-off flows and erosion; and
- Maximising the void space required over the remaining lifespan of the landfill.

To address each of these factors, the final fill profile for the proposed landfill areas was developed to ensure that the following objectives are met:

- Southern Landfill Area
    - Provide a long term stable barrier between the waste and the environment in order to protect human health and the environment;
    - Minimise the quantity of waste requiring excavation as much as practicable;
    - Provide an aesthetically acceptable landform;
    - Ensure the maximum elevation of the restored Site will not exceed 304mAHD; and
    - Minimise long term maintenance requirements.
- Inert Landfill

- Provide an aesthetically acceptable landform that could be tied into a new landfill area following the completion of the borrow pit excavation works; and
- Minimise long term maintenance requirements.

The proposed final waste profiles for the southern landfill area and the inert landfill are shown in Drawing W-104, provided in Appendix A.

The southern landfill will have an approximate maximum waste height of 302mAHD. The profile provides a smooth surface for the installation of a capping system, which is illustrated in Drawing W-201. As shown in Drawing W-105, there are reprofiling requirements of approximately 3,500m^3, particularly along the landfill's eastern and southern boundary. However, this is contingent on the assumed existing ground levels following the removal of vegetation in these areas.

The inert landfill will be developed to form a suitable platform for a potential future tie-in with a new landfill operational area at a finished height of 280mAHD.

5.4 Rehabilitation Profile and Capping System Design

A restoration profile has only been developed for the southern landfill area. It is the Shire's intention to tie-in the inert landfill with a new landfill area in the north following the conclusion of the borrow pit excavation works. Due to several unknowns at the time of this report, a landfill design in this northern area cannot be developed and a subsequent restoration profile that encompasses that inert landfill area has not been determined yet. Therefore, the following sub-sections will only discuss the rehabilitation of the southern landfill area.

5.4.1 Design Considerations

The landfill capping system design must consider site uses after landfilling operations have ceased. Following the landfill closure, it is intended that the Site will continue to be used as a community drop-off area.

In order to comply with Best Practice Landfill Standards, the design of the final capping for the landfill shall:

- Design and construction of the best cap practicable to prevent pollution of groundwater and degradation of air quality;
- Minimising seepage through the landfill cap by encouraging shedding of surface water;
- Progressive rehabilitation;
- Minimise infiltration of surface water into the waste;
- Provide a long-term, stable barrier between waste and the environment to protect human health and the environment; and
- Provide land suitable for its intended after use.

In addition, the following site attributes influenced the proposed capping design for the Site's landfill:

- The groundwater table is unknown but considered to be deep up to 90-110m below ground level;
- Declining waste inputs (i.e., < 7,500tpa); and
- Accessibility of capping materials given the Site's remote location.

5.4.2 Cap Design

In order to meet the design considerations discussed in Section 5.4.1, the proposed capping system for the southern landfill area is as follows, in order of construction, from bottom to top:

- 1,000mm restoration layer comprising;
  - 800mm borrowed chalk/clean fill; and
  - 200mm greenwaste mulch.

The restoration layer will mostly consist of site-won material from the excavation works from the Site's borrow pit. The lower section of the layer will comprise of initial subsoils that will provide a smooth firm subgrade for installation of the remaining capping system. The subsoils within the restoration layer should meet the following criteria:

- Free from organic matter, perishable material or other deleterious material;
- Not contain clay with liquid limit >80% and/or plasticity index >55%; and
- Have a maximum particle size <50mm.

The landfill's temporary capping as described in Section 5.9 may form part of the restoration layer.

The surface of the restoration layer will comprise of 200mm of greenwaste mulch placed by the Shire, if available. This will promote the growth of the vegetation on the surface of the capping system, which will help minimise erosion.

5.4.3 Final Restoration Profile

Drawings W-106 and W-201 show the final restoration profile for the Site. The profile has an approximate maximum height of 303mAHD, maintaining visual amenity from the surrounding land uses.

The proposed final restoration profile provides the following key outcomes:

- The encapsulation of all waste disposed across the landfill site;
- Facilitate the conventional rehabilitation through compliance with the Best Practice Landfill Standards;
- The development of a best practice landfill profile and side slopes which will:
  - Provide a suitable surface for the construction of a capping system;
  - Promote the natural flow of surface water off the landfill, minimising pooling and infiltration;
  - Facilitate the development of a typical perimeter drain to cater for surface water across the capped landfill;
  - Ensure the long-term stability and integrity of the capping system and environmental control systems (surface water management);
  - Minimise the long-term maintenance requirements of the capping system;
  - Provide an aesthetically acceptable landform long-term and support further post-closure land uses; and
  - Facilitate phased capping.

5.5 Material Balance

A Material Balance is the calculation of the volume of materials required to carry out engineering works, daily cover activities, and landfill restoration works and comparing these quantities to the volume of material which can be retrieved from Site. The balance of material requirements against supply over the life of a landfill should be considered during the conceptual design stage to ensure that the design optimises available fill to meet these requirements. If a Material Balance is not achieved over a landfill's lifespan, the deficient material will need to be imported at additional cost.

The material required for the Site's southern landfill area includes daily cover material and capping/restoration material, which is further explained as follows:

- Daily cover material is assumed as 20% of the total landfill void;
- The capping material volume is calculated from the modelled three-dimensional volume of the restoration soil layer; and
- All the material available from the Site's borrow pit excavation activities is assumed suitable for landfill construction and operating activities.

Table 5-1 shows the approximate material balance for the Site, based on the rehabilitation design.

Table 5-1: Approximate Material Balance Calculations for the Site

20% Daily Cover Material (m^3)	Capping Material Required (m^3)	Total Material Balance Requirement (m^3)
21,800	35,760	57,560

The highest material requirement for the Site is the capping material requirements with an estimated total of 57,560m^3. It should be noted that the total Material Balance requirement is sensitive to the amount of cover soils used during operations.

Regardless, it is anticipated there is enough material within the borrow pit excavation area to meet this value with some additional contingency. Given the most recent survey, the borrow pit excavation is approximately 125m (west-east) by 100m (north-south). The maximum potential depth of excavation is approximately 20m (from 290mAHD to 270mAHD). Assuming basic 1:2 to 1:3 batters and a 20% contingency for tying into surrounding topography, this would equate to approximately 100,000m^3 of material that could be excavated from this area; however, it is critical that this value be reviewed once a borrow pit excavation plan has been finalised.

5.6 Void Space Modelling

Void space modelling ensures that a landfill site can cater for future long-term waste management demands, and the results can be used to project key capital works over the various financial years going forward and ensure continued operations to cater for the community's disposal requirements.

Void space modelling is typically undertaken to determine the remaining capacity of a landfill using calculated waste projections. As discussed in Section 4.3, it has been assumed that the Site will accept approximately 5,000tpa until landfill closure.

For the purposes of this modelling, the worst-case scenario must be considered where there is no introduction of significant waste diversion programs that would diminish the tonnages delivered to Site for disposal. In addition, the density of waste after placement is assumed to be 0.5t/m^3 as agreed

with the Shire and the cover material requirements is assumed to be 20% of the total available void space volume, which is a commonly used industry standard for a rural landfill that does not have a landfill compactor.

Based on the proposed Site development, as discussed in Section 5.2, the Site's estimated lifespan is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Estimated Landfill Lifespan at Site

Location	Available Void (m^3)	Remaining Void for Waste [ex. 20% Cover Soils] (m^3)	Approximate Lifespan (yrs)	
			0.5t/m^3*	0.75t/m^3**
Southern Landfill Area	109,000	87,200	8.7	13.1
Inert Landfill	24,000	19,200	1.9	2.9
North Landfill Area	100,000^	80,000	8.0	12.0
Total	**233,000**	**186,400**	**18.6**	**28.0**

** Assumed at 0.5t/m^3 compaction rate and a waste acceptance of 5,000tpa, annual consumption rate is 10,000m^3.*
*** Assumed at 0.75t/m^3 compaction rate and a waste acceptance of 5,000tpa, annual consumption rate is 6,700m^3.*
^Design is yet to be determined and this value is the approximate volume that could be extracted from the borrow pit excavation as cited in Section 5.5.

It is estimated that there is approximately 87,200m^3 of void space remaining in the Site's southern landfill area, which is equivalent to approximately 8.7 years of landfill lifespan. This calculation assumed a lower compaction rate as a worst-case scenario. If the Shire is able to gain access to a landfill compactor, then the compaction rate could potentially increase to 0.75t/m^3, which could extend the southern landfill area's estimated lifespan to 13.1 years.

It should be noted that the consumption rate of the inert landfill was assumed to be the same as the southern landfill area in lieu of any other information available, but it is considered significantly high and a worst-case scenario. The use of an inert landfill represents a change in operations at the Site with the amalgamation of several inert waste streams and therefore there is no site-specific data available. This consumption rate should be reviewed once waste inputs have been recorded for at minimum 6 months to one year and then annually monitored via a Site survey.

Lastly, some consideration has been given on what could be achieved in the north landfill area following the completion of the borrow pit excavation works. Assuming that the chalk material removed is eventually replaced with waste, then there is potential for 8-12 years of landfill capacity to be utilised depending on waste compaction densities achieved. However, no design has been developed at this stage and this lifespan range should be reviewed once a borrow pit excavation plan and a landfill design has been developed.

In addition, it is important to note that the lifespan and void consumption rates are very sensitive to changes in the amount of cover soil used, waste inputs, and the compaction rates achieved. The on-site void consumption rate should be monitored annually via a Site survey to determine a more accurate representation of void consumption for lifespan modelling. Similarly, changes in waste input will impact the void consumption onsite. Therefore, waste and void calculations should be updated regularly to better understand the future demand for landfill void and plan the key capital expenditure works accordingly.

5.7 Filling Plan

The Shire intends to improve its landfill operations through best practice waste placement methods. Therefore, placement of 2m thick layers (lifts) of waste will be covered with soil material and upon completion of a lift, a 0.5-1m thick capping layer will be installed, depending on what is needed to develop a safe and stable landform for the next lift of waste. This waste placement method allow for the landfill operations to efficiently achieve the final fill profile. Any temporary waste slopes should be constructed at 1:3 (V:H) as discussed further in Section 5.9. The phasing and filling plan also allows for the progressive restoration and capping of the landfill.

The following sections detail the phased filling and the Site's improved waste placement method.

5.7.1 Waste Placement Method

The proposed method of waste placement is illustrated in Drawing W-401. The method requires:

1. Unloading the waste at the head of respective tipping areas;
2. Pushing wastes to the tip face using the front-end loader or tracked dozer;
3. Spreading and compacting waste in 500mm thick layers to form a 2m deep platform;
4. Development of a level platform across the landfill area until the other side is reached; and
5. Repetition of this procedure until the pre-settlement final fill landfill profile is reached.

Once waste activities are completed for a certain stage, a layer of cover material is applied to:

- Prevent windblown litter;
- Reduce pests such as rodents and birds; and
- Reduce stormwater ingress into the waste mass.

The thickness of this layer is to be between 0.5-1m dependent on what is required to achieve a safe and stable platform for the next lift.

To maintain vehicular access to the tip-face it is essential that a high waste compaction rate is attained. If sufficient waste compaction is not achieved, it may be necessary to apply additional clean fill (to allow access to the tip-face for Site plant). Any inert bulky objects should be placed in the inert landfill only, and any other bulky items which are difficult to bury can be placed at the base of the tip face and then covered from above.

Placement of the final platform of waste is a critical step in the filling plan, and the following should be undertaken during the placement:

- Monitoring and checking of waste placement against the proposed final pre-settlement fill height;
- Monitoring and checking of waste placement around the perimeter side slopes;
- Monitoring and checking of waste levels against the fill profile along temporary waste slopes; and
- Final grading of the completed waste surface in preparation for capping works.

5.7.2 Waste Reprofiling

While undertaking the required waste reprofiling works, the double handling of waste should be kept to a minimum. Any cut should be immediately used as localised fill if and when fill is required for the reprofiling works. Any waste superfluous to the local fill requirements should be disposed of in the active tipface area.

5.8 Phasing of the Capping Works

To improve environmental outcomes for any rural landfill, it is typically recommended that capping should be undertaken every five to ten years, based on filling rates and available financial budgets.

As described in Section 5.5, the total remaining capacity is estimated to be 87,200m^3, which is anticipated to provide up to 9 years. Therefore, it would be recommended that the capping works are completed in two phases, focusing on the southern section of the landfill and then the northern. However, due to limited budgets, the capping works may still need to occur as a single event when the southern landfill has reached its full capacity.

The schedule for the capping works (phased or not) is heavily dependent on the rate of waste intake to ensure the area is ready for capping works. Ideally, capping works should be scheduled within six months of completion of tipping operations where possible.

5.9 Temporary Capping System

Due to the relatively long landfill lifespan at the Site as discussed in Section 5.5, temporary capping works may be required as an interim protective measure until the permanent capping works commence. The temporary cap will need to be consistently maintained, particularly after extreme rainfall events, which could result in scouring and erosion. The temporary capping system should consist of 300mm of site-won soils at a minimum and should be formed such that surface water run-off is diverted away from the landfill. This temporary capping layer should be scraped back in the event of further waste placement or may be used as the Restoration Layer for the foundation of the remaining capping system described in Section 5.4.2.

5.10 Asbestos Disposal

As discussed in Section 4.4.1.1, the Site is currently allowed to accept asbestos wastes. These activities are to be undertaken in accordance with Best Practice Landfill Standards, which includes:

- Ensuring that all asbestos waste is disposed of under the Shire's personal supervision, or under the personal supervision of a nominated representative;
- Ensuring that asbestos wastes are covered as soon as practicable following deposition with clean fill soils to a minimum depth of one metre; and
- Maintaining a register and site plan showing where asbestos has been disposed, and the details of its disposal.

5.11 Surface Water Management

Environmental risks associated with leachate and surface water at the Site are managed through the Site's Surface Water Management System (SWMS), which intends to meet two key objectives including minimising leachate generation and proactively managing surface water.

Following the closure of the Site's southern landfill area, additional infrastructure will need to be developed to manage surface water run-off from the capped landform and to continue meeting these key objectives. These objectives and the design features incorporated to achieve them for the additional infrastructure proposed are shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Objectives and Associated Design Features of the Surface Water Management System

Objective	Design Feature
Minimise Leachate Generation	Implement a site-specific capping and surface water management system over the landfill.
	Develop a perimeter drainage system that: • Maintains connectivity with the capping system; and • Includes strategically located discharge points away from the waste mass.
	Locate long-term surface water discharge points.
Proactively Manage Surface Water	Incorporate measures into the capping system to direct surface water from the landfill cap to the discharge points.
	Ensure the surface water management system can appropriately manage high intensity rainfall events that are typical on CI.
	Establish controlled discharge points for surface water.

The conceptual design for the final capping system at the Site incorporates conceptual surface water management infrastructure to mitigate the infiltration of surface water into the waste mass and thereby limiting the production of leachate over time.

It should be noted that additional infrastructure will be needed if an additional landfill area is developed in the northern part of the Site once the borrow pit excavations have been completed. However, a conceptual design of the SWMS in this area cannot be determined until a restoration profile has been designed for this new potential landfill area.

Therefore, the modelling and design works discussed in the following sub-sections

5.11.1 Key Infrastructure

5.11.1.1 *Existing Infrastructure*

The Site's current SWMS consists of a series of bunds and an informal surface water swale network linked to strategic discharge points in low-lying areas of the Site. The SWMS ensures that the risk of flooding in operational areas is minimal and minimises leachate generation where possible.

5.11.1.2 *Additional Infrastructure*

Perimeter swales will run around the boundary of the capped southern landfill area and will be used to collect surface water that sheds from the landfill's restoration profile following permanent capping works. These drains will connect to a low point, from which it will discharge into low lying areas of the Site in a controlled manner. These drains will be clean earth channels which will be constructed progressively as the landfill is permanently capped. Typically, these drains connect to a surface water attenuation pond; however, due to Site constraints and surrounding topography in these low lying areas, there is no suitable location for a pond. As discussed in Section 3.3.3, the underlying surface geology for the Site is highly permeable limestone; therefore, the risks associated with flooding are considered to be low. In addition, the discharge points are in non-critical parts of the Site and would not impact Site operations.

5.11.2 Surface Water Modelling

A SWMS is typically designed to contain and control surface water runoff from a specified storm event based on the Site's climatic conditions and what is recommended in Best Practice Landfill Standards (i.e. a 1-in-20-year storm event). However, as discussed in Section 3.3.1.2, there is no Rainfall Intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) data available for the Site due to its remote location. A 24hr, 1-in-50-year storm event is assumed to be 213mm of rainfall following a review of the island's daily rainfall data from BOM. However, there is no rainfall intensity data available to calculate the theoretical maximum flowrate that the SWMS conveyance network (i.e. swales, culverts, etc) would need to manage. Therefore, only a high-level concept design has been developed for the proposed additional infrastructure for the Site's SWMS at this stage, as shown in Drawing W-110, which can be further refined during the detailed design stage of the southern landfill area closure works.

5.11.3 Surface Water Infrastructure Conceptual Design

The proposed additional infrastructure for the Site's SWMS will consist of a network of perimeter swales around the footprint of the southern landfill area. The swales should have a general trapezoidal design shown in Figure 5-1.

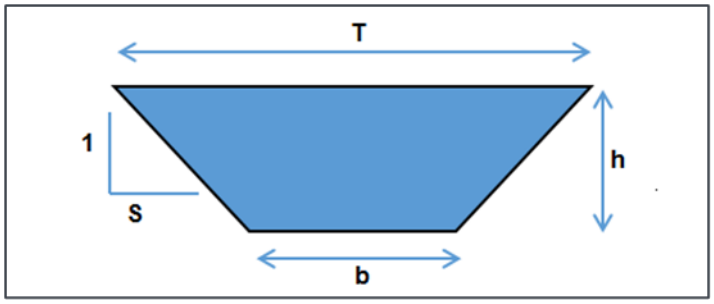


Figure 5-1: Swale Geometry

To simplify the swale system, one swale design is proposed for implementation throughout the landfill footprint, which is presented in Table 5-4, with the dimensions corresponding to the swale shown in Figure 5-1.

Table 5-4: Indicative Swale Design

S	b (m)	T (m)	h (m)
3	1	7	1

6 Environmental Aspects and Management

The landfill operations at the Site have the potential to result in or cause impacts to the following:

- Vegetation, Flora and Fauna;
- Air Emissions:
  - Odour;
  - Noise;
  - Dust; and
  - Asbestos;
- Stormwater and Leachate;
- Traffic;
- Weeds;
- Vermin & Feral Animals;
- Fire;
- Litter;
- Security; and
- Dangerous Goods & Hazardous Materials.

To ensure the potential environmental impacts identified are avoided and/or minimised, the Shire implements a variety of engineering and management measures, which are described in the following sub-sections. In addition, it is important to note that the Shire is committed to achieving best practice outcomes at the facility to mitigate potential environmental and social risks.

6.1 Vegetation, Flora and Fauna

The following management measures are currently undertaken to minimise impacts to the flora, vegetation and fauna:

- Avoid, minimise and reduce the impact of clearing as far as practicable;
- Clearing to be undertaken in a progressive manner to allow any fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of clearing; and
- Undertake measures to minimise the spread of any introduced species within the Site.

The proposed clearing for the southern landfill expansion is considered to be natural regrowth over previously landfilled areas that is degraded and therefore, it is assumed that the risks to ecological values within the Site are low.

6.2 Air Emissions

6.2.1 Odour

Odours are generated as a result of activities associated with the Class II Landfill. Other key odour emission sources include the septage and grease trap disposal areas as well as the natural decomposition within the greenwaste stockpile.

The direction and strength of winds are the main factors that determine where the odour can travel to the surrounding areas offsite. Due to the tall and dense vegetation along the Site boundary and the separate distance from the Site's waste activities, the potential for offsite receptors to be impacted by odour is considered to be low, and there has been no complaints lodged from the nearby locations. Therefore, the main receptors likely to be impacted by odour is onsite, such as Site staff and users.

To minimise the generation of odours the following management measurements are implemented:

- Green waste stockpiles are monitored and managed to ensure these areas do not generate excessive odours;
- Covering of waste loads during transportation of waste materials;
- Areas around the Site are cleaned regularly to ensure good housekeeping standards are maintained;
- Daily or immediate cover within the active landfill, septage and grease trap disposal areas is undertaken;
- A complaints register is maintained to ensure that the community can express their comments or concerns regarding the operations of the Site; and
- Odour levels across the Site are continuously monitored by staff and action taken, if required.

These odour management measures enable the Shire to appropriately manage potential odour impacts onsite and offsite.

6.2.2 Noise

The majority of noise emissions from the Site are generated from material handling, the operation of equipment onsite and from road and engine noise from vehicles entering and exiting the Site. To ensure that noise emissions are minimised, the following noise emission management measures are implemented:

- Vehicles are restricted to a maximum speed of 10km per hour (km/hr) unless otherwise signed;
- Noise reducing workplace procedures are adopted such as slow unloading of materials from the lowest height possible;
- All material handling is confined to the designated areas;
- All equipment and machinery is maintained in good working condition; and
- Staff and visitors are provided with appropriate personal protective clothing (PPE) to mitigate any noise impacts associated with the Site activities.

These noise management measures enable the Shire to appropriately manage noise emissions onsite and offsite.

6.2.3 Dust

Activities at the Site have the potential to generate dust, with the possibility of impacts to nearby vegetation, reducing amenity and health impacts. Dust may also be generated through clearing, construction and material processing activities. The key activities that generate dust include the removal of vegetation and topsoil during site clearing, earthworks during construction and the movement of vehicles and machinery throughout the Site. During operation, the transport, material handling and processing of materials may also generate dust. Due to the tall and dense vegetation surrounding the Site, the potential for impacts offsite are considered low, with dust impacts restricted to the Site's vegetation, Site staff and users.

To manage potential impacts arising from dust, a number of factors have been considered including separation distances, clearing, construction, operational and post closure activities, waste types accepted and treatment processes. A summary of the key management measures that are implemented include:

- Vehicles to maintain a maximum speed of 10 km/hr unless otherwise signed;
- All works and receival of waste cease during periods of strong winds; and
- Waste is covered at all times during transport.

The implementation of these management measures listed are considered to be sufficient to manage potential impacts from dust at the Site.

6.2.4 Asbestos

Asbestos is a hazardous fibrous substance which can occur within waste materials, particularly C&D wastes such as building rubble. Asbestos poses a potential risk if fibres become airborne and are breathed into the lungs. Serious health impacts may occur, often as a result of significant exposure to asbestos, including mesothelioma, lung cancer and asbestosis. The Site only accepts cement bonded asbestos only, no fibrous asbestos is accepted.

There is a potential that commercial C&D loads may contain asbestos contamination which can present a risk to personnel, plant and future recycled building products. All C&D waste loads entering the site are inspected at the gate. If a contaminated C&D waste load is identified at the point of entry, entrance to the facility is denied. If asbestos is detected it is managed in accordance with the Shire's guidelines. The Shire is investigating the possibility of ensuring the presence of site operator during the unloading of C&D to inspect the material in the future if its limited resources can allow for it.

6.3 Stormwater and Leachate

Surface water run-off is generated as a result of precipitation and storm events, which has the potential to cause flooding within the Site and result in damage to infrastructure. There is also the potential for this surface water run-off to become contaminated if it comes into contact with waste.

Leachate may be generated from the general waste masses; however, there are several factors that can reduce the volume of leachate generated, including the absorptive capacity of the waste and the covering of waste from the elements. In addition, all household hazardous waste accepted at the Site is stored within a repurposed sea container.

If not appropriately managed, contaminated water and leachate could be released into the surrounding environment. This may impact vegetation outside of the facility and cause contamination of groundwater. Uncontrolled release of contaminated surface water could result in adverse impacts to downstream ecosystems and users of surface water resources. The Shire therefore implements several stormwater and leachate management measures to ensure appropriate treatment and/or discharge, where relevant, including the following:

- HHW is stored in a repurposed sea container, thereby avoiding interaction with stormwater;
- The use of stormwater swales and culverts to divert surface water run-off into designated discharge points in low-lying areas of the Site as part of the Site's SWMS;
- All stormwater engineering features are inspected regularly, and maintenance works scheduled appropriately;
- The road surfaces across the Site utilise suitable slope gradients to guide the flow of surface water to the Site's SWMS;

  Daily or immediate cover within the active landfill, septage and grease trap disposal areas is undertaken; and
- Weather is monitored on a daily basis.

These management measures allow the Shire to effectively manage stormwater and leachate at the Site.

6.4 Traffic

There are currently no concerns regarding offsite traffic to and from the Site and on the surrounding road network, and it is anticipated that the proposed future Site operations will continue little to no offsite impacts.

Onsite traffic movements have the potential to generate noise, dust and create an occupational health and safety risk to staff. To minimise any potential impacts of traffic movements at the Site, the following management measures are implemented:

- A new community drop-off area with a one-way traffic system that facilitates free flowing movement, minimise traffic conflicts among users, and limit interactions with Site plant;
- A new community drop-off area that is limited to the Site's entrance, providing a safe drop-off experience for the community and unhindered access for Site staff to service the bins/materials;
- Signage providing directions, traffic control measures and safety instructions are established and maintained at appropriate locations around the Site;
- Vehicles are restricted to a maximum speed limit of 10km/hour, unless otherwise signed;
- Employees and visitors are to wear high visibility and reflective clothing when working in areas where vehicle movement occurs;
- All vehicles are maintained in good working condition and drivers instructed to use conservative driving techniques; and
- All employees and contractors are inducted with the site Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and traffic management procedures.

Through the adoption of these management measures, all potential impacts associated with traffic movements on and surrounding the Site are controlled to appropriate standards.

6.5 Weeds

It is noted that the following key activities have the potential to spread weeds at the Site:

- Construction and establishment of any new infrastructure;
- Vehicle and machinery movement into, within, and exiting the Site;
- Green waste operational activities including receival, storage and stockpiling of material, mulching, and distribution of product; and
- Fauna activity within and around the Site.

As a result, the Shire implements a variety of environmental management measures to manage, mitigate and control the potential impacts of weeds at the Site; including the following:

- Awareness of weed management through the Site induction. The Site induction includes information pertaining to weeds occurring at the Site, as well as the hygiene and reporting requirements associated with weed management;
- Vehicles entering/exiting the Site are required to be free of soil, mud, and vegetative material;

- Vehicles to adhere to established roads and tracks to prevent the spread of weeds within the Site;
- All green waste loads are to be covered until unloading at the designated stockpile area;
- Regular monitoring of weeds across the Site is undertaken by all Site staff; and
- Regular weed management methods to be undertaken via manual removal and/or or by chemical application prior to flowering periods by a qualified third-party contractor.

Additionally, the Shire is currently in contact with Parks Australia to oversee and carry out staff training on weed management and provide general advice for ongoing weed management onsite. These weed management measures enable the Shire to appropriately manage potential weed impacts onsite and offsite.

6.6 Vermin and Feral Animals

Vermin such as rats, mice, birds and insects may be attracted to waste management facilities particularly those with poor housekeeping practices. If uncontrolled, vermin can present a health risk to staff and surrounding land users. Therefore, the Shire implements the following management measures to mitigate, minimise, and control the attraction of vermin and feral animals at the Site:

- All waste loads are covered during transport;
- Ensuring that wildlife and feral or vermin species have limited opportunities to access food and water at the Site;
- Daily operations include monitoring for chickens, feral cats, foxes and wild dogs;
- Any suspected and/or known shelters or breeding grounds for vermin on the Site are eliminated;
- Should any feral animal or vermin issues be experienced, professional services are utilised to implement appropriate control/eradication methods; and
- Regular litter collections onsite and immediate surrounds as required.

Through the adoption of these management measures, any potential attraction by vermin and feral animals associated with Site operations are anticipated to be adequately managed.

6.7 Fire

Due to CI's wet climate, the risk of offsite fire impacts for the Site are considered extremely low. However, there are a number of potential onsite fire risks, including:

- Equipment faults and failures;
- Green waste stockpile fires;
- Ignited waste loads;
- Tyres; and
- Spills and inappropriate handling and storage of dangerous goods and hazardous materials.

Fires can result in serious, adverse impacts to personnel, equipment, plant, and infrastructure. Smoke from a fire at the Site could impact onsite staff and visitors and, depending on the prevailing wind direction, offsite receptors, including road users along Vagabond Road and Phosphate Hill Road. Smoke from waste fires can contain noxious particulate matter and toxic fumes leading to health impacts to receptors. An onsite fire, if it were to spread beyond the Site boundary, could impact the surrounding environment including flora and fauna.

The key fire management measures undertaken at the Site are as follows:

General Waste Acceptance

- Limited and only pre-approved flammable or explosive waste materials to be accepted at the Site; and
- All waste loads are inspected on entry.

Stockpile & Disposal Areas

Fires may also occur as a result of indirect events such as lightning, or through heat or sparks from equipment or vehicles and cigarettes. In order to adequately manage these risks, the following measures have been adopted:

- Stockpile and disposal areas are not located near known ignition sources;
- Stockpile and disposal areas are monitored during extreme weather conditions and total fire ban days;
- No smoking to occur near stockpile or disposal areas;
- Maintain roads throughout the Site, which function as fire breaks; and
- Induction/training to recognise signs and control of fires in these areas.

General Fire Risk And Management Awareness

- Site inductions include fire risks and management measures; and
- All staff are adequately trained to use fire suppression equipment.

General Fire Suppression Equipment, Infrastructure and Buffers:

- All fire suppression equipment is maintained and serviced in accordance with manufacturers specifications; and
- All fire breaks are maintained.

Equipment and Vehicles

There is a risk of fires occurring due to electrical faults in equipment and vehicles on the Site. In order to adequately manage this risk, the following measures have been adopted:

- Regular maintenance of all equipment and vehicles;
- Regular pre-start checks to be undertaken on all equipment and vehicles;
- Fire suppression equipment is installed in all vehicles and machinery and operational areas;
- Fire suppression equipment to undergo regular testing; and
- Induction/training of staff in fire risks, mitigation and response capability.

By implementing these management measures, the risk associated with onsite and offsite fires at the Site are minimised. In addition, CI's Emergency Management Plan is currently being updated to include fire management.

6.8 Litter

Litter may be generated as a result of waste acceptance and handling, particularly during windy conditions. As well as reducing visual amenity and causing health problems to wildlife, litter can attract vermin to the Site which may affect surrounding land uses if these vermin migrate offsite.

To ensure that the generation of litter is minimised and appropriately managed at the Site, the following management measures are implemented:

- Unloaded waste materials are confined to the designated drop-off areas;
- Source separated commodities are stored in a designated area;
- Waste loads entering and leaving the Site are covered to prevent uncontrolled release of litter, especially prior to extreme weather events or cyclones to prevent windblown litter; and
- Any litter generated around and immediately outside the Site is collected on a regular basis.

These management measures enable the Shire to appropriately manage any litter generated at the Site.

6.9 Security

A breach of security may result in injury to persons or damage to infrastructure. To minimise potential security breaches, the following management measures are implemented at the Site:

- Appropriate signage is installed at the Site entrance; and
- Gate is locked and all access points are restricted outside of operational hours.

Through the adoption of these management measures, all potential security impacts are considered to be appropriately controlled.

6.10 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Materials

To manage potential risks arising from dangerous goods and hazardous materials the key aspects were considered including waste types accepted, treatment processes, operational activities, equipment, plant, machinery and vehicles and relevant guidelines and standards.

Fuels and other hydrocarbons are used on site through the operation of equipment, plant, machinery and vehicles. The Site only accepts Class II-level hazardous materials, including contaminated solid waste, asbestos (cement-bonded only) and clinical wastes. Spills and inappropriate handling and storage of these materials can present risks to personnel and the environment including potential fires.

Dangerous goods are handled and stored in accordance with *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007* (DGS Regulations 2017) and 'Australian Standard 1940:2017 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids' (AS 1940-2017) to ensure the risks associated within these materials are mitigated. The quantity of chemicals and fuels stored on the Site is kept to a minimum and stored according to manufacturer specifications. All vehicle fuelling is undertaken at the Shire Depot, while the machinery is fuelled up using a mobile fuel tank onsite.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are required to be reviewed for any chemicals used on the Site. Up to date records of all the SDS are kept onsite.

To mitigate potential electrical and mechanical faults that may result in hydrocarbon spills, all machinery, plant and vehicles undergo regular maintenance. In the event that a hydrocarbon spill occurs, appropriately sized hydrocarbon spill kits are available at the Site.

To ensure all personnel are aware of the appropriate handling, storage or disposal of dangerous goods and hazardous materials, site induction and appropriate training is provided to all relevant staff members.

To manage the risk of fires caused from dangerous goods, fire suppression equipment is readily available. Further fire management measures are outlined in Section 6.7.

In summary, the key management measures relating to dangerous goods and hazardous materials that are implemented at the Site include:

- Site staff are trained in the safe handling of hydrocarbons and hazardous materials according to DGS Regulations 2017 and AS 1940-2017;
- Storage of hazardous materials at the facility is in accordance with AS 1940-2017;
- The materials storage area has appropriate bunding with sufficient capacity to capture any spills;
- The quantity of chemicals and fuels stored on the Site is monitored and kept to a minimum;
- Site staff follow the asbestos management procedures outlined in Section 6.2.4;
- Site staff are trained in the appropriate use of PPE;
- Site staff use Safety Data Sheets for recording information on dangerous goods and hazardous materials and maintain up to date SDS;
- Regular maintenance and inspections of equipment, plant, machinery and vehicles is undertaken at the facility;
- All fuelling of machinery and vehicles is undertaken in the designated bunded fuelling bay; and
- Suitably sized hydrocarbon spill kits and fire suppression equipment are readily available at the Site.

These management measures enable the Shire to appropriately manage the acceptance and handling of dangerous goods and hazardous materials at the Site.

6.11 Summary of Proposed Management Measures

A summary of the management measures implemented at the Site is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Summary of Proposed Management Measures

Vegetation, Flora and Fauna	• Avoid, minimise and reduce the impact of clearing as far as practicable; • Clearing to be undertaken in a progressive manner to allow any fauna to move into adjacent vegetation ahead of clearing; and • Undertake measures to minimise the spread of any introduced species within the Site.
Odour	• Green waste stockpiles are monitored and managed to ensure these areas do not generate excessive odours; • Covering of waste loads during transportation of waste materials; • Areas around the Site are cleaned regularly to ensure good housekeeping standards are maintained; • Daily or immediate cover within the active landfill, septage and grease trap disposal areas is undertaken; • A complaints register is maintained to ensure that the community can express their comments or concerns regarding the operations of the Site; and • Odour levels across the Site are continuously monitored by staff and action taken, if required.
Noise	• Vehicles are restricted to a maximum speed of 10km per hour (km/hr) unless otherwise signed;

	• Noise reducing workplace procedures are adopted such as slow unloading of materials from the lowest height possible; • All material handling is confined to the designated areas; • All equipment and machinery is maintained in good working condition; and • Staff and visitors are provided with appropriate personal protective clothing (PPE) to mitigate any noise impacts associated with the Site activities.
Dust	• Vehicles to maintain a maximum speed of 10 km/hr unless otherwise signed; • All works and receival of waste cease during periods of strong winds; and • Waste is covered at all times during transport.
Asbestos	• All C&D waste loads entering the site are inspected at the gate; • Entrance to the facility is denied if a contaminated C&D waste load is identified at the point of entry, entrance to the facility is denied; • Detected asbestos is managed in accordance with the Shire's guidelines; and • Future improvement in ensuring the presence of site operator during the unloading of C&D to inspect the material.
Stormwater & Leachate	• HHW is stored in a repurposed sea container, thereby avoiding interaction with stormwater; • The use of stormwater swales and culverts to divert surface water run-off into designated discharge points in low-lying areas of the Site as part of the Site's SWMS; • All stormwater engineering features are inspected regularly, and maintenance works scheduled appropriately; • The road surfaces across the Site utilise suitable slope gradients to guide the flow of surface water to the Site's SWMS; • Daily or immediate cover within the active landfill, septage and grease trap disposal areas is undertaken; and • Weather is monitored on a daily basis.
Traffic	• A new community drop-off area with a one-way traffic system that facilitates free flowing movement, minimise traffic conflicts among users, and limit interactions with Site plant; • A new community drop-off area that is limited to the Site's entrance, providing a safe drop-off experience for the community and unhindered access for Site staff to service the bins/materials; • Signage providing directions, traffic control measures and safety instructions are established and maintained at appropriate locations around the Site; • Vehicles are restricted to a maximum speed limit of 10km/hour, unless otherwise signed; • Employees and visitors are to wear high visibility and reflective clothing when working in areas where vehicle movement occurs; • All vehicles are maintained in good working condition and drivers instructed to use conservative driving techniques; and • All employees and contractors are inducted with the site Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and traffic management procedures.
Weeds	• Awareness of weed management through the Site induction. The Site induction includes information pertaining to weeds occurring at the Site, as well as the hygiene and reporting requirements associated with weed management;

	• Vehicles entering/exiting the Site are required to be free of soil, mud, and vegetative material; • Vehicles to adhere to established roads and tracks to prevent the spread of weeds within the Site; • All green waste loads are to be covered until unloading at the designated stockpile area; • Regular monitoring of weeds across the Site is undertaken by all Site staff; and • Regular weed management methods to be undertaken via manual removal and/or or by chemical application prior to flowering periods by a qualified third-party contractor.
Vermin & Feral Animals	• All waste loads are covered during transport; • Ensuring that wildlife and feral or vermin species have limited opportunities to access food and water at the Site; • Daily operations include monitoring for chickens, feral cats, foxes and wild dogs; • Any suspected and/or known shelters or breeding grounds for vermin on the Site are eliminated; • Should any feral animal or vermin issues be experienced, professional services are utilised to implement appropriate control/eradication methods; and • Regular litter collections onsite and immediate surrounds as required.
Fire	**General Waste Acceptance** • Limited and only pre-approved flammable or explosive waste materials to be accepted at the Site; and • All waste loads are inspected on entry. **Stockpile & Disposal Areas** • Stockpile and disposal areas are not located near known ignition sources; • Stockpile and disposal areas are monitored during extreme weather conditions and total fire ban days; • No smoking to occur near stockpile or disposal areas; • Maintain roads throughout the Site, which function as fire breaks; and • Induction/training to recognise signs and control of fires in these areas. **General Fire Risk And Management Awareness** • Site inductions include fire risks and management measures; and • All staff are adequately trained to use fire suppression equipment. **General Fire Suppression Equipment, Infrastructure and Buffers:** • All fire suppression equipment is maintained and serviced in accordance with manufacturers specifications; and • All fire breaks are maintained. **Equipment and Vehicles** • Regular maintenance of all equipment and vehicles; • Regular pre-start checks to be undertaken on all equipment and vehicles; • Fire suppression equipment is installed in all vehicles and machinery and operational areas;

	• Fire suppression equipment to undergo regular testing; and • Induction/training of staff in fire risks, mitigation and response capability.
Litter	• Unloaded waste materials are confined to the designated drop-off areas; • Source separated commodities are stored in a designated area; • Waste loads entering and leaving the Site are covered to prevent uncontrolled release of litter, especially prior to extreme weather events or cyclones to prevent windblown litter; and • Any litter generated around and immediately outside the Site is collected on a regular basis.
Security	• Appropriate signage is installed at the Site entrance; and • Gate is locked and all access points are restricted outside of operational hours.
Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Materials	• Site staff are trained in the safe handling of hydrocarbons and hazardous materials according to DGS Regulations 2017 and AS 1940-2017; • Storage of hazardous materials at the facility is in accordance with AS 1940-2017; • The materials storage area has appropriate bunding with sufficient capacity to capture any spills; • The quantity of chemicals and fuels stored on the Site is monitored and kept to a minimum; • Site staff follow the asbestos management procedures outlined in Section 6.2.4; • Site staff are trained in the appropriate use of PPE; • Site staff use Safety Data Sheets for recording information on dangerous goods and hazardous materials and maintain up to date SDS; • Regular maintenance and inspections of equipment, plant, machinery and vehicles is undertaken at the facility; • All fuelling of machinery and vehicles is undertaken in the designated bunded fuelling bay; and • Suitably sized hydrocarbon spill kits and fire suppression equipment are readily available at the Site.

6.12 Complaints Management

The Shire accepts complaints through their contact details as listed on CI's website. However, the Shire will ensure that customer complaints are handled accordingly as follows:

1. Recognises, promotes and protects the customer's right to comment on their dealings with the Shire;
2. Provides for natural justice and procedural fairness to ensure that the Shire officer is able to respond to any complaint and is not subject to unfair, unfounded or inappropriate allegations;
3. Provides an efficient, fair and accessible framework for resolving customer complaints;
4. Sets standard for dealing with customer complaints; and
5. Increases the level of satisfaction among customers through the delivery of effective and consistent services; and enhances the Shire's image and reputation, particularly its reputation for customer service.

In the event that a complaint is received, the Shire investigates the source of the complaint and determine whether it is due to routine activities or an unusual event. If investigations indicate that

the disturbance is part of routine activities and is likely to continue, additional management control measures are implemented, where practicable.

The procedure to follow in the event that complaints are made, to persons working onsite, is as follows:

- An appropriate senior staff member of the Shire is advised as soon as possible that a complaint has been made;
- The staff member assesses the nature, severity, and potential consequences associated with the complaint;
- The staff member discusses and assess the abovementioned issues associated with the complaint;
- The staff member takes immediate action if, and when, required;
- The details of the complaint are recorded in a suitable format (e.g., a complaint form and/or log)
- The complaint form is retained onsite by the Shire; and
- Following actions to address the complaint, the Shire, where appropriate, provides a suitable response to the complainant.

The complaint record includes at a minimum:

- Record details of the complaint (date and time);
- Name of the Shire staff member who took the complaint;
- Name and address of complainant;
- Method by which the complaint was lodged;
- Identify the possible causes of the complaint and possible mitigation measures; and
- Name of the Shire staff member who completed the form.

If similar complaints are made more than three (3) times, a toolbox meeting is held to reassess control measures and determine whether additional measures could be employed. If the management controls are revised, all Site staff is advised, and these changes are documented accordingly.

7 Environmental Monitoring and Sampling

To ensure environmental impacts are mitigated and the facility meets Licence requirements, regular environmental monitoring and sampling is required, which is detailed in the following subsections. The environmental aspects requiring monitoring and sampling is only groundwater as per the Site Licence.

It should be noted that currently all required environmental monitoring and sampling is undertaken by representatives from WA Water Corporation that are stationed on CI as part of its own reporting requirements for monitoring the island's drinking water supply. The results of the monitoring are provided to the Shire as a courtesy due to limited resources to undertake the monitoring themselves.

7.1 General Monitoring

7.1.1 Preparation

In general, the preparation requirements for monitoring/sampling are as follows:

- Determine the number of samples required and the analytical parameters;
- Determine the various equipment requirements (such as size, type and number of bottles required for sampling and any fixative or preservative requirements etc);
- Ensure all equipment is clean and in good working order;
- Ensure all equipment is calibrated; and
- Ensure all necessary equipment and PPE is available to undertake monitoring.

7.1.2 Data Recording

At each sampling/monitoring event, data must be recorded which in general includes the following:

- Date;
- Sampling/monitoring locations/ID's;
- Number of samples;
- Name of field technician;
- Equipment used;
- Observations including:
  - Weather conditions; and
  - Any damage to infrastructure.

7.1.3 Sampling Process

The specific sampling process varies for each environmental aspect however, in general the sampling process is:

- Sample bottles/containers should be filled completely to avoid the inclusion of air in the sample or to the 'fill-to' line;
- All sample bottles/containers should be labelled, and field sheets completed;

- Samples should be stored on ice or similar, kept out of direct sunlight (where possible) and sent to the laboratory on the same day or as specified by the laboratory;
- All water samples are collected and preserved in accordance with *AS/NZS 5667.1 Water Quality Sampling Part 1*; and
- A chain of custody form should be completed for all samples and included with the samples.
- All groundwater sampling is to be taken according to AS/NZS 5667.11.

The relevant sampling guidance document is provided under 'sampling process' for each environmental aspect requiring sampling.

7.1.4 Frequency

The frequency of sampling/monitoring is specified within the Site License. In general, the requirements for monitoring are that six monthly monitoring is undertaken at least 5 months apart.

7.1.5 Laboratory Testing

All laboratory samples are submitted to and tested by a laboratory with current NATA accreditation for the parameters being measured.

7.1.6 Contingency

In the event the any of the relevant sampling criteria listed within the Site Licence are exceeded, the following actions must be undertaken:

- Report the exceedance to the Site Supervisor and any other relevant party;
- Visually inspect the Site infrastructure for damage and potential emissions, leaks, etc;
- Repeat sampling and analysis;
- Review monitoring data against trigger levels and previous results; and
- Undertake a risk assessment and determine appropriate course of action.

7.1.7 Reporting

As per Condition 3.2 of the Site Licence, an Annual Environmental Report should be submitted to the CEO within 63 calendar days after the end of the annual period, which falls on 1 September. The report should contain the information outlined in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Annual Environmental Report

Licence Condition	Parameter	Format of form
-	Summary of any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or any incidents that have occurred during the annual period and any action taken	None specified
Table 2.2.1	Monitoring of inputs and outputs	None specified

Licence Condition	Parameter	Format of form
Table 2.3.1	Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality	None specified
3.1.3	Compliance	Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR)
3.1.4	Complaints summary	None specified

Annual Environmental Report should also contain:

- An assessment of the information contained within the report against previous monitoring results and Licence limits and/or targets; and
- A list of any original monitoring reports from third parties for the annual period and these reports should be available on request.

7.2 Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling

Groundwater monitoring and sampling is required to identify any changes to its characteristics in the event a leak/seepage occurs from waste activities onsite and to ensure a sufficient response time if leachate extraction is required. Groundwater monitoring and sampling is undertaken in accordance with Site Licence. Groundwater bore information is shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Summary of Groundwater Monitoring Bore Information

BH10	25188.054	66279.642	295.396m (1m casing height)

7.2.1 Sampling

7.2.1.1 *Sampling Locations*

One bore (BH10) is located southeast of the Site, which is shown in the Site Licence.

7.2.1.2 *Sampling Frequency and Parameters*

The parameters requiring testing and their frequencies is to be undertaken as per Site Licence, as shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Groundwater Parameters and Frequency

BH10	SWL	m(AHD)	Spot sample	Six monthly
	pH^	-		
	EC	*µS/cm*		
	TDS Nitrates (Ammonia-nitrogen, Nitrate-nitrogen, TN) Cations & Anions (K^+, Cl^-) Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Co, Mn, Hg, Ni, Zn)	*mg/L*		

^ In-situ non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

7.2.1.3 *Sampling Process*

At each sampling location the technician is to take the required number of samples to test the parameters as outlined in Table 7-3. Groundwater sampling is to be conducted in accordance with *AS/NZS 5667.11 Water Quality Sampling Part 11*.

7.2.2 Exceedance Criteria

Trigger levels or exceedance criteria for groundwater are necessary to highlight increases in certain parameters of concern and to allow for investigation of potential causes of the adverse, unexpected or trend in monitoring data. Groundwater trigger criteria are attached in Appendix B.

8 Post-Closure Management and Monitoring

The Best Practice Landfill Standards state that the typical period for aftercare for a putrescible landfill is approximately 30 years. The following areas have been considered in planning for the aftercare period:

- Maintenance of landfill cap, in particular to:
  - Prevent/control erosion;
  - Restore depressions, seal and monitor cracks in the cap caused by settlement; and
  - Restore/maintain vegetation.
- Environmental monitoring of:
  - Groundwater (if required);
  - Surface water (if required);
  - Landfill gas (if any);
  - Landfill leachate (if any);
  - Topography (i.e., settlement).

The environmental management measures that will be employed, and associated monitoring works, are described in the following sections.

8.1 Landfill Gas

The low levels of waste acceptance at the Site indicate that any landfill gas generation will be limited. The proposed landfill capping system should be adequate in controlling the landfill gas risk, which will oxidise as it permeates through the landfill's soil cap.

There are sensitive receptors near the Site, but the distance is the significant factor in measuring the environmental and human health risks, especially with the risk of landfill gas migration. Due to the high porosity of the underlying limestone, the gas has a high potential to escape to atmosphere quickly. However, the low volume of putrescible waste accepted at the Site ensures that any landfill gas generation rates are minimal.

8.2 Landfill Leachate

Leachate generation and contamination of groundwater at the Site will be monitored through groundwater monitoring bore and the utilisation of the Site's SWMS. The implementation of the capping system at the landfill will significantly reduce water infiltration and leachate generation, which in turn will reduce the amount of leachate potentially permeating into the groundwater, reducing any environmental impacts. Therefore, it is recommended that the capping of the landfill is undertaken progressively where possible once final fill levels have been achieved.

8.3 Surface Water

To ensure that the surface water management system is functioning effectively, the SWMS is to be inspected regularly and in particular after a significant rainfall event. No spot sampling at the nominated surface water discharge points is recommended due to the Shire's limited resources to undertake such work.

8.4 Groundwater

As discussed in Section 3.3.4, the aquifer and groundwater systems of CI are extremely complex, and while it is recognised that the Site lies above the aquifer, there is a significant distance between the Site and the drinking water extract points for the aquifer. The DWER noted that there is only one operational borehole near the Site, and information regarding the aquifer underneath the Site is limited. However, the Shire has extremely limited resources to be able to not only reinstate or install new groundwater monitoring bores but also monitor and sample.

Therefore, no additional groundwater monitoring is recommended at this time, and the monitoring of the existing groundwater infrastructure is to be undertaken throughout the aftercare period in its entirety.

8.5 Topography

Following rehabilitation, inspections of the integrity of the capping system and overall stability should be conducted twice annually and following severe weather events. It is critical for the proposed capping layer to remain in place until the surface vegetation has been established and it may be necessary to reinstate displaced restoration soils. As vegetation establishes, the chance of erosion decreases, and the frequency of visual inspections can be reduced. If an inspection highlights any damage to the capping system, from erosion or settlement, then works should be undertaken to repair the capping system in line with the designs presented in Appendix A as soon as possible to mitigate further damage.

8.6 Vegetation

Once the capping system is applied, there is no vegetation that will be introduced. Instead, it is expected that the windblown seed will encourage vegetation regrowth, similar to what has occurred in other historically landfilled areas across the Site.

8.7 Monitoring Program

The proposed post-closure management and monitoring program at the Site is presented in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Post-Closure Management & Monitoring Program

Aspect	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Duration
Landfill Gas	No post-closure management or monitoring recommended		
Landfill Leachate	No post-closure management or monitoring recommended		
Surface water	Visual Inspection	Weekly and following a significant rainfall event	During operation and the following 30 years post-closure
Groundwater	Borehole sampling	Annually	During operation and the following 30 years post-closure
Topography	Visual Inspection	Biannually*	First 2 years following closure
		Every 2 years	Following 13 years

		Every 5 years	Following 15 years
Vegetation	Visual Inspection	Biannually	First 2 years following closure
		Every 2 years	Following 13 years
		Every 5 years	Following 15 years

* Following extreme weather events, it is recommended to undertake an inspection of the restoration soils and monitor the formation of any rills or gullies

APPENDIX A
Drawings

Drawing W-100: Cover Sheet

Drawing W-101: Existing Topography and Site Layout

Drawing W-102: Proposed Site Layout

Drawing W-104: Final Fill Profile

Drawing W-105: Final Fill Profile Isopachyte

Drawing W-106: Restoration Profile

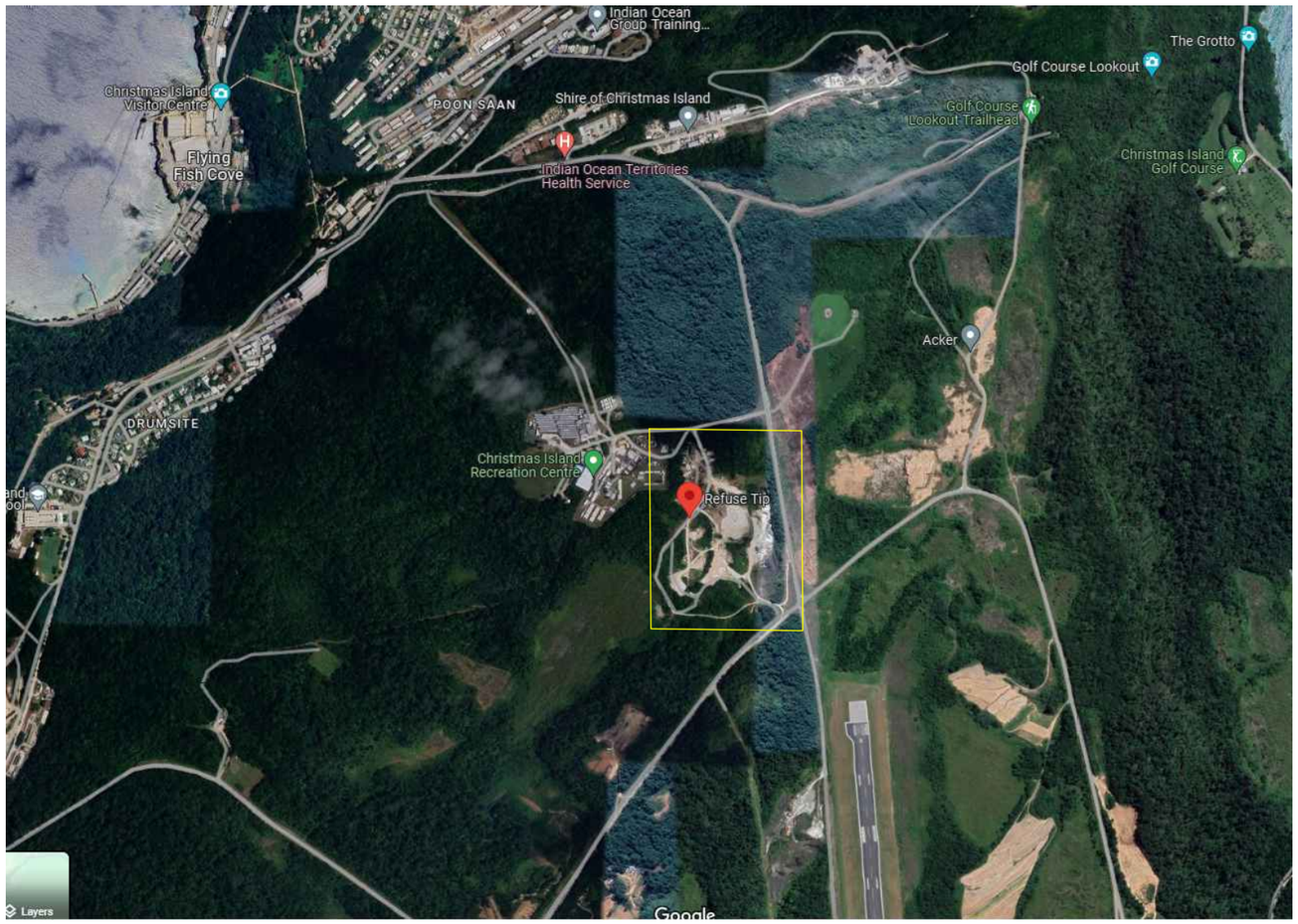
Drawing W-110: Surface Water Management

Drawing W-120: Community Drop-off Area Layout

Drawing W-201: Landfill Long Sections

Drawing W-401: Landfill Methodology

CHRISTMAS ISLAND WASTE DEPOT
SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND



Sheet List Table	
Sheet Number	Sheet Title
W-100	Cover Sheet
W-101	Existing Topography & Site Layout
W-102	Proposed Site Layout
W-104	Final Fill Profile
W-105	Final Fill Profile Isopachyte
W-106	Restoration Profile
W-110	Conceptual Surface Water Management Layout
W-120	Community Drop-off Area Layout
W-201	Landfill Long Sections
W-401	Landfill Methodology

LOCALITY PLAN
SCALE: N.T.S

SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: COVER SHEET

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3 | Date: 19.04.2024
Drawn: VS | Checked: AB | Approved:
Job No: TW24029 | Drg. No: W-100 | Rev: A
Filename: TW24029.DWG

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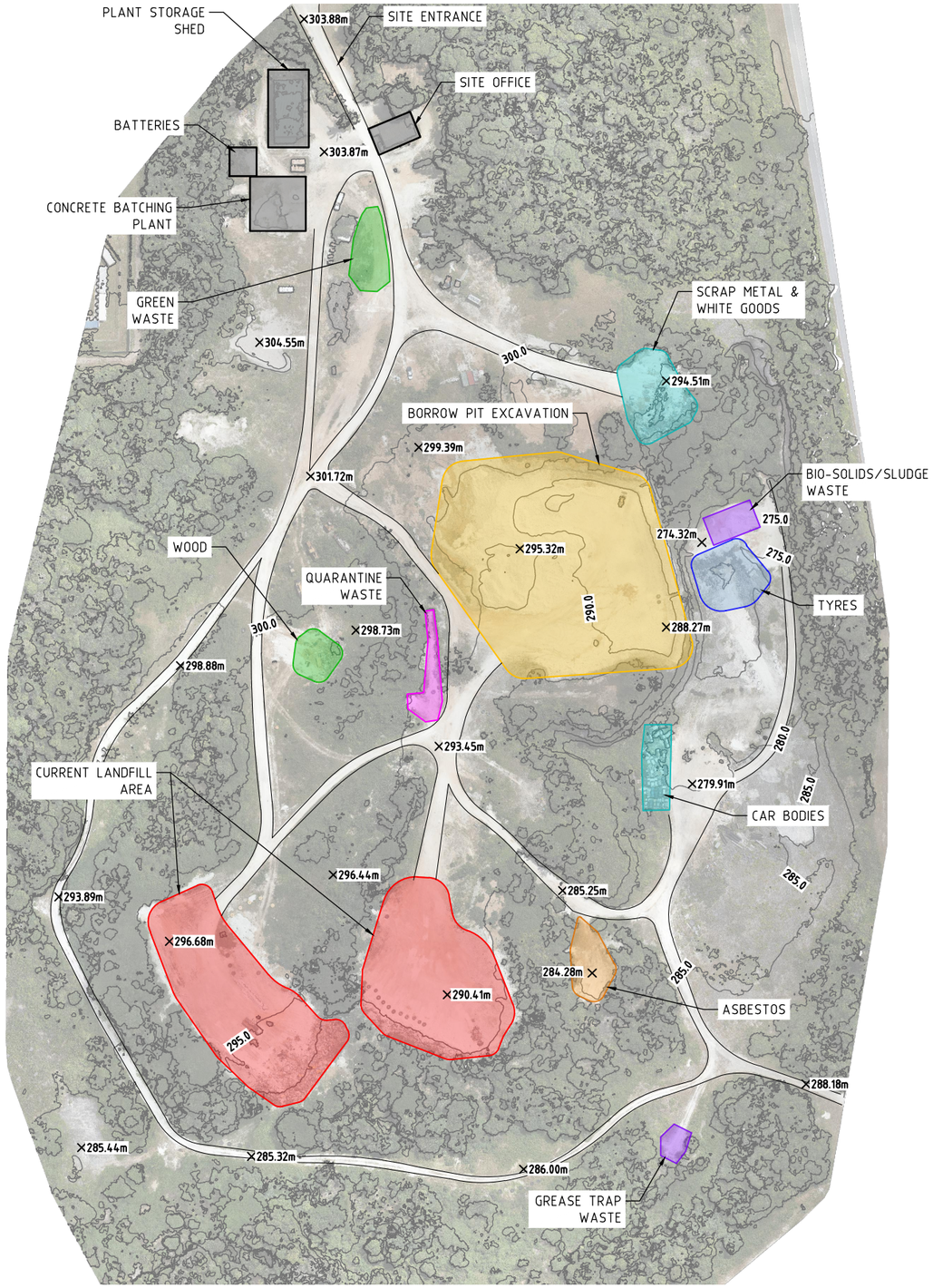

SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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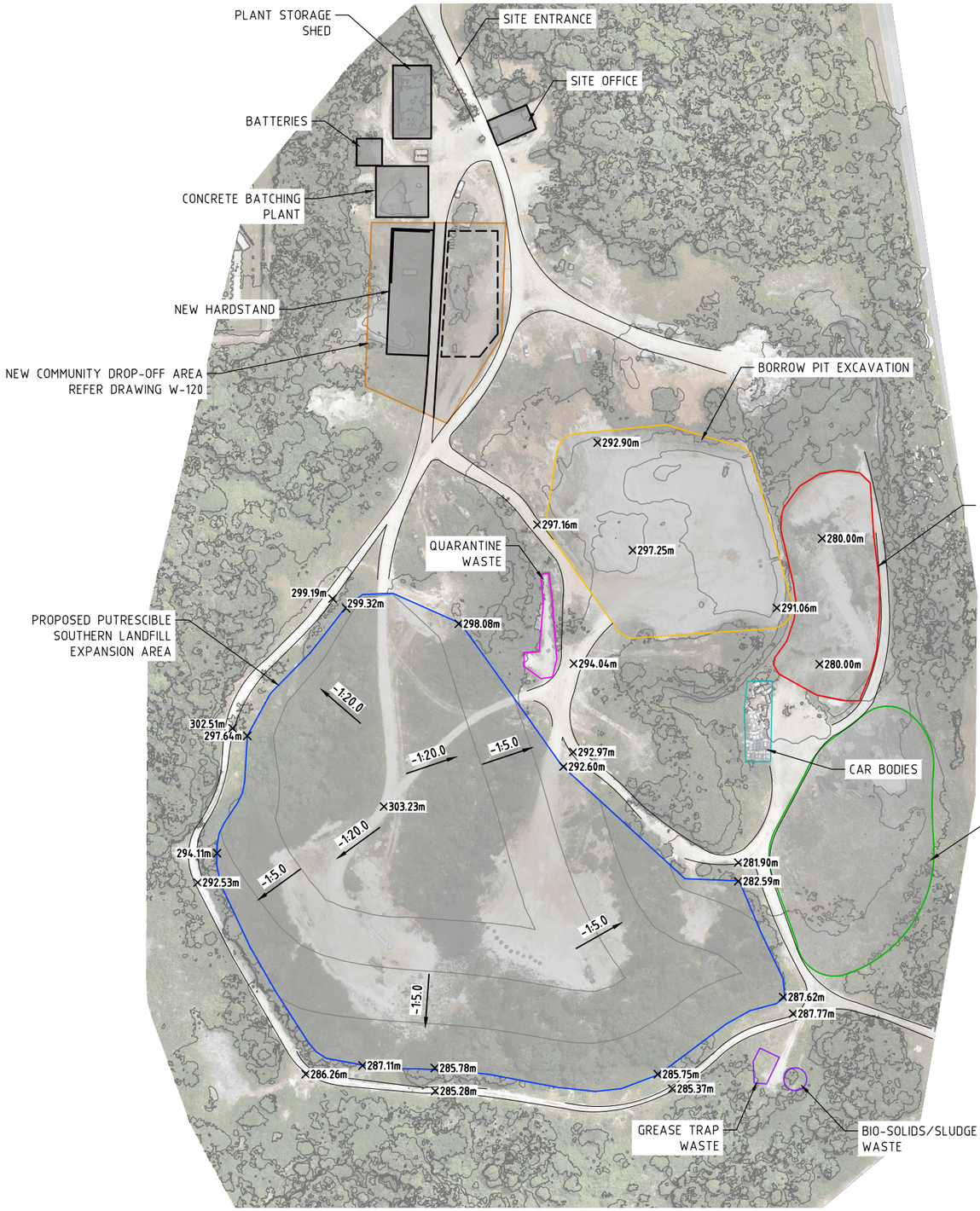
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY & SITE LAYOUT

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024	
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-101	Rev: A	
Filename: TW24029.DWG			



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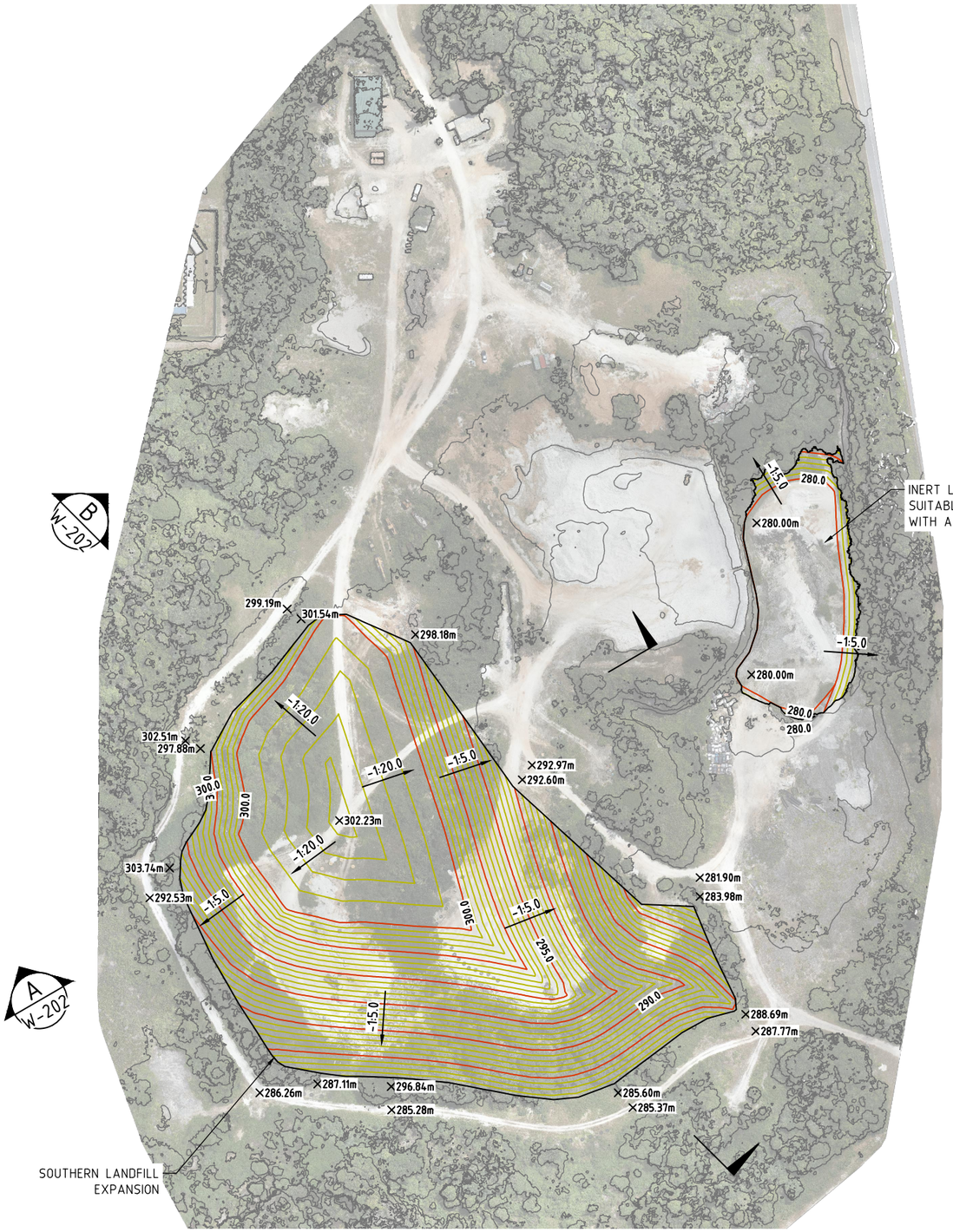
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-102	Rev: A
Filename: TW24029.DWG		



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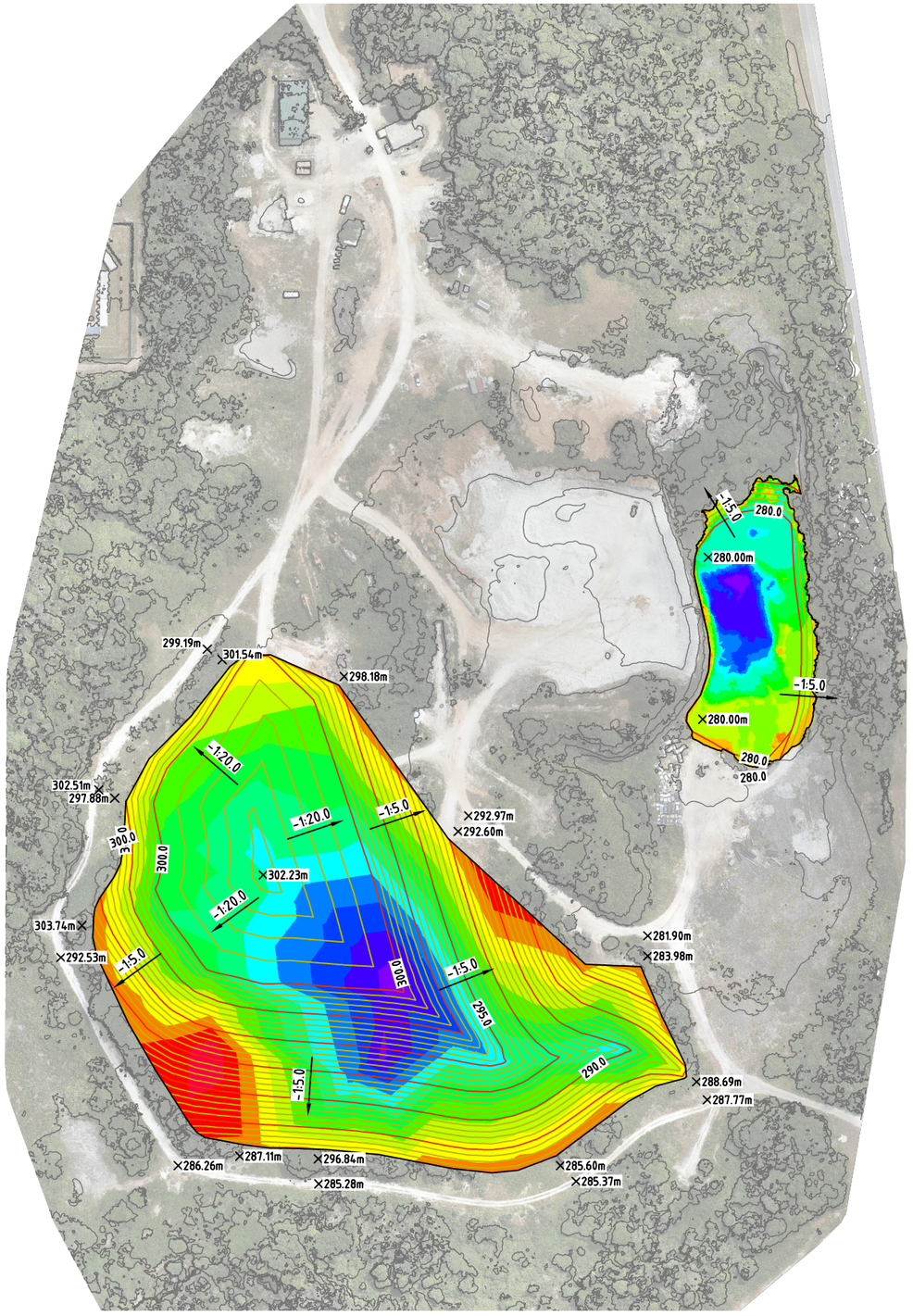
No.	Date	Drwn.	Chk.	Amendment / Issue	App.
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: FINAL FILL PROFILE

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024	
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-104	Rev: A	
Filename: TW24029.DWG			



Surface Analysis: Elevation Ranges			
Number	Color	Minimum Elevation (m)	Maximum Elevation (m)
1		-3.000	-2.000
2		-2.000	-1.000
3		-1.000	0.000
4		0.000	1.000
5		1.000	2.000
6		2.000	3.000
7		3.000	4.000
8		4.000	5.000
9		5.000	6.000
10		6.000	7.000
11		7.000	8.000
12		8.000	9.000
13		9.000	10.000

VOID VOLUMES:

NORTH: 24,000m^3

SOUTH: 109,000m^3 (3,500m^3 REPROFILED)

PRELIMINARY ONLY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

50m 0m 50m 100m

1:2500 @ A3

SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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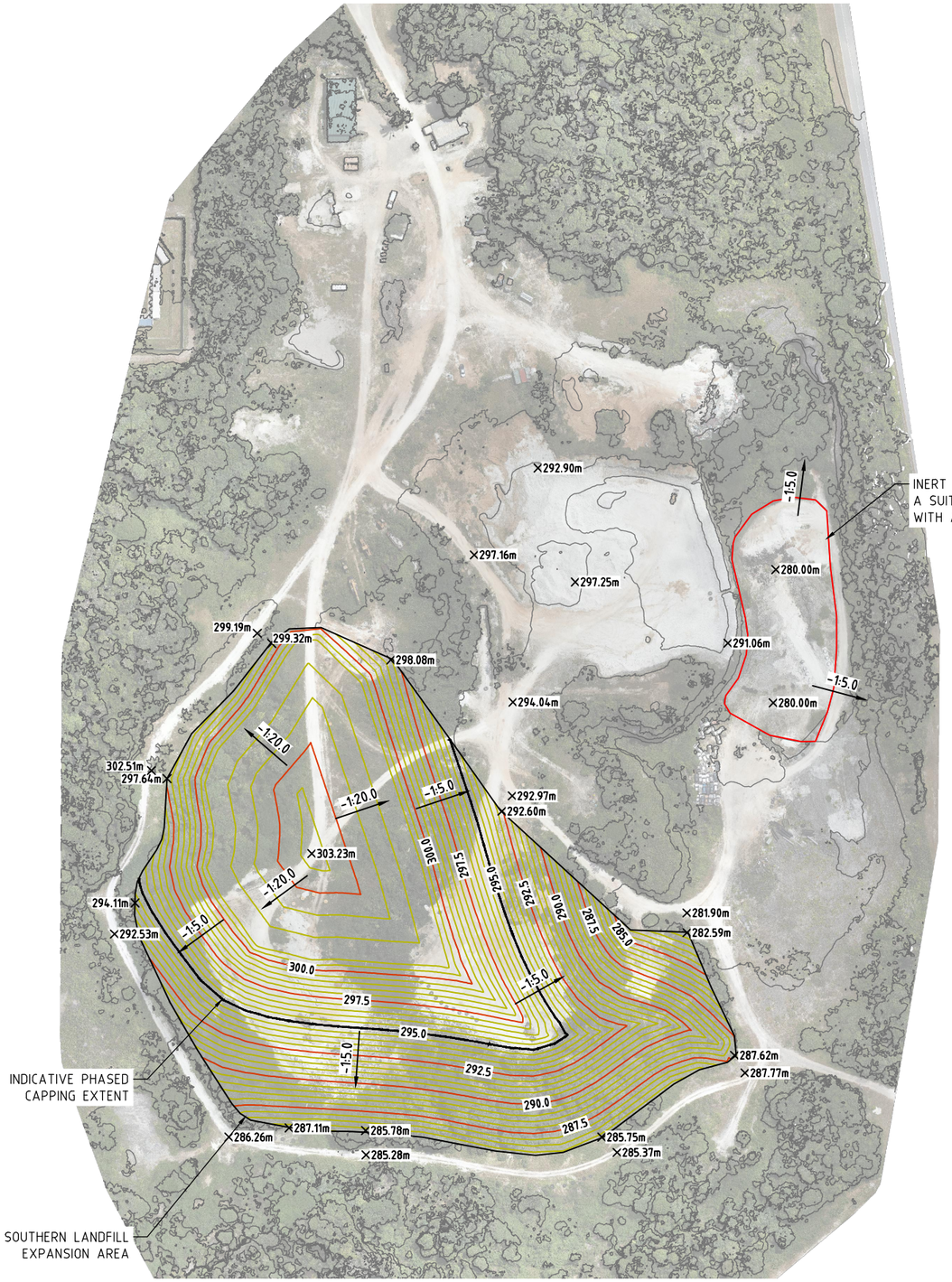
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: FINAL FILL PROFILE ISOPACHYTE

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024	
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-105	Rev: A	
Filename: TW24029.DWG			



RESTORATION VOLUMES:

BASED ON 1m CAP: 35,760m^3

PRELIMINARY ONLY
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50m 0m 50m 100m
1:2500 @ A3

SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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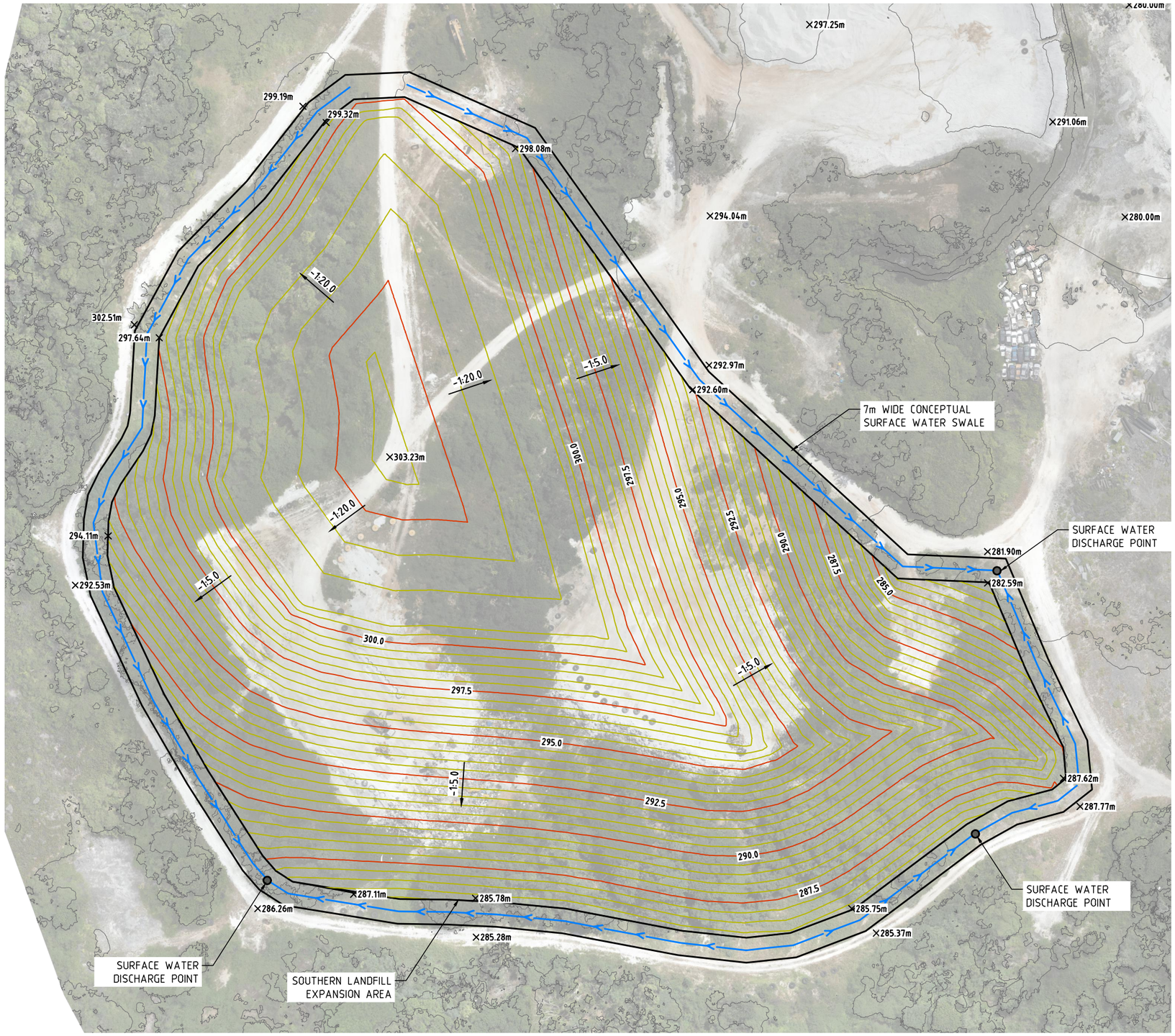
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: RESTORATION PROFILE

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024	
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-106	Rev: A	
Filename: TW24029.DWG			



PRELIMINARY ONLY
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64m 0m 64m 128m
1:1250 @ A3

SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: CONCEPTUAL SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT LAYOUT

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024	
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-110	Rev: A	
Filename: TW24029.DWG			

PRELIMINARY ONLY
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20m 0m 20m 40m
1:1000 @ A3

SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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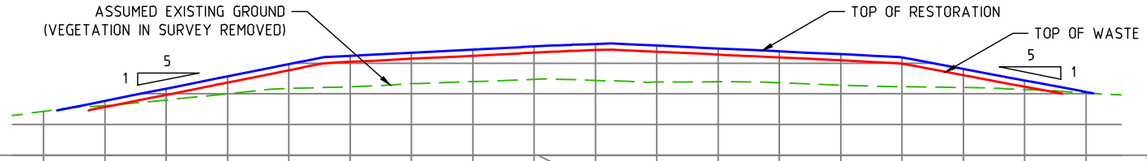
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: COMMUNITY DROP-OFF AREA LAYOUT

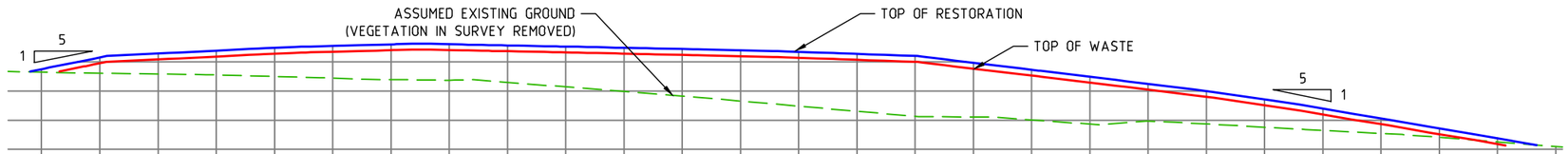
Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-120	Rev: A
Filename: TW24029.DWG		



VERT EXAG 1:1
Datum 285.000

CAPPING LEVELS			293.849	295.838	297.837	299.840	301.211	301.711	302.211	302.710	302.741	303.132	302.862	302.392	301.921	301.451	300.924	299.046	297.171	295.289			
WASTE LEVELS			292.849	294.838	296.837	298.840	300.211	300.711	301.211	301.710	301.741	302.132	301.862	301.392	300.921	300.451	299.924	298.046	296.171				
EXISTING LEVELS		292.143	293.095	293.993	295.012	295.868	296.170	296.659	296.989	297.333	297.422	297.185	296.911	296.966	296.793	296.425	296.170	296.011	295.702	295.138			
WASTE TO EXIST			-0.246	0.845	1.825	2.972	4.041	4.052	4.221	4.377	4.387	4.946	4.951	4.426	4.129	4.027	3.754	2.035	0.468				
CHAINAGE																							

SECTION A LONG SECTION



VERT EXAG 1:1
Datum 280.000

CAPPING LEVELS		298.770	300.757	301.436	301.932	302.415	302.739	303.007	303.030	302.829	302.829	302.628	302.428	302.200	301.973	301.717	301.365	301.013	299.848	298.652	297.446	296.885	296.229
WASTE LEVELS			299.757	300.436	300.932	301.415	301.739	302.007	302.030	301.829	301.829	301.628	301.428	301.200	300.973	300.717	300.365	300.013	298.848	297.652	296.446	295.885	295.229
EXISTING LEVELS		298.238	298.066	297.917	297.773	297.513	297.227	296.970	296.854	296.498		295.715	294.932	294.150	293.935	293.296	292.416	291.535	290.655	290.572	290.062	289.333	
WASTE TO EXIST			1.691	2.518	3.158	3.902	4.513	5.036	5.176	5.331	5.333	5.913	6.495	7.051	7.677	8.302	8.830	9.357	8.276	7.590	7.112	6.428	5.368
CHAINAGE																							

CAPPING LEVELS	289.861	289.360	288.812	288.425	288.269	287.741	287.052	286.270	285.487														
WASTE LEVELS	289.861	289.360	288.812	290.998	289.322	287.599	285.910																
EXISTING LEVELS																							
WASTE TO EXIST	5.368	4.636	3.747	2.728	1.580	0.547	-0.360																
CHAINAGE																							

SECTION B LONG SECTION

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1:1000 @ A3 VERT
1:1000 @ A3 HORIZ

20m 0m 20m 40m
20m 0m 20m 40m

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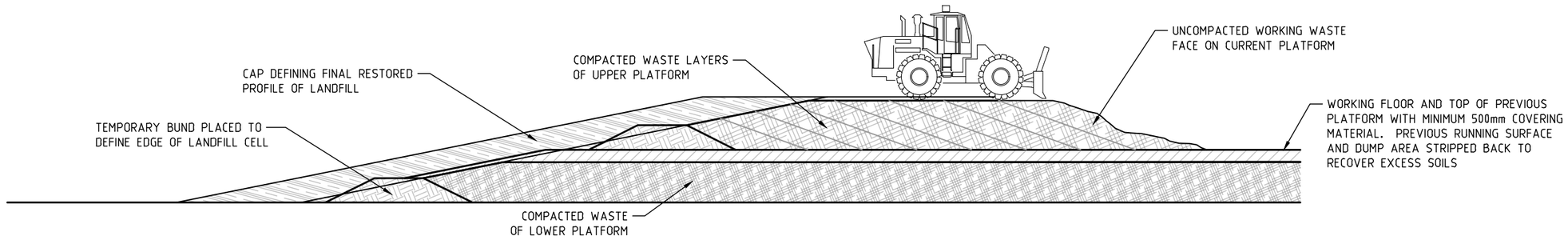
				DRAWING UPDATE	
A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: LANDFILL LONG SECTIONS

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3 | Date: 19.04.2024
Drawn: VS | Checked: AB | Approved:
Job No: TW24029 | Drg. No: W-201 | Rev: A
Filename: TW24029.DWG



LANDFILL FILLING METHODOLOGY

SCALE: N.T.S

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SURVEY REFERENCE: CLIENT DATE: 12.04.2024
VERTICAL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 94 ZONE 48

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A	19.04.2024	VS	AB	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	

Project: CHRISTMAS ISLAND LANDFILL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Title: LANDFILL METHODOLOGY

Scale: AS SHOWN @ A3		Date: 19.04.2024	
Drawn: VS	Checked: AB	Approved:	
Job No: TW24029	Drg. No: W-401	Rev: A	
Filename: TW24029.DWG			

APPENDIX B
Groundwater Exceedance Criteria

Analyte	DER 2014 NPUG (mg/L)[1]	DER 2014 LT Irrigation (mg/L)[2]	DER 2014 Fresh Waters (mg/L)[3]	WHO, 2008 (mg/L)[4]	Stock-water (mg/L)[5]	NEPM 2013 HSL D Vapour Intrusion 4 to <8 m (mg/L)
TRH						
C6-C10 less BTEX	-	-	-	-	-	6
C6-C10	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C10-C16 less naphthalene	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C10-C16	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C16-C34	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C34-C36	-	-	-	-	-	-
C10-C16 Aromatic	-	-	-	0.9	-	-
C10-C16 Aliphatic	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
C16-C35 Aromatic	-	-	-	0.9	-	-
BTEX						
Benzene	0.01	-	0.95	-	-	-
Toluene	0.025	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	0.003	-	-	-	-	-
Xylenes	0.02	-	0.55	-	-	-
MTBE	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
Metals						
Aluminium	0.2	5	0.055	-	-	-
Arsenic	0.1	0.1	0.037	-	0.5	-
Cadmium	0.2	0.01	0.0002	-	0.01	-
Calcium	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Chromium (III&VI)	-	0.1	-	-	1	-
Copper	20	0.2	0.0014	-	0.4	-
Cobalt	-	0.05	-	-	-	-
Total Cyanide	-	-	0.007	-	-	-
Iron	0.3	0.2	0.3	-	-	-
Lead	0.1	2	0.0034	-	0.1	-
Manganese	5	0.2	1.9	-	-	-
Mercury	0.01	0.002	0.00006	-	0.002	-
Nickel	0.2	0.2	0.011	-	1	-
Zinc	3	2	0.008	-	20	-
Thermotolerant Coliforms (E.Coli)	-	10 (for direct contact with crops)	-	-	100	-

Analyte	DER 2014 NPUG (mg/L)[1]	DER 2014 LT Irrigation (mg/L)[2]	DER 2014 Fresh Waters (mg/L)[3]	WHO, 2008 (mg/L)[4]	Stock-water (mg/L)[5]	NEPM 2013 HSL D Vapour Intrusion 4 to <8 m (mg/L)
PAH						
Acenaphylene	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracene	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)anthracene	-	-	-	-		-
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0001	-	-	-		-
Benzo(a)pyrene TEQ Zero	-	-	-	-		-
Benzo(b),(J),(k) fluoranthene	-	-	-	-		-
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	-	-	-	-		-
Chrysene	-	-	-	-		-
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	-	-	-	-		-
Fluoranthene	-	-	-	-		-
Fluorene	-	-	-	-		-
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	-	-	-	-		-
Naphthalene	-	-	0.016	-		-
Phenanthrene	-	-	-	-		-
Pyrene	-	-	-	-		-
PCBs						
Aroclor 1242	-	-	0.0003	-		-
Aroclor 1254	-	-	0.00001	-		-
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	0.2		0.02			
2,4-dichlorophenol	2		0.16			
2-chlorophenol	3		0.49			
Pentachlorophenol	0.1		0.01			
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol			0.02			
Total Nitrogen	-	5	1	-	-	-

Analyte	DER 2014 NPUG (mg/L)[1]	DER 2014 LT Irrigation (mg/L)[2]	DER 2014 Fresh Waters (mg/L)[3]	WHO, 2008 (mg/L)[4]	Stock-water (mg/L)[5]	NEPM 2013 HSL D Vapour Intrusion 4 to <8 m (mg/L)
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	-	-	-	-		-
Nitrite	30	-	-	-		-
Nitrate	500	-	-	-	400	-
Ammonia	0.5	-	0.9	-		-
Total phosphorous	-	-	0.1	-		-
DDT	0.09	-	0.00001	-	-	-
ɡ-BHC (Lindane)	0.1	-	0.0002	-	-	-
Endrin	-	-	0.00002	-	-	-
Heptachlor	-	-	0.00009	-	-	-
Azinophos methyl	0.3	-	0.00002	-	-	-
Diazinon	0.04	-	0.00001	-	-	-
Dichlorvos	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
Dimethoate	0.07	-	0.00015	-	-	-
Ethion	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
Fenitrothion	0.07	-	0.0002	-	-	-
Malathion	0.7	-	0.00005	-	-	-
Methyl parathion	0.007	-	-	-	-	-
Parathion	0.2	-	0.000004	-	-	
Inorganics						
TDS	-	-	-	-	2,400	-
TSS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulfate	1000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Chloride	250	-	-	-	-	-
PFAS						
PFOS	-	-	0.00000023	-	-	
PFOA	-	-	0.019	-	-	

1: DER 2014 Non-potable use guidelines (NPUG) which are derived from DoH 2014 guidelines.

2: DER 2014 Long-term Irrigation which are derived from (ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000).

3: DER 2014 Fresh Waters these investigation levels are based on and are equivalent to the ANZECC 2000 95% Fresh Water guidelines.

4: World Health Organisation Petroleum Products in Drinking Water (multiplied by a factor of 10 for non-potable setting)

5: Stock Water 2000 guidelines which are derived from ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000).

*As un-ionised Cyanide

#As o-xylene

Assets | Engineering | Environment | Noise | Spatial | Waste

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Schedule 1 — Regulated e-waste

[r. 3]

Column 1 **Category of regulated e-waste**	**Column 2** **Type of waste**
Screens, information technology and telecommunications	Television screens and monitor screens, including — (a) cathode ray tube televisions and monitors; and (b) flat panel-display televisions; and (c) flat panel-display monitors Computers, including — (a) desktop computers; and (b) laptops and tablets Machines that perform the functions of printing, copying, facsimile transmission or projection Information technology equipment, including — (a) networking equipment such as servers, routers, signal amplifiers and duplicators; and (b) web cameras; and (c) accounting machines; and (d) cash registers; and (e) postage franking machines, ticket issuing machines and other similar machines

Column 1 **Category of regulated e-waste**	**Column 2** **Type of waste**
	Computer peripherals, including — (a) internal and external devices, and cables and cords, that support or perform the functions of — (i) data input, output or transfer; and (ii) data storage; and (iii) processing (including central and graphics processing units; and (b) devices that allow input to control computers such as — (i) keyboards; and (ii) mice; and (iii) joysticks and gamepads; and (iv) controllers; and (c) devices, cables and cords that provide power to, or charge, computers; and (d) typewriters, word-processing machines, electronic calculators and other devices that perform functions typically able to be performed by computers

Column 1 **Category of regulated e-waste**	**Column 2** **Type of waste**
	Telecommunications equipment, including — (a) mobile telephones and related batteries, chargers and accessories; and (b) pagers; and (c) base stations for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data; and (d) transmission-receive apparatus for televisions and radios; and (e) cordless telephones and telephone sets; and (f) telephone answering machines; and (g) telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus
Lighting and lamps	Compact fluorescent lamps Straight tube fluorescent lamps The following lamps commonly known as Special Lamps — (a) mercury or sodium vapour lamps; (b) high and low pressure sodium lamps; (c) hot cathode fluorescent lamps;

Column 1 **Category of regulated e-waste**	**Column 2** **Type of waste**
	(d) other lamps used by professionals or specialists, or in similar work Light emitting diode (LED) lighting products Portable lights and lamps Household luminaires, including — (a) ceiling lights (including chandeliers), wall lights and floor lights; and (b) electric table, desk, bedside and floor lamps; and (c) household incandescent light globes; and (d) lighting sets of Christmas trees and displays; and (e) bicycle lighting and signalling equipment
Large appliances when used in a home, office or professional environment	Dishwashers Ovens, furnaces, extraction equipment, range hoods and other similar cooking equipment Washing machines and dryers, or a combination of both Large dispensers such as non-cooled vending machines, commercial coffee machines, coffee vending machines, ticket vending machines and other similar machines

Column 1 **Category of regulated e-waste**	**Column 2** **Type of waste**
Batteries	All batteries
Temperature exchange equipment when used in a home, office or professional environment	Compression-type refrigerators Absorption-type refrigerators Freezers (chest type or upright type) Air conditioners (installed or portable) Other cooling systems or equipment (including dehumidifiers and heat pump dryers) Cooled dispensers for food or drinks Heating and ventilation equipment
Medical devices	Medical devices that would not, because of their shape or size, fit into a container measuring 50 cm x 50 cm x 50 cm

K. COLLERAN, Clerk of the Executive Council

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Guideline: E-waste exemptions

For activities regulated under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024

April 2025

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prime House, 8 Davidson Terrace
Joondalup Western Australia 6027
Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919

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National Relay Service 13 36 77

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April 2025

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Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation of the land upon which we live and work and pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We recognise the practice of intergenerational care for Country and its relevance to our work bringing it to life on Whadjuk Noongar Boodja.* We seek to listen, learn and genuinely engage and build strong partnerships. We aim to provide sustainable opportunities for Aboriginal people within our workforce and through our business.

Country is a term used by Aboriginal people to describe the lands, waterways and seas to which they are intrinsically linked. The wellbeing, law, place, custom, language, spiritual belief, cultural practice, material sustenance, family and identity are all interwoven as one. Working with the community, we move forward with a shared commitment to protect and conserve Country for our future generations.

*The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's head office, Prime House, is located in Joondalup, on Whadjuk Noongar Boodja. The above Acknowledgement of Country was endorsed by the department's Aboriginal Water and Environmental Advisory Group.

Contents

Figures

1. Overview

This guideline provides applicants with instructions on how to apply for an exemption under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024 (the Regulations) and outlines the framework of factors the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (the department) will consider when assessing exemption applications.

Part 4 of the Regulations provides for exemptions including the eligibility criteria and application requirements.

This guideline, which should be read in conjunction with the Regulations, is intended to assist applicants in understanding the circumstances under which exemptions can be granted and how to provide information in the best possible manner to ensure accurate and efficient assessment of their application.

2. Scope

An application for an exemption under r.16(1) can be made by an **e-waste service provider**, a **landfill operator** or a **significant entity** operating within Western Australia (WA). These terms are defined in r.3 of the Regulations. The department has also published e-waste fact sheets to provide guidance on these terms.

Regulation 16(2) sets out two circumstances where an application may be made to the CEO of the department for an exemption from a requirement imposed under the Regulations on the applicant. They are:

(a) where an event or circumstances beyond the control of the applicant have rendered regulated e-waste unsuitable for processing or use for resource or energy recovery
(b) where it is unreasonable to expect an applicant to comply with the requirement because regulated e-waste is in a remote location.

These two circumstances are explained in greater detail in section 5.2 Circumstances eligible for exemption of this guideline.

Please note that the Regulations do not require local governments to begin collecting regulated e-waste from residents if they were not collecting before the ban came into effect and have no intention to start doing so.

Similarly, the Regulations do not require e-waste service providers, such as landfill sites, to begin accepting every category of regulated e-waste listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Therefore, local governments do not need to apply for exemptions to not collect or accept regulated e-waste.

Local governments are encouraged to educate residents about proper e-waste disposal methods and direct residents to alternate local e-waste drop-off points if possible.

The intent and scope of the Regulations does not include incidental capture of small amounts or single items of regulated e-waste mixed into collection skips or kerbside bins, with defences noted in r.8(6) of the Regulations. However, if landfill operators are accepting and landfilling large amounts of non-incidental capture of regulated e-waste then this is non-compliant with the Regulations and an exemption must be sought.

When administering and enforcing the Regulations, the department will seek to achieve the objectives of the Regulations, while addressing the applicant's circumstances. As such, e-waste exemptions will be tailored through their conditions and duration to the circumstances and challenges faced by the applicant.

For example, some applicants may require an exemption from all requirements imposed by the Regulations, while others may require an exemption only from requirements imposed in the Regulations for specific categories of e-waste (i.e. they might collect all categories of regulated e-waste but apply for an exemption for batteries because they do not have appropriate storage facilities).

3. Context

E-waste is one of the fastest-growing waste streams in Australia and may contain materials of value as well as hazardous materials that require responsible management to prevent harm to the environment and human health.

The e-waste to landfill ban in WA will improve the management and recycling of e-waste and contribute to the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 vision for WA to become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy where human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

The ban will also see WA align with the e-waste landfill bans in other states and territories, supporting national harmonisation of current and future federal e-stewardship actions.

To be effective, bans need to be flexible and consider special circumstances, as one-size-fits-all solutions are rare. The Regulations include exemptions to balance effective e-waste management with practical issues like WA's remoteness, infrastructure limits, and uncontrollable events like natural disasters.

4. Legislative context

The Regulations were made under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act) to implement a statewide ban on the disposal of e-waste to landfill which came into effect on 1 July 2024.

The primary objectives of the WARR Act set out in s.5 of the WARR Act are to contribute to sustainability, the protection of human health and the environment in WA, and the move towards a waste free society by:

(a) promoting the most efficient use of resources, including resource recovery and waste avoidance

(b) reducing environmental harm, including pollution through waste
(c) the consideration of resource management options against the following hierarchy in order of preference -
    (i) avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption
    (ii) resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery)
    (iii) disposal.

Further, the principles set out in the s.4A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) apply in relation to the objects of the WARR Act.

To align with international standards, the Regulations draw from the European Union's Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2012/19/EU).

Australian Standard AS 5377:2022 Management of electrical and electronic equipment for re-use or recycling, published by Standards Australia, is referenced in the Regulations to assist in determining what constitutes reasonable steps in managing e-waste.

The Regulations also reference the EP Act and note that e-waste service providers required to hold a licence as defined in the EP Act s.3(1), have additional obligations.

Regulation 7 notes that in the event of an inconsistency between the Regulations and another written law that relates to the management or disposal of hazardous waste, the other written law prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

5. Application eligibility

5.1 Who can apply

An application for an exemption under r.16(1) can be made by:

- an e-waste service provider
- a landfill operator
- a significant entity operating within WA.

Applications must be authorised by the CEO or another authorised officer of the applicant's organisation.

Third parties, such as consultants or contractors, applying on behalf of an eligible entity must provide evidence of their authority, for example a letter signed by an authorised employee.

5.2 Circumstances eligible for exemption

Regulation 16(2) provides that an application may be made to the department's CEO for an exemption from a requirement imposed on the applicant in the following circumstances:

(a) an event or circumstances beyond the control of the applicant have rendered regulated e-waste unsuitable for processing or use for resource or energy recovery
(b) it is unreasonable to expect the applicant to comply with the requirement because regulated e-waste is in a remote location.

Applicants will be required to identify which circumstance they are applying under and to identify the specific requirements in the Regulations they are seeking exemption from in the online application form.

E-waste service providers, significant entities, or landfill operators facing compliance challenges that do not fit the exemption criteria should contact ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au to discuss solutions.

5.2.1 Circumstances outside applicants' control impacting e-waste condition

Subregulation 16(2)(a) provides for applicants facing temporary barriers to compliance with the Regulations, such as fire, flood or other natural disasters, or circumstances similarly beyond the applicant's control that can impact the condition of e-waste. Impacts from these kinds of events or circumstances could include:

- degradation and/or contamination of regulated e-waste such that it cannot be accepted or processed for resource recovery or energy recovery
- a natural disaster resulting in large, unmanageable volumes of waste, including damaged or contaminated regulated e-waste
- a necessary temporary shutdown of an e-waste recycling facility could result in e-waste piling up, leading to damage, contamination, improper disposal, illegal dumping, or stockpiling without adequate storage infrastructure.

5.2.2 E-waste located in remote locations

Subregulation 16(2)(b) recognises that there are additional challenges for entities operating in remote areas, typically with limited resources and logistical constraints. This allows for matters such as the following to be taken into consideration:

- transitional relief where e-waste management infrastructure or logistics are being arranged
- support for collection and storage periods longer than 12 months where necessary to generate commercial e-waste volumes for transport
- long-term relief where collection and transport of regulated e-waste is cost prohibitive.

Refer to section 8.4 of this guideline for further guidance on the circumstances the department considers remote, and therefore eligible for exemption under r.16(2)(b).

6. How to apply

The department will administer the exemption process through its SmartyGrants platform.

The platform assists individuals and organisations to ensure that exemption applications are submitted in accordance with the Regulations. It also provides a secure environment for submitting sensitive information while also being accessible from anywhere, which is particularly helpful for remote submissions or when multiple stakeholders are involved.

Please note that there is no grant or rebate funding associated with the exemption process.

If you have queries about the E-waste Infrastructure Grants Program or the E-waste Regional Transportation Support Scheme for local governments, contact 08 6364 7498 or email ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au.

6.1 Online application form

The online application form is available in the SmartyGrants portal. It is recommended that applicants preview and / or download the form to review the information required before starting an application.

Applicants must first be registered in SmartyGrants (free of charge) before an application can be made. Clicking on the link to the online application form will prompt applicants to login or register to SmartyGrants.

If new to SmartyGrants, please read the help guide for applicants and frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the SmartyGrants website prior to starting your application.

SmartyGrants allows users to save progress and return to applications before submitting later. We strongly recommend applicants to click ‘Save progress’ every 10–15 minutes to avoid losing any work, as the system will time out after 20 minutes of inactivity. Once an application is submitted, no further changes can be made.

Applicants will receive an auto generated submission receipt to their nominated email address, including an application reference number upon submission. If you do not receive a confirmation email, please contact ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au.

If you need to amend your submitted application, please contact ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au. An officer will assist by reopening the form for editing.

Applicants will be required to provide:

- current e-waste collection and management details
- Part V instrument details (if relevant)
- exemption request details
- summary of long-term compliance plan
- e-waste infrastructure grant funding information (if relevant)
- endorsement by a suitably authorised person.

Information provided must be clear and concise. Any relevant supporting information, such as storage infrastructure building plans, transportation quotes, or lease agreements may be uploaded as part of your application.

7. Assessment procedure

The department typically assesses exemption applications in the order they are submitted. However, applications may be prioritised if there are imminent risks to the environment or public health.

Applicants should allow up to 12 weeks for the department to assess an application and notify the applicant of the decision, noting that assessment will be affected by the number and complexity of applications submitted. To ensure efficient assessment, applicants should align their applications with the advice in this guideline and provide supporting evidence for their claims.

7.1 Validation and assessment

The department will conduct initial application screening to validate that applications are complete and meet basic eligibility criteria.

Exemptions are managed by the department's Circular Economy directorate within the Climate and Sustainability portfolio.

An officer may contact an applicant for further information about an application to support its assessment. Please ensure all contact details are correct, and the email address supplied is monitored daily.

Applicants must ensure their application is complete and accurate. If false or misleading information is provided, the application may be rejected. Applications lacking sufficient information for assessment may also be declined or refused.

If you identify an error that needs correction after submission, please contact ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au.

Once eligibility is validated, the department will assess applications against the assessment considerations outlined in section 8 of this guideline.

7.2 Notification of decision

Following assessment, r.16(4) (read with r.16(2)) of the Regulations provides that the department's CEO (or their delegate) may approve the application if they are satisfied that:

- an event or circumstances beyond the control of the applicant have rendered regulated e-waste unsuitable for processing or use for resource or energy recovery
- it is unreasonable to expect that applicant to comply with the requirement because regulated e-waste is in a remote location.

The CEO must provide the applicant with a notice of the decision stating the reasons for the decision of his approval of the application or the decision to not approve the application (r.16(7) and r.16(8) of the Regulations). The notice will be provided by email.

If approved, the exemption will be for the duration and subject to any conditions specified by the CEO (r.16(5) and r,16(6) of the Regulations). The CEO may extend the duration from time to time (r.16(6) of the Regulations).

7.3 Appeals

If the department's CEO decides to not approve an application for an exemption under r.16, the applicant may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision (r.17 of the Regulations).

Appeals must be lodged within 28 calendar days of the date of the decision.

8. Assessment considerations

In assessing and determining applications, the department will seek to achieve the objectives of the Regulations, while addressing the applicant's circumstances.

As such, exemptions from all requirements imposed by the Regulations will only be approved in limited circumstances where an applicant is facing considerable barriers that prevent them from complying with the requirements of the Regulations.

8.1 Alignment with Part V of the EP Act

If regulated e-waste is being stored or managed at a facility licenced under the EP Act, then storage and management must be in accordance with the conditions of the relevant licence granted under Part V Division 3 of the EP Act.

Similarly, any exemption granted cannot exceed the duration of the premises licence. For example, if a landfill site or transfer station has a licence for 10 years, the e-waste exemption cannot be granted for longer than 10 years.

The same principle applies to any licence holder leasing a premises; the exemption cannot be granted for longer than the lease duration.

Exemption from the Regulations may require a Part V licence amendment before it can be granted, if the exemption application seeks to allow something inconsistent with the existing licence. For example, if an applicant with a Part V licence is seeking exemption to store regulated e-waste for longer than 12 months in storage infrastructure that isn't approved on the Part V licence, then an amendment will need to be made to the licence to include the storage infrastructure before an exemption can be granted.

All industry regulation queries should be directed to info@dwer.wa.gov.au with 'Industry regulation query' in the subject line.

8.2 Duration

The duration of an exemption defines how long an organisation is relieved from certain requirements imposed by the Regulations. Under r.16(6) an exemption may be for a period determined by the department's CEO and the CEO may extend the period from time to time.

When setting the duration of the exemption, the department will consider:

- the applicant's practical challenges
- their progress towards meeting e-waste regulation requirements
- the Regulation's objectives
- the preference for a duration that avoids the need for extensions.

Exemptions are intended to reflect the time necessary to efficiently address the issue (e.g. anticipated timeframes for building infrastructure, securing funding or building internal capacity for e-waste management). The department also notes that the volume of e-waste generation will generally increase over time.

Long-term exemptions (10–15 years) may potentially be granted when organisations face significant, persistent challenges to compliance from geographic isolation and logistical challenges, and these circumstances are not expected to change over that timeframe. Longer-term exemptions allow organisations to explore alternative e-waste management strategies and invest into infrastructure and/or technology, and for e-waste markets, management solutions and technology to evolve.

8.3 Considerations specific to applications under r.16(2)(a): e-waste rendered unsuitable for processing or recovery

If an applicant is applying for an exemption under r.16(2)(a) on grounds that an event or circumstance beyond the control of the applicant has rendered regulated e-waste unsuitable for processing or use for resource/energy recovery, the department expects the applicant to have taken reasonable precautions to ensure the regulated e-waste remains in a condition suitable for treatment, processing or recycling. This will reduce the need to apply for an exemption due to an event or circumstances beyond the control of the applicant rendering e-waste unsuitable for processing or recovery.

A failure to take suitable precautions (such as appropriate collection, storage, transport or maintenance procedures) will be considered by the department in determining its response to the application.

Australian Standard AS 5377:2022 Management of electrical and electronic equipment for re-use or recycling is referenced in the Regulations to assist in determining what constitutes reasonable steps in managing e-waste.

8.4 Considerations specific to applications under r.(16)(2)(b): remote locations

Applications for exemption under r.16(2)(b) on grounds that it is unreasonable to expect the applicant to comply with the requirement because regulated e-waste is in a remote location, the department will apply a scoring system to evaluate the relevant considerations below to determine likelihood of exemption.

8.4.1 Remoteness

The department uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure[1] to define a remote location.

The ASGS Remoteness Structure defines and classifies remoteness areas based on geographic and socioeconomic factors as well as accessibility to services and opportunities. These remoteness area classifications are illustrated in Figure 1.

An interactive map[2] is available to examine remoteness area boundaries.

[1] Remoteness Areas | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)

[2] Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016 to 2021) Change in the ASGS Remoteness Classification | ASGS Edition 2 (2016) to ASGS Edition 3 (2021) | 12 April 2023], accessed 21 November 2024

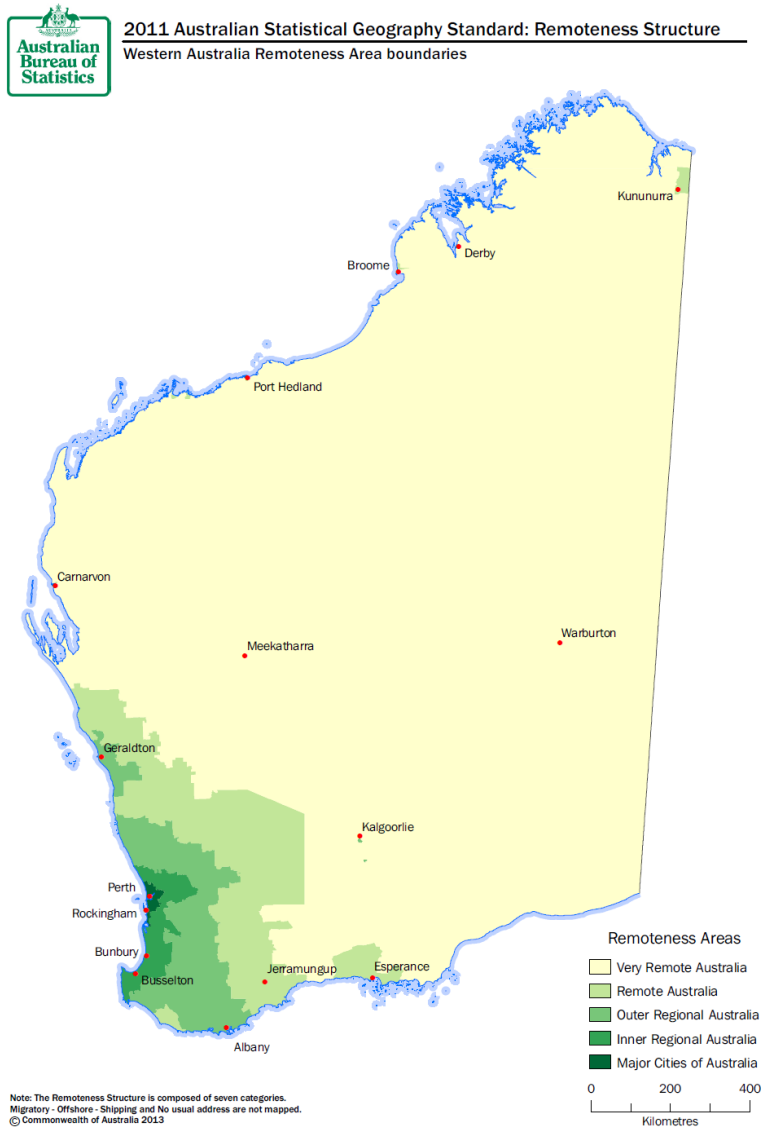

Figure 1: Remoteness area boundaries

The ASGS Remoteness Structure defines five classes of relative geographic remoteness across Australia.

These five classes are:

- **Major Cities of Australia**: which have full access to services and infrastructure.
- **Inner Regional Australia**: which are closer to urban services but still outside major metropolitan areas.
- **Outer Regional Australia**: where access to services is limited, but major infrastructure is still accessible.
- **Remote Australia**: where access to services is difficult, and travel distances are long.
- **Very Remote Australia**: where there is minimal access to services, extremely low population densities, and significant geographic isolation.

The department considers locations within the Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote categories as ‘remote’ for the purposes of r.16(2)(b). The more remote the applicant (e.g. Very Remote), the greater the likelihood of exemption being approved due to these applicants facing greater barriers to comply with the Regulations.

Locations within the Major Cities of Australia or Inner Regional class boundaries are not considered ‘remote’ for the purposes of r.16(2)(b).

The department recognises that some applicants in remote areas may have greater capacity to comply with the Regulations due to larger work forces and existing logistics chains. The department will take this into consideration when assessing remote exemption applications.

Note: applications for exemption under r.16(2)(a), being an event or circumstances beyond the control of the applicant rendering regulated e-waste unsuitable for processing or use for resource or energy recovery, are not based on remoteness.

8.4.2 Access to infrastructure

Logistical challenges and access to waste management infrastructure in remote areas are key factors when evaluating e-waste exemptions. These challenges can significantly impact a community’s ability to adequately manage e-waste and may be used to justify the need for an exemption.

Areas not situated within a reasonable distance to suitable waste management infrastructure such as storage facilities, waste collection points, recycling centres and e-waste processing facilities may be considered for an exemption.

8.4.3 Resource recovery potential

An important outcome of the e-waste to landfill ban is to increase resource recovery of valuable materials contained within e-waste, so exemption applications that do not align with this outcome may not be supported.

The department will take the volume of e-waste generated by an applicant into consideration when assessing exemption applications. Applicants generating low volumes of regulated e-waste are more likely to be considered for exemptions, because the impact on resource recovery is lower.

Exemptions for significant generators of e-waste will likely be shorter in duration and may include conditions to ensure the transition period to compliance with the Regulations is managed appropriately.

8.4.4 Receipt of e-waste infrastructure grant

Remote applicants that have received funding under the e-waste infrastructure grants program are unlikely to receive an exemption for matters which the grant was proposed to address.

9. Compliance and enforcement

Approved exemptions are regulatory documents and must be complied with.

The *Compliance and Enforcement Policy* provides information on the department's approach to ensuring compliance with the WARR Act and responding to breaches of the law to deter and punish offenders and rehabilitate damage caused to the environment.

Applicants must also ensure they are complying with the general divisions of the EP Act and any other applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

10. Amending exemption conditions and exemption renewal

If an exemption holder wishes to amend or extend the duration of their exemption due to changed circumstances, they are encouraged to contact ewaste@dwer.wa.gov.au to discuss options.

While minor amendments or extensions can be requested via the email address above, significant changes or extensions for more than 12 months should be made via the SmartyGrants portal using the standard exemption application form.

Exemption holders should contact the department six months before their existing exemption's expiry date.

11. Further information

For further details on the e-waste to landfill ban exemptions, please contact e-waste@dwer.wa.gov.au or call the department's reception on (08) 6364 7000 to be put into contact with an e-waste policy officer.

The department's E-waste to landfill ban in WA webpage has more information, including fact sheets, FAQs and record keeping templates.

Document implementation

This guideline is publicly available on the Government of Western Australia E-waste to landfill ban in WA webpage.

The Circular Economy directorate within the Climate and Sustainability portfolio is responsible for the implementation of this guideline.

This guideline comes into effect on the day it is published. Applications received after publication will be assessed in accordance with the information contained herein.

Related documents

Non-department documents	
Author	**Title**
Standards Australia	AS 5377:2022 Management of electrical and electronic equipment for re-use or recycling published by Standards Australia
European Parliament and the Council of the European Union	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2012/19/EU)
Government of Western Australia	*Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*
Government of Western Australia	*Environmental Protection Act 1986*

Department documents	
Author	**Title**
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	*Compliance and Enforcement Policy*

Custodian and review

The currency of this document will be continuously evaluated and reviewed no later than three years from the date of issue or sooner as required.

Document details	
Lead group (custodian)	Circular Economy Directorate
Current version	1.0

Glossary

Term	Meaning
e-waste service provider	a person who conducts a business or undertaking that includes the collection or receipt of regulated e-waste for storage, management, aggregation, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling, transfer or disposal.
landfill operator	a person who occupies premises that constitute a landfill site as specified in the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 Schedule 1 category 63, 64, 65, 66 or 89.
landfill site	a premises that are specified in the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 Schedule 1 category 63, 64, 65, 66 or 89
processed materials	materials that are the result of e-waste being transformed, through separation and recycling in accordance with the waste strategy, for resource recovery.
regulated e-waste	types of waste described in Schedule 1 of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (e-waste) Regulations 2024.
significant entity	a business entity or a public entity that, in relation to any financial year — (a) has 200 or more employees at the beginning of the financial year; or (b) created, during the immediately preceding financial year, five or more tonnes of regulated e-waste.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

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Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**

Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)

Environmental Protection Act 1986

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

December 2019

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Disclaimer

This publication is available at our website www.dwer.wa.gov.au or for those with special needs it can be made available in alternative formats such as audio, large print, or Braille.

Foreword

This document provides guidance and criteria to be applied in determining the classification of wastes for acceptance to landfills licensed or registered in Western Australia in accordance with Part V Division 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. More stringent waste acceptance criteria than those listed in this document may be imposed by landfill operators. Similarly, licence conditions may apply more stringent acceptance criteria as appropriate.

Where additional guidance is required, landfill operators should contact the relevant licensing officer using the contact information provided in the licence.

General information on regulation of waste and landfills can be obtained from the Department's Regulatory Services on 6364 7000 or in writing to:

Postal Address:

Locked Bag 10

JOONDALUP DC WA 6919

Use of the acceptance criteria in this document for burial of waste at landfill premises in no way predetermines the future development status of a landfill site following closure. Normal contaminated site management, development, and environmental approval processes still apply to closed landfills.

Contents

Figures

Tables

1 Landfill classification and waste acceptance

Table 1 below lists the types and classes of landfill and the types of wastes each class of landfill can accept.

Table 1 Landfill classes and waste types

Landfill class	Common name	Waste types permitted for disposal
Class I (Prescribed Premises Category 63)	Inert Landfill	• Clean Fill • Inert Waste Type 1 • Uncontaminated fill • Neutralised acid sulfate soil (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence). • Contaminated solid wastes meeting waste acceptance criteria specified for Class I landfills (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Inert Waste Type 2 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Inert Waste Type 3 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Special Wastes Type 1 and Type 3 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence)
Class II (Prescribed Premises Category 64 or 89)	Putrescible Landfill	• Clean Fill • Inert Waste Type 1 • Uncontaminated fill • Neutralised acid sulfate soil • Putrescible Wastes • Contaminated solid waste meeting waste acceptance criteria specified for Class II landfills (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Inert Waste Type 2 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Special Wastes Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3* (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence)
Class III (Prescribed Premises Category 64)	Putrescible Landfill	• Clean Fill • Inert Waste Type 1 • Uncontaminated fill • Neutralised acid sulfate soil • Putrescible Wastes • Contaminated solid waste meeting waste acceptance

Landfill class	Common name	Waste types permitted for disposal
		criteria specified for Class II or Class III landfills (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Inert Waste Type 2 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Special Wastes Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence)
Class IV (Prescribed Premises Category 65)	Secure Landfill	• Clean Fill • Inert Waste Type 1 • Uncontaminated fill • Neutralised acid sulfate soil • Contaminated solid waste meeting criteria specified for Class II, Class III or Class IV landfills (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Inert Wastes Type 2 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence) • Special Wastes Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 (where authorised under an Environmental Protection Act licence)
Class V (Prescribed Premises Category 66)	Intractable Landfill	• Intractable and other wastes in accordance with the approvals for the site.

Note:

Materials used for rehabilitation and final landforming (including of Class I landfills) need not be waste. Rehabilitation of landfills should be conducted primarily with sand and loam to a depth generally not exceeding two metres and may use neutralised peat or acid sulfate soils or other organic matter to aid soil structure, but not as the main ingredients.

2 Definitions

acceptance criteria means the concentration and leachate criteria published in this document (these may be varied for individual landfills in accordance with specific licence conditions).

biodegradable means capable of being decomposed by the action of biological processes.

biosolids means the stabilised organic solids, produced by wastewater treatment processes, which in most cases can be beneficially used (also known as sewage sludge).

class I landfill means an unlined landfill designed to accept inert wastes for burial.

class II landfill means an unlined landfill designed to accept putrescible and inert wastes for burial.

class III landfill means a lined landfill, which may include leachate collection, designed to accept putrescible and inert wastes for burial.

class IV landfill means a double-lined landfill with leachate collection, designed to accept contaminated soils and sludges (including encapsulated wastes) for burial.

class V landfill means intractable landfill site: premises on which waste (as determined by reference to the waste type set out in the document entitled “Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996” published by the Chief Executive Officer and as amended from time to time) is accepted for burial.

clean fill means raw excavated natural material such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines that:

(a) has been excavated or removed from the earth in areas that have not been subject to potentially contaminating land uses[1] including industrial, commercial, mining or intensive agricultural activities; and

(b) has not been processed except for the purposes of:

i. achieving desired particle size distribution; and/or
ii. removing naturally occurring organic materials such as roots; and

(c) does not contain any acid sulfate soil; and

(d) does not contain any other type of waste.

clinical waste means waste generated by medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or other related activity which is poisonous or infectious; likely to cause injury to public health; or contains human tissue or body parts.

construction and demolition waste (C&D waste) means materials in the waste stream which arise from construction, refurbishment or demolition activities.

contaminant means a substance or object in contact or mixed with a material that presents, or has the potential to present, a risk of harm to human health, the environment or any environmental value.

contaminated soil means soil that has a substance in it at above background concentrations that presents, or has the potential to present, a risk of harm to human health, the environment or any environmental value.

[1] Appendix B in the *Assessment and management of contaminated sites guidelines* (DER 2014)

controlled waste means waste types listed in Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.*

encapsulation means the process of enclosing a waste within a secure container such as to render it acceptable for long-term disposal.

hazardous waste means the component of the waste stream which by its characteristics poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment (includes substances which are toxic, infectious, mutagenic, carcinogenic, teratogenic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, oxidising and radioactive).

immobilisation means the process of fixing or locking up contaminants in a waste such as to render it suitable for long-term disposal.

inert waste type 1 means non-hazardous, non-biodegradable (half-life greater than two years) wastes containing contaminant concentrations less than Class I landfill acceptance criteria, but excluding paper and cardboard and materials that require treatment to render them inert (e.g. peat, acid sulfate soils).

inert waste type 2 means waste consisting of stable non-biodegradable organic materials such as tyres and plastics which require special management to reduce the potential for fires.

inert waste type 3 means waste material from licensed secondary waste treatment plants, subject to appropriate assessment and approval of that waste and the specified inert landfill.

intractable waste means waste whose toxicity or chemical or physical characteristics make it difficult to dispose of or treat safely, and is not suitable for disposal in Class I, II, III and IV landfill facilities (see Table 2).

leaching procedure means the procedures specified in AS 4439.3-1997 Wastes, Sediments and Contaminated Soils - Preparation of leachates - Bottle leaching procedures.

neutralised acid sulfate soil means neutralised acid sulfate soil treated in accordance with *Identification and investigation of acid sulfate soils and acidic landscapes* (DER, 2015) and *Treatment and management of soil and water in acid sulfate soil landscapes* (DER, 2015).

packaged waste means waste packed into discrete containers such as 205 L drums or bulka bags so that they meet any requirements under the *Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act 1988* and the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for packaging, containment and labelling.

poisons means materials defined as poisons under the *Poisons Act 1964*.

practical quantitation limit means the lowest concentration that can be reproduced and measured in a laboratory in routine laboratory analyses irrespective of any interference caused by the presence of other substances, such as chemicals, during the analysis. The practical quantitation limit value of any analyte is significantly higher than its detection limit value.

radioactive means capable of giving off radiant energy in the form of particles or rays, as in alpha, beta and gamma rays at levels exceeding standards defined by the Radiological Council of Western Australia.

re-use means use of a product again for the same or a different purpose without further manufacture.

solid means a material that:

(a) has an angle of repose of greater than 5 degrees; and

(b) does not contain, or is not comprised of, any free liquids; and

(c) does not contain, or is not comprised of, any liquids that are capable of being released when the waste is transported;

(d) does not become free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; and

(e) is generally capable of being moved by a spade at normal temperatures (i.e. is spadeable).

spadeable means a physical state of a material where the material behaves sufficiently like a solid (as described above) to be moved by a spade at normal outdoor temperatures.

special waste type 1 means waste which includes asbestos and asbestos cement products.

special waste type 2 means waste consisting of certain types of biomedical waste which are regarded as hazardous but which, with the use of specific management techniques, may be disposed of safely within specified classes of landfill.

special waste type 3 means solid waste, including soils and other solid wastes impacted by Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).

storage means placement of material in one place for more than one day with the intention to relocate, reuse or dispose of the material within a time limit specified before commencement of such storage.

treatment means physical, chemical or biological processing of a waste for disposal or reuse.

uncontaminated fill means:

(a) inert waste type 1 (excluding asphalt and biosolids) that meets the requirements set out in Table 6, as determined by relevant sampling and testing carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in Table 7; and

(b) neutralised acid sulfate soil that meets the requirements for relevant metals, metalloids and sulfate set out in Table 6, as determined by relevant sampling and testing carried out in accordance with the requirements of Table 7.

3 Abbreviations

ADGC	Australian Dangerous Goods Code.
ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2004.
ASC NEPM	National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (as varied in 2013)
ASLP	Australian Standard Leaching Procedures - The procedures specified in AS 4439.3-1997 for assessing the leachability of wastes, sediments and contaminated soils.
I1, I2, I3	Inert waste Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3.
IWDF	Mount Walton East Intractable Waste Disposal Facility (Class V landfill).
NEPM	National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (as made in 1999).
S1, S2, S3	Special waste Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3.
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.

For other definitions the reader is referred to the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS.

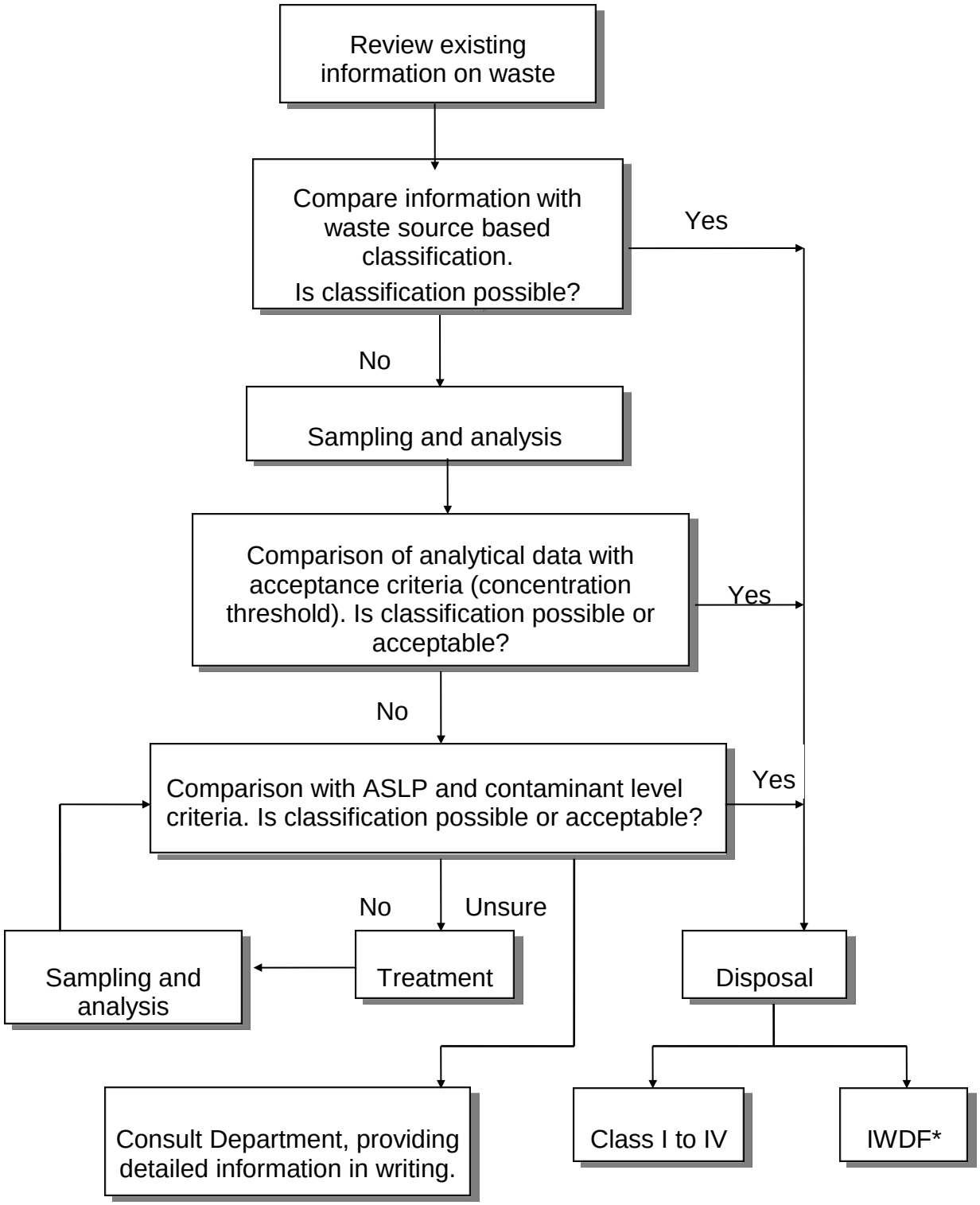
4 Classification of waste into waste types and landfills

The following process is summarised in Figure 1

Step 1 Ensure that an assessment needs to be done.	The broad classifications used in WA when assessing wastes for landfill disposal are described in Table 1 along with detailed examples of the specific waste types involved. If a waste can be classified according to Table 2, there is no requirement for more detailed assessment.
Step 2 Assess the waste.	If the waste cannot be classified in Step 1, based on an assessment of the waste source and characteristics, determine the concentration of relevant contaminants in the waste.
Step 3 Compare total concentration values with CT criteria in Table 3.	Compare the contaminant concentrations with the maximum contaminant threshold (CT) values in Table 3 and assign a classification for each contaminant. Provisionally classify the waste according to the highest category assigned to any contaminant. If this classification is satisfactory, dispose of the waste accordingly.
Step 4 Determine contaminant ASLP leachate concentrations.	If the classification in step 2 is not acceptable, or any contaminant concentration exceeds the relevant CT value, determine the ASLP leachate concentrations for all relevant contaminants.
Step 5 Compare total and leachate concentrations with CL and ASLP criteria in Table 4.	Compare the contaminant ASLP concentrations and total concentrations with the ASLP and concentration limit (CL) values in Table 4. Use Table 5 as a guide to interpretation of the data for each contaminant. Provisionally classify the waste in the highest category assigned to any contaminant. If this classification is satisfactory, dispose of the waste accordingly.
Step 6 Test the immobilised waste against the ASLP criteria in Table 4.	If the classification in step 4 is unacceptable, apply some form of immobilisation to the waste, then, after further leachate testing, apply the ASLP criteria only, to determine the appropriate waste classification as set out in step 5. Encapsulated waste need not be further tested, but approval of the encapsulation method must be obtained from the Department. Note that separate approval is not required for disposal of immobilised waste, but it must be disposed of as follows: • Immobilised or encapsulated Class V waste – to Class IV landfill • Immobilised or encapsulated Class IV waste – to Class III landfill • Immobilised Class III waste – to Class II landfill

For organic and inorganic chemical contaminants not listed in the tables, contact the Department for assessment/disposal requirements. The Department should also be consulted about uncertainties in steps 5 and 6 above.

Figure 1 Management of solid waste



* Disposal at the IWDF is only permitted if no alternative is available and is subject to EPA approval.

Table 2 Waste types

Table 2a Inert waste

Waste type	Description
Clean fill	• Raw excavated natural material such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines that has been excavated or removed from the earth in areas that have not been subject to potentially contaminating land uses including industrial, commercial, mining or intensive agricultural activities.
Inert	Wastes that are largely non-biodegradable, non-flammable and not chemically reactive. Inert wastes are subdivided into three separate classes: • Inert waste type 1 - as listed below and contains contaminants in concentrations less than the specified criteria. • Inert waste type 2 - consisting of non-biodegradable organic materials such as tyres and plastics, which are flammable and require special management to reduce the potential for fires. • Inert waste type 3 - material from licensed secondary waste treatment plants, subject to appropriate assessment and approval of that waste and the specified landfill.
	Examples of inert waste type 1: • Raw excavated natural material such as clay, gravel, sand, soil or rock fines (excluding contaminated soils); • Rocks/soils arising from the excavation of a site (excluding contaminated soils) which has been previously developed or used; • Building and demolition waste (e.g. bricks, concrete and associated unavoidable small quantities of paper, plastics, glass, metal and timber[1] that should be recovered), being material resulting from the demolition, erection, construction, refurbishment or alteration of buildings or from the construction, repair or alteration of infrastructure-type development such as roads, bridges, dams, tunnels, railways, and airports, and which is not mixed with any other type of waste (specifically green and food waste), and does not contain any asbestos or PFAS. • Asphalt waste (e.g. resulting from road construction and waterproofing works). • Biosolids categorised for unrestricted use. • Casting sand (that does not contain leachable components which would require disposal in a higher class of landfill). • Blasting sand or garnet (excluding that used for stripping tributyl tin-containing paints). **Examples of inert waste type 2:** • Used, rejected or unwanted tyres (including shredded tyres or tyre pieces).
Notes	1. Treated timber such as copper chrome arsenate (CCA), high temperature creosote (HTC), pigment emulsified creosote (PEC) and light organic solvent preservative (LSOP) treated timber are to be excluded from the waste.

Table 2b Putrescible

Waste type	Description
Putrescible	Component of the waste stream likely to become putrid - including wastes that contain organic materials such as food wastes or wastes of animal or vegetable origin, which readily bio-degrade within the environment of a landfill.
	Examples of putrescible waste: • Municipal waste, consisting of: - household domestic waste that is set aside for kerb-side collection or delivered by the householder directly to the waste facility; or - other types of domestic waste (e.g. domestic clean-up, furniture and residential garden waste, grass sods); or - local council generated waste (e.g. waste from street sweeping, litter bins and parks); or - commercial waste generated from food preparation premises, supermarkets etc). • Food waste • Biosolids other than those categorised for unrestricted use. • Sewage treatment plant grits and screenings. • Animal manures and carcasses. • Office and packaging waste (eg paper, cardboard, plastics, wood) that is not mixed with any other type of waste. • Cleaned pesticide, biocide, herbicide or fungicide containers[2]. • Drained and mechanically crushed oil filters, and rags and oil absorbent materials (not containing free liquids) from automotive workshops. • Disposable nappies, incontinence pads and sanitary napkins (not otherwise classified as biomedical wastes due to the presence of infectious material). • Vegetative waste generated from commercial, public and residential sources, agriculture or horticulture. • Non-chemical waste generated from manufacturing and services (including timber, paper, plastics, thermosets and composites.
Notes:	2. The cleaning method used should be as good as or better than the triple-rinsing method developed by AVCARE (Phone: (02) 6230 6399, Facsimile: (02) 6230 6355, web site: www.croplifeaustralia.org.au/). 3. Acid sulfate soils may only be accepted at landfills if they have been treated to neutralise acid-forming potential in accordance with the Department of Environment Regulation documents *Identification and investigation of acid sulfate soils and acidic landscapes* and *Treatment and Management of soil and water in acid sulfate soil landscapes* prior to disposal. Soils being disposed of from areas with known acid-sulfate soil potential should be checked for acidity before disposal.

Table 2c Hazardous and intractable waste

Waste type	Description
Hazardous	Component of the waste stream which by its characteristics poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment (includes substances which are toxic, infectious, mutagenic, carcinogenic, teratogenic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, oxidising and radioactive. Hazardous wastes are generally unsuitable for landfill disposal and should only be accepted within landfills after appropriate treatment and/or in accordance with specific licence conditions or with specific, written approval from the Chief Executive Officer.
	Examples of hazardous waste: • Wastes that meet the criteria for assessment as dangerous goods under the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail*, and categorised as one of the following: explosives; gases (compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure); flammable liquids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion (excluding organic waste, and all physical forms of carbon such as activated carbon and graphite); substances which on contact with water emit flammable gases; oxidising agents and organic peroxides; toxic substances; corrosive substances. • Biomedical and related wastes. • Pharmaceuticals and poisons, being waste generated by activities carried out for business or other commercial purposes and that consists of pharmaceutical or other chemical substances specified as poisons in the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 16 (2017).* • Quarantine waste.
Intractable	Waste that is a management problem by virtue of its toxicity or chemical or physical characteristics which make it difficult to dispose of or treat safely and is not suitable for disposal in a Class I, II, III or IV landfill. Provided there is no practical alternative destruction or treatment technology, these are disposed of in Class V facilities[4].
	Examples of intractable waste: • Radioactive wastes (disposal must be approved by the Radiological Council of Western Australia). • Significantly contaminated soils, industrial sludges, some spent catalyst wastes.
Notes:	4. The Mount Walton East Intractable Waste Disposal Facility is currently the only available Class V disposal site in Western Australia. Before disposal to the facility is approved, it is necessary to demonstrate to the Environmental Protection Authority that there are no practically available destruction, disposal or management technologies in Australia such that the site is maintained as a facility of last resort.

Table 2d Special waste

Waste types	Description
Special	Includes asbestos wastes, certain types of biomedical wastes and PFAS impacted wastes that are regarded as hazardous or potentially hazardous but which, with special management techniques, may be disposed of safely within specified classes of landfill. • Special Waste Type 1 – Asbestos Wastes • Special Waste Type 2 – Biomedical Wastes • Special Waste Type 3 – PFAS Impacted Solid Wastes
	Examples of Special Waste Type 1: • Stabilised asbestos waste in bonded matrix (e.g. asbestos cement sheeting). • Asbestos fibre and dust waste (e.g. dust resulting from the removal of thermal or acoustic insulating materials or from processes involving asbestos material, and dust from ventilation collection systems). **Examples of Special Waste Type 2:** • Biomedical waste which does not require incineration and which is approved for supervised burial. **Examples of Special Waste Type 3:** • PFAS-containing solid waste e.g. soil/sediment, timber, asphalt, concrete, equipment

Table 3 Contaminant threshold (CT) values for waste not requiring a leach test

Contaminant[1]	Maximum values of total concentration for classification without the requirements to assess leachability[2,3]			
	CT1 (mg/kg) Class I	CT2 (mg/kg) Class II	CT3 (mg/kg) Class III	CT4 (mg/kg) Class IV
Metals and metalloids				
Arsenic	14	14	140	1,400
Beryllium	2	2	20	200
Cadmium	0.4	0.4	4	40
Chromium (Hexavalent)	10	10	100	1,000
Lead	2	2	20	200
Mercury	0.2	0.2	2	20
Molybdenum	10	10	100	1,000
Nickel	4	4	40	400
Selenium	2	2	20	200
Silver	20	20	200	2,000
Other Inorganic Species				
Cyanide (amenable)[4]	7	7	70	700
Cyanide (total)	16	16	160	1,600
Fluoride	300	300	3,000	30,000
Non-Chlorinated Organics				
Benzene	0.2	0.2	2	20
Cresols (total)	400	400	4,000	40,000
2,4-D	0.02	0.02	0.2	2
Ethylbenzene	60	60	600	6,000
Petroleum hydrocarbons	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phenol (total, non-halogenated)	28.8	28.8	288	2,880
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (total)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Styrene (vinyl benzene)	6	6	60	600
Toluene	160	160	1,600	16,000
Xylenes (total)	120	120	1,200	12,000
Chlorinated Organics[5]				
Organochlorine pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls etc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other metals[6]	% by weight	% by weight	% by weight	% by weight
Aluminium , barium, boron, cobalt, copper, manganese, vanadium and zinc	5	5	10	20

Contaminant[1]	Maximum values of total concentration for classification without the requirements to assess leachability[2,3]			
	CT1 (mg/kg) Class I	CT2 (mg/kg) Class II	CT3 (mg/kg) Class III	CT4 (mg/kg) Class IV

Notes:

1. For organic and inorganic chemical contaminants not listed in Table 3 contact the Department for assessment / disposal advice.
2. Contaminant Threshold (CT) values based on 2004 Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (20 x ASLP criteria – uncorrected for practical quantitation limit).
3. N/A means no Contaminant Threshold applicable, however, the criteria in Table 4 apply.
4. Analysis for cyanide (amenable) is the established method to assess the potentially leachable cyanide. Other methods may be considered by the Department if it can be demonstrated that these methods yield the same information.
5. OCP scheduled wastes, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and polychlorinated biphenyls are assessed by using concentration criteria (CL values - Table 4). No leaching analysis is required.
6. For waste containing significant quantities of these metals preference should be given to recovery and recycling rather than disposal.

Table 4 Leachable concentration (ASLP[1]) and concentration limit (CL[2]) values for waste classification

Contaminant	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4	
	Leachable Concentration ASLP1 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL1 (mg/kg)	Leachable Concentration ASLP2 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL2 (mg/kg)	Leachable Concentration ASLP3 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL3 (mg/kg)	Leachable Concentration ASLP4 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL4 (mg/kg)
Metals								
Arsenic[3]	0.5	500	0.5	500	5	5,000	50	20,000
Beryllium[3,4]	0.1	100	0.1	100	1	1,000	10	4,000
Cadmium[3]	0.1	100	0.1	100	1	1,000	10	4,000
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.5	500	0.5	500	5	5,000	50	2,000
Lead	0.1	1,500	0.1	1500	1	15,000	10	60,000
Mercury	0.01	75	0.01	75	0.1	750	1	3,000
Molybdenum[4,5]	0.5	1,000	0.5	1,000	5	10,000	50	40,000
Nickel	0.2	3,000	0.2	3000	2	30,000	20	120,000
Selenium[3,5]	0.5	50	0.5	50	5	500	50	2,000
Silver[5]	1	180	1	180	10	1,800	100	7,200
Aluminium, barium, boron, cobalt, copper, manganese, vanadium and zinc	N/A	5% by weight	N/A	5% by weight	N/A	10% by weight	N/A	20% by weight
Other inorganic species								
Cyanide (amenable)[4]	0.35	1,250	0.35	1,250	3.5	12,500	35	50,000
Cyanide (total)	0.8	2,500	0.8	2,500	8	25,000	80	100,000
Fluoride[5]	15	10,000	15	10,000	150	100,000	1500	400,000

Contaminant	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4	
	Leachable Concentration ASLP1 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL1 (mg/kg)	Leachable Concentration ASLP2 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL2 (mg/kg)	Leachable Concentration ASLP3 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL3 (mg/kg)	Leachable Concentration ASLP4 (mg/L)	Concentration Limit CL4 (mg/kg)
Non-chlorinated organics								
Benzene	0.01	18	0.01	18	0.1	180	1	720
Cresol (total)[4,5]	20	7,200	20	7,200	200	72,000	2,000	288,000
Ethylbenzene[5]	3	1080	3	1080	30	10,800	300	N/A
C_6-C_9 petroleum hydrocarbons[6]	N/A	2,800	N/A	2,800	N/A	28,000	N/A	112,000
>C_{16}-C_{35} petroleum hydrocarbons(aromatics)	N/A	450	N/A	450	N/A	4,500	N/A	18,000
>C_{16}-C_{35} petroleum hydrocarbons (aliphatics)	N/A	28,000	N/A	28,000	N/A	280,000	N/A	N/A
Phenols (total, non-chlorinated)	1.44	42,500	1.44	42,500	14.4	425,000	144	N/A
PAHs (total)	N/A	100	N/A	100	N/A	1,000	N/A	4,000
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0001	5	0.0001	5	0.001	50	0.01	200
Styrene[5]	0.3	108	0.3	108	3	1,080	30	4,320
Toluene[5]	8	518	8	518	80	5,180	800	N/A
Xylenes (total)[5]	6	1800	6	1800	60	18,000	600	N/A
Chlorinated Organics								
2,4-D[5]	0.3	360	0.3	360	3	1,440	30	5,760
OCP scheduled wastes[8]	N/A	50	N/A	50	N/A	50	N/A	50
Other solvents	N/A	50	N/A	50	N/A	500	N/A	2,000
Polychlorinated biphenyls[9]	N/A	50	N/A	50	N/A	50	N/A	50

Notes:

1. ASLP values determined as follows: Class I = 10 x Australian Drinking Water Health Guideline (ADWG 2004) value; Class II = Class I; Class III = 10 x Class I; Class IV = 100 x Class I.
2. CL values determined as follows: Class I = NEPM HIL F for commercial/industrial land; Class II = Class I; Class III = 10 x Class I; Class IV = 40 x Class I.
3. ASLP1 and ASLP2 values = practical quantitation limit instead of figure derived from ADWG (2004).
4. ASLP values derived from *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1 Classifying Waste (NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, 2008 revised 2009*) (Class I = SCC1). This value may be divided by 10 to take into account the sandy WA coastal plain soils". (Class I = SCC1)
5. CL values derived from Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification & Management of Liquid & Non-liquid Wastes (NSW EPA, 1999) (Class I = SCC1)
6. CL values = one tenth limit for C_{15}->C_{35} limits consistent with previous Landfill Waste Classifications and Waste Definitions 1996.
7. Applies to soil contaminated with organochlorine pesticides consistent with Organochlorine Pesticides Waste Management Plan (ANZECC, 1999).
8. CL values consistent with Organochlorine Pesticides Waste Management Plan (ANZECC, 1999). Note that waste containing < 50 mg/kg is not classified as scheduled wastes for the purposes of this plan.
9. CL values consistent with Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan (ANZECC, 1996).

N/A No applicable value, please contact the Department for clarification on a case by case basis.

Table 5 Summary of criteria for chemical contaminants in waste classification

Landfill class	Acceptance criteria[1,2,3,4,5]	Comments
Inert (Class I)	1. Concentration ≤ CT1	ASLP test not required.
	2. ASLP ≤ ASLP1 and concentration > CT1, ≤ CL1	Leaching solution to be used is water.
	3. ASLP ≤ ASLP1 and concentration > CL1	After immobilisation[6].
Putrescible (Class II)	1. Concentration ≤ CT2	ASLP test not required.
	2. ASLP ≤ ASLP2 and concentration > CT2, ≤ CL2	ASLP required
	3. ASLP ≤ ASLP2 and concentration > CL2	After immobilisation[6].
Putrescible (Class III)	1. Concentration ≤ CT3	ASLP test not required.
	2. ASLP ≤ASLP3 and concentration > CT3, ≤ CL3	ASLP required
	3. ASLP ≤ ASLP3 and concentration >CL3	After immobilisation[6] or encapsulation.
Secure (Class IV)	1. Concentration ≤ CT4	ASLP test not required.
	2. ASLP ≤ ASLP4 and concentration > CT4, ≤ CL4	ASLP required. Leaching solution to be specified in site licence.
	4. ASLP ≤ ASLP4 and concentration > CL4	After immobilisation[6] or encapsulation.
Intractable (Class V)[7]	1. ASLP > ASLP4	Store or treat waste as appropriate.
	2. ASLP ≤ ASLP4 and concentration > CL4	Store or treat waste as appropriate.

Notes:

1. The values CT1- 4 refer to concentration threshold criteria specified in Table 3.
2. The values ASLP1 - 4 refer to leachability criteria (ASLP) specified in Table 4.
3. The values CL1-4 refer to the concentration limit (CL) values specified in Table 4.
4. The acceptance criteria specified in Tables 3 and 4 apply to each toxic contaminant present in the waste.
5. The ASLP and concentration values refer to the test values determined on the basis of sampling and analysis in accordance with approved sampling procedures (typically the mean of the sample distribution plus 1 standard deviation).
6. In certain cases, the Department will require specific conditions, such as the segregation of immobilised waste from all other types of waste in a monofill or a monocell, in order to achieve a greater margin of safety against possible failure of the immobilisation in the future.
7. Disposal of wastes to the Mount Walton East Intractable Waste Facility is subject to approval by the Environmental Protection Authority.

5 Uncontaminated fill

Table 6 Maximum concentrations (thresholds) of relevant chemical substances and limits of relevant physical attributes for uncontaminated fill

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[1] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[1] ASLP, µg/L
Metals and metalloids		
Antimony	20	3
Arsenic	100	10
Barium	500	-
Beryllium	4	-
Cadmium	1	0.2
Chromium III	160	3
Chromium VI	1	1
Cobalt	50	1
Copper	50	2
Lead	300	3
Manganese	500	500
Mercury (inorganic)	0.5	0.05
Molybdenum	10	50
Nickel	10	10
Selenium	1	5
Silver	20	0.05
Thallium	1	0.03
Tin (inorganic)	50	-
Uranium	25	0.5
Vanadium	130	-
Zinc	120	10
Other inorganics		
Asbestos[2]	10[2]	-
Sulfate	2,500	-
Cyanides	5 complexed (weak acid dissociable) 1 free	5 as CN
Ammonia as N	-	350
Fluoride	400	120
Total nitrogen	-	2000
Total phosphorus	-	200

Parameter	Maximum Concentration[1] mg/kg, dry weight	Leaching test[1] ASLP, µg/L
Organic compounds		
Benzene	0.5	1
Toluene	85	25
Ethyl benzene	55	5
Xylene (total)	40	20 sum
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (C_6-C_{10})[3, 4]	45	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{10}-C_{16})[3]	110	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{16}-C_{34})[3]	300	-
Total recoverable hydrocarbons (>C_{34}-C_{40})[3]	2800	-
Naphthalene	3	15
Benzo[a]pyrene	1	0.01
Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as B(a)P TEQ (8 species)	3	-
Total PAHs[5] (16 species)	300	-
Phenol	1	50
Cresols	-	2 (sum)
PCBs	1	-
Pesticides		
Aldrin	-	0.001
Dieldrin	-	0.01
DDT+DDD+DDE	3	0.006 DDT 0.0005 DDE
Other pesticides	-	< ADWG[6] and < WQG[7]
Physical attributes		
pH (pH units)[8]	5.5 – 8.5	-

Notes:

General – all thresholds consider ecological and human toxicity

1. Refer AS 4439 using reagent water. Both total concentration and leaching analyses are required to assess the quality of the fill material unless no value is included in Table 6 (indicated by '-').
2. Restrictions apply to the sale and supply of any asbestos and asbestos cement material other than for disposal. The maximum concentration is based on the product specification for recycled products in the Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities (DEC 2012 and as updated from time to time). The concentration indicated is equivalent to 0.001% asbestos weight for weight as specified in the guideline. The inspection, sampling and testing of fill material must be completed by a person who is competent in assessing the fill in the manner indicated by the guideline.
3. Thresholds for total recoverable hydrocarbons are applicable to petrogenic hydrocarbons (such as from petrol, diesel, crude oil, etc.). Additional analytical

methods, such as silica gel clean-up and chromatographic interpretation, may be applied to differentiate between petrogenic and biogenic hydrocarbon sources. Refer to Schedule B3 of National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (ASC NEPM).

4. Threshold applies to 'F1' fraction, comprising total recoverable hydrocarbons (C_6-C_{10}) not including the sum of BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes). Refer to Schedule B1 of the ASC NEPM.
5. Carcinogenic PAHs (as B(a)P TEQ): is based on the eight carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) listed below and their potency relative to benzo(a)pyrene. The B(a)P toxicity equivalence quotient (TEQ) is calculated by multiplying the concentration of each carcinogenic PAH in the sample by its B(a)P Total Equivalent Factor (TEF), given below, and summing these products.

PAH species	TEF	PAH species	TEF
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.01
Benzo(a)pyrene	1	Chrysene	0.01
Benzo(b+j)fluoranthene	0.1	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.1	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.1

6. Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (2011 as updated). The relevant compounds to be tested should be guided by the source of the fill material (site history).
7. Default guideline values for toxicants as specified in Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2018 and as updated).
8. Waste acid sulfate soils can be treated/neutralised before comparison against the thresholds.

Table 7 The minimum sampling and testing standards for uncontaminated fill

Activity	Minimum requirements
Sampling	Method 3.1 or Method 3.2 in the Australian Standard 1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates. Sampling of soil stockpiles should be consistent with the methodology described in Section 7.5 of Schedule B2 (Guideline on Site Characterisation) of the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure* (ASC NEPM). Depending on the source of the material being characterised, it may be possible to use relevant site characterisation data for *in situ* soils (such as in a detailed site investigation report) provided that this was carried out in accordance with the ASC NEPM and that, since sampling, the characterised material has not been subject to any potentially contaminating land uses including industrial, commercial, mining or intensive agricultural activities. Further information on characterisation of soils based on the 95% Upper Confidence Limit (average) [95%UCL_{avg}] for the soil (including worked examples) is provided in *"Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines (7), Sampling and Analysis; Soil Sampling*", *EPA Victoria, 2010*. http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/business-and-industry/guidelines/waste-guidance/industrial-waste-resource-guidelines.
Testing	The laboratory should hold National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) accreditation for the testing undertaken. Analytical methods adopted should be consistent with those specified in Schedule B3 of the ASC NEPM. Substances to be tested should be determined based on land use history of the site of origin. Refer to Appendix B (Potentially contaminating industries, activities and land uses) in the *Assessment and management of contaminated sites* (DER 2014, and as updated from time to time). If no value for a potential contaminant is included in Table 6, and the substance is indicated for testing on consideration of the site history, then it is not appropriate to consider material from the site for classification as uncontaminated fill.

6 Sampling solid waste and interpretation of results

Assessment of bulk waste stockpiles

This section outlines the recommended sampling strategy to be employed in assessing waste composition where other information is not available. Alternative sampling strategies (e.g. core sampling, composite sampling) may be employed where these provide equivalent levels of information to enable the appropriate class of landfill to be determined. Equally, for industrial process wastes, information may be available which precludes the necessity for detailed testing of wastes once they have been stockpiled or packaged (i.e. where the characteristics of the waste are not likely to change once stockpiled or packaged), or for repeated testing of well- characterised wastes. The recommended sampling strategy referred to in this section does not apply to uncontaminated fill (refer Table 7).

Documentation that should be made available to a landfill operator to verify that waste has been assessed in accordance with the following guidelines should include:

- A description of the sampling methodology - showing that it is consistent with these guidelines.
- Copies of original laboratory analysis data - showing that samples have been analysed by an appropriately accredited laboratory, using appropriate methods and detection limits, and that data has not been used selectively.
- Where appropriate, information showing that a waste is of consistent quality such that it does not require ongoing high-frequency testing.

Bulk Waste Categories

Bulk wastes (>5 m^3) occur in a wide variety of combinations and configurations, both in-situ and a stockpiles. The following rules have been derived primarily for use on stockpile wastes, but the same statistical treatment can be applied to in-situ soils provided the soil is segregated into broadly homogeneous blocks, with each block sampled as a separate “stockpile”.

Where this approach is inappropriate, suitable sampling methodologies that can be used are outlined in the following publications:

- National Environmental Protection Measure on the Assessment of Site Contamination. Guideline 2. Data Collection, Sample Design and Reporting. December 1999.
- Australian Standard AS 4482.1—1997, Guide to the Sampling and Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Soil. Part 1: Non-volatile and Semi-volatile Compounds.

The primary approach is used to categorise waste based on quantities using the following classifications:

1. Minor quantities - less than 100 m^3;
2. Medium quantities - more than 100 m^3 and less than 5,000 m^3; and
3. Large quantities - more than 5,000 m^3.

With respect to information about wastes, the determination of whether or not there is reliable and representative process data should be determined in consultation with the Department. Typically this will apply to a fixed process from which the variations of concentrations of contaminants in the waste are likely to be relatively small and the expected contaminant concentrations easily meet the relevant acceptance criteria.

Minor quantities (<100 m^3)

Approach

The steps in the management of minor quantities are shown in Figure 2.

Samples

If reliable and representative information is available from process data then only one confirmatory sample may be required (qualitative assessment). Typically this will apply to a fixed process from which the variations of concentrations of contaminants in the waste are likely to be relatively small and the expected contaminant concentrations easily meet the relevant acceptance criteria. Otherwise, three samples are required (quantitative assessment).

The sample locations should be biased towards locations where there is visual and/or olfactory evidence of contamination (judgemental sampling).

The waste owner also has the option of assessment according to the procedures for medium quantities using four or more samples.

Comparison with Criteria

The results of the analyses are compared with the relevant landfill acceptance criteria value(s) or the relevant reuse acceptance criteria value(s) (CT or CL as appropriate). If all results for a contaminant are below the relevant criteria value(s) the material can be disposed of or reused as appropriate.

If one or more of the results are above the criterion value for a contaminant, but the value of the mean plus one standard deviation of the test results is below the relevant criterion, then the material can be disposed of or reused.

However, if the results do not satisfy either of these conditions, the available options are:

- disposal of the waste to the appropriate class of landfill;
- treatment of material so that it is suitable for disposal to a lower class of landfill or reused; or
- more detailed assessment using six samples as described for medium quantities.

Medium quantities (100 m^3 to 5,000 m^3) and large quantities (>5,000 m^3)

Approach

The steps in management of medium quantities are shown on the decision diagram presented as Figure 3, while that for large quantities is shown in Figure 4. The assessment may be undertaken by either a qualitative or quantitative approach depending on the available in formation on contaminant concentrations. The number of samples is, however, based mainly on the volume of waste.

Samples

For medium quantities, if reliable and representative information is available from process data then six confirmatory samples are required, regardless of the volume (qualitative assessment

Note that sampling conducted to characterise waste for disposal will generally not provide adequate information for contaminated sites assessment purposes.

Alternatively the number of samples depends on the volume of waste according to the following schedule:

Volume (m^3)	Number of Samples
100 to 200	4
200 to 500	6
500 to 1,000	8
1,000 to 2,000	11
2,000 to 3,000	15
3,000 to 4,000	18
4,000 to 5,000	20
5,000 to 10,000	24
> 10,000	24 plus 4 for each additional 10,000 m^3

Sample locations should be biased towards locations where there is visual and/or olfactory evidence of contamination (judgmental sampling). Procedures for selection of random samples are described by the AS4482.2- 1999 Guide to the Sampling and Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Soil Part 2: Volatile Substances.

Comparison with criteria

The results of the analyses are compared with the relevant landfill acceptance criteria values or the relevant reuse acceptance criteria value(s).

If all results for a contaminant are below the relevant criteria value(s) the material can be disposed of or reused.

If one or more of the results are above the criterion for a contaminant, but the value of the mean plus one standard deviation of the test results is below the relevant criterion, then the material can be disposed of or reused.

However, if the results do not satisfy either of these criteria, the options available are:

- disposal of the material to the appropriate class of landfill;
- treatment of material so that it is suitable for disposal to a lower class of landfill or reuse; or
- more detailed assessment using the procedures described for large quantities.

Packaged wastes

Typically packaged waste is contained in 205 L drums. This guideline applies to all containers up to 5 m^3 in capacity.

The most common situations relevant to packaged wastes are:

- Case 1. Source or composition of the wastes not known;
- Case 2. Source of waste is known (for example, waste from a particular process for which there is information available on the process and the likely composition of the waste) but there is no analytical data available on the actual contents of the containers; and
- Case 3. Source of waste is known and reliable analytical information is available on the waste composition (for example, a continuing process for which it can be shown that there is little variation in the composition of the waste owing to the nature of the process).

The following section presents the minimum sampling requirements for packaged wastes and the corresponding methods for comparison with acceptance criteria.

Case 1. No knowledge of source or composition

If neither the source nor the composition of a packaged waste is known, at least the following sampling frequency is required (see Figure 5):

Number of containers	Sampling requirements	Value to be compared with waste classification criteria
1 to 3	Three per container. One top third, one middle third, and one bottom third from each container.	Mean of sample analyses.
more than 3	Three containers selected randomly and sampled as for 1 to 3 containers above. One sample from each other container, with depth selected randomly.	Mean of analyses plus one standard deviation.

Case 2. Source known, likely composition known, no analytical data on packaged waste

For the second category, samples shall be taken according to the following schedule:

Number of containers	Sampling requirements	Value to be compared with waste classification criteria
1 to 3	One per container. Sampling depth selected randomly.	All analyses to be below criteria.
3 to 6	Three containers selected randomly and one sample taken from each at a depth selected randomly. One sample from one of the remaining containers, with container and depth selected randomly.	
> 6	Three containers selected randomly and one sample taken from each at a depth selected randomly. One sample from each set of three (or part thereof) remaining containers, with containers and depths selected randomly.	

Case 3. Source known, analytical data available on process

The third category addresses specific situations where there is a high level of knowledge of the waste producing processes such that only relatively low levels of waste sampling may be required.

The level of sampling will depend mainly on the:

- type and levels of contaminants;
- number of containers;
- type and reliability of the process;
- level of management and technical control on the process; and
- toxicity of contaminants involved.

In such situations the analytical data can be compared with the relevant landfill criteria to determine the appropriate landfill class.

Figure 2 Assessment of minor quantities (<100m3)

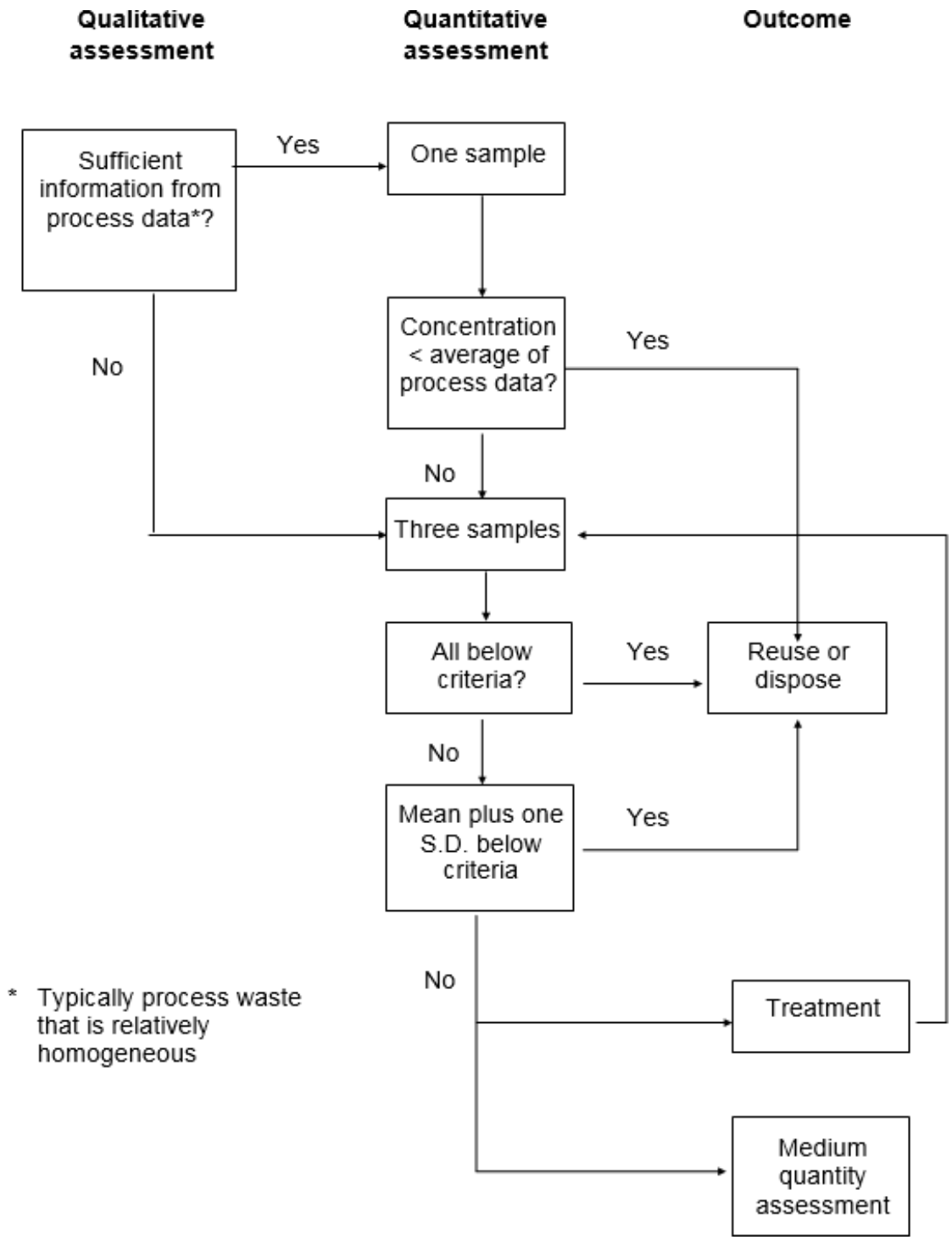
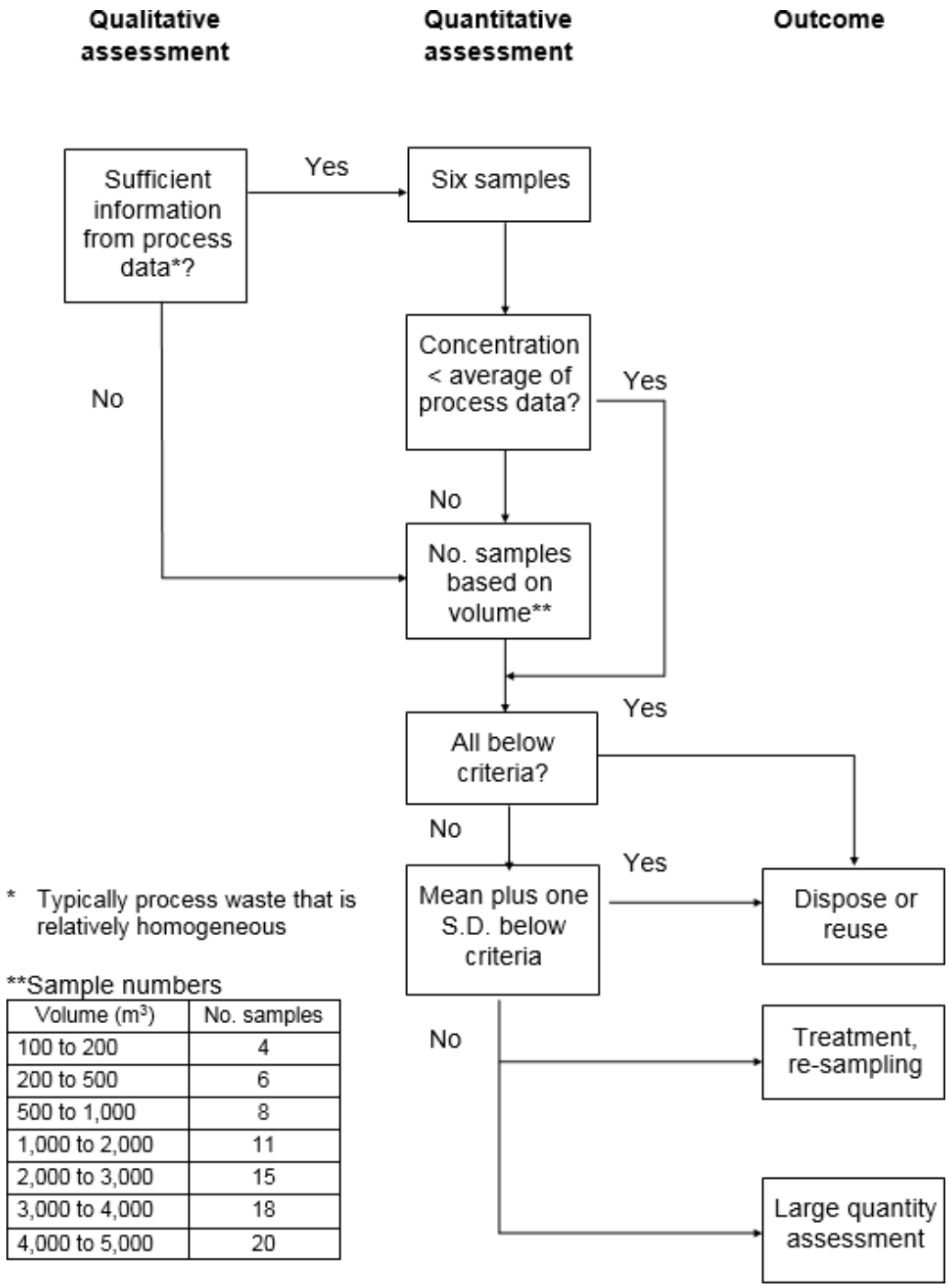


Figure 3 Assessment of medium quantities (<5,000m3)



Volume (m^3)	No. samples
100 to 200	4
200 to 500	6
500 to 1,000	8
1,000 to 2,000	11
2,000 to 3,000	15
3,000 to 4,000	18
4,000 to 5,000	20

Figure 4 Assessment of large quantities (>5000m^3)

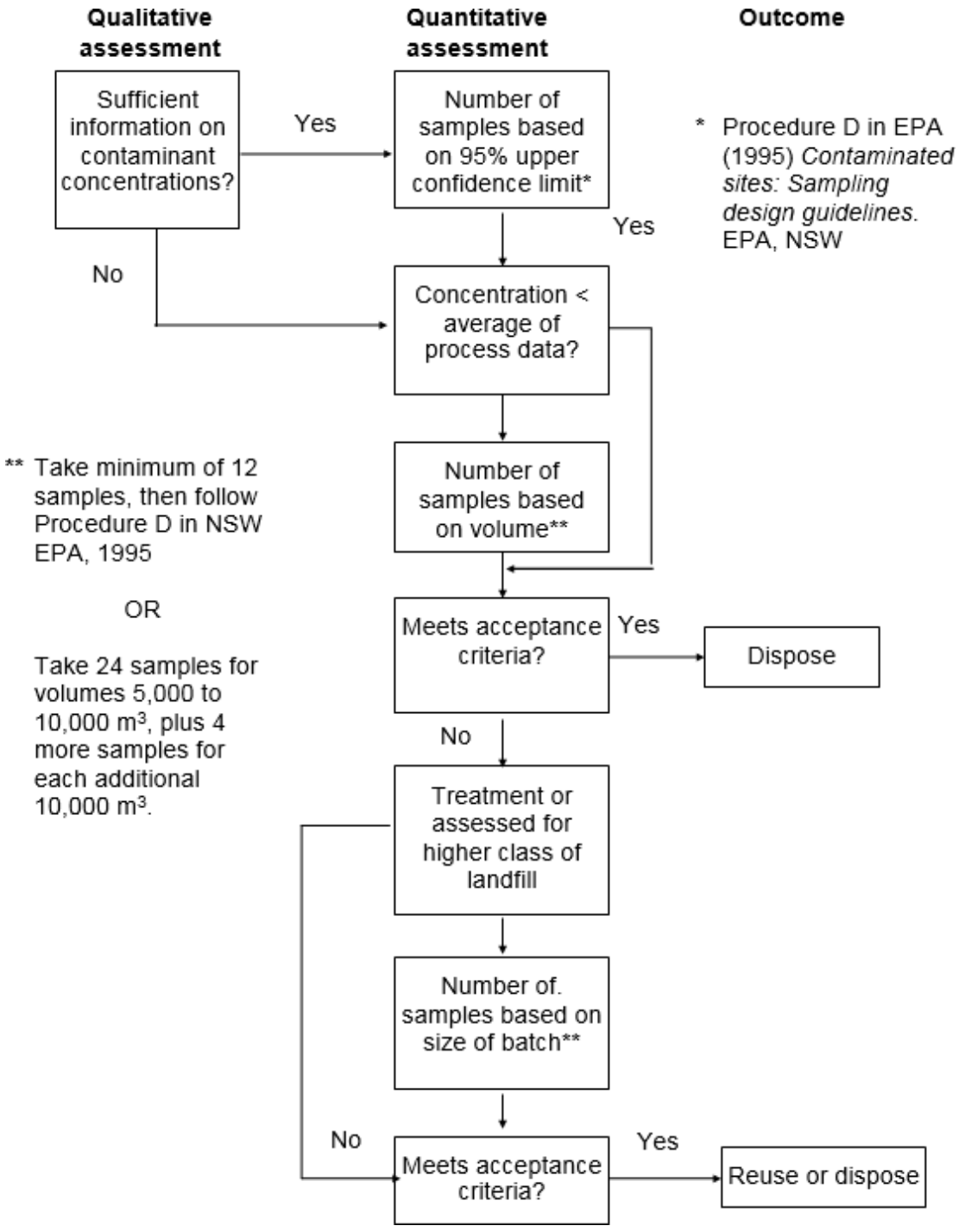
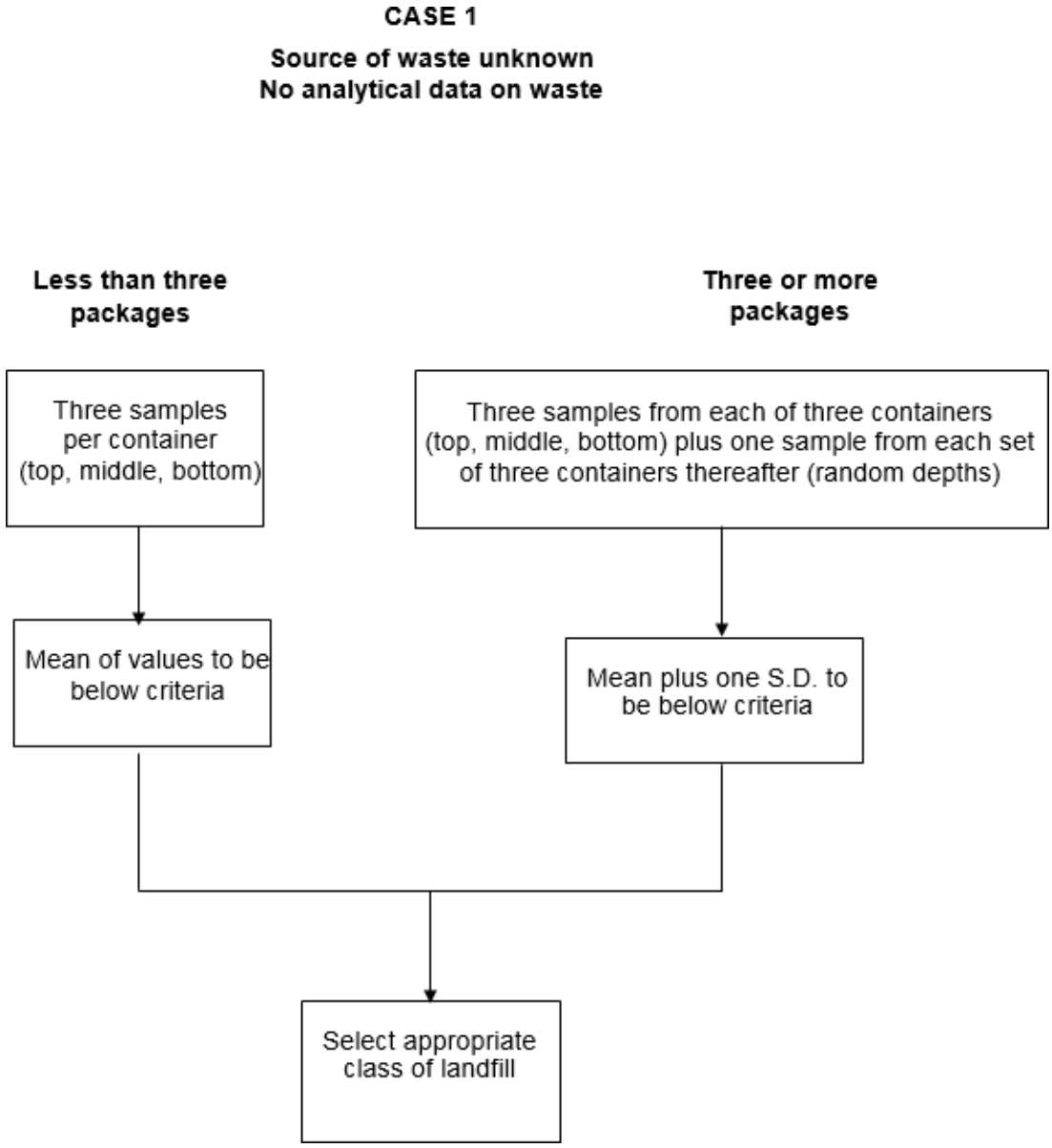


Figure 5 Management of packaged solid waste



SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.1.2
SUBJECT	Revised Organisational Chart 2026
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	1.4.3
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	7 May 2026
AUTHOR	David Price, CEO
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATIONS
Council endorses the new 2026 Organisational Chart.

BACKGROUND
The annual Review of the Organisational Chart provides an opportunity to review the current functions and responsibilities within the Shire's Structure and Operations.

COMMENT
The attached Revised Organisational Chart for 2026 identified the new position of Waste Supervisor, this position is a result of the Landfill Environment Implementation Plan (LEIP) identifying the necessity for that position. This position will be advertised and filled in line with the introduction of the Shedder process.

The Revised Organisational Chart also moves the waste responsibilities from the Waste and Health Officer to the Waste Supervisor. The Waste and Health Officer then will be the Building and Health Officer responsible for the Project Team that take responsibly of all the maintenance functions associated to the Shire buildings and assets.

The 2026 Organisational Chart has been agreed to by the JCC on the 14 April 2026

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
There are no policy implications arising from this recommendation

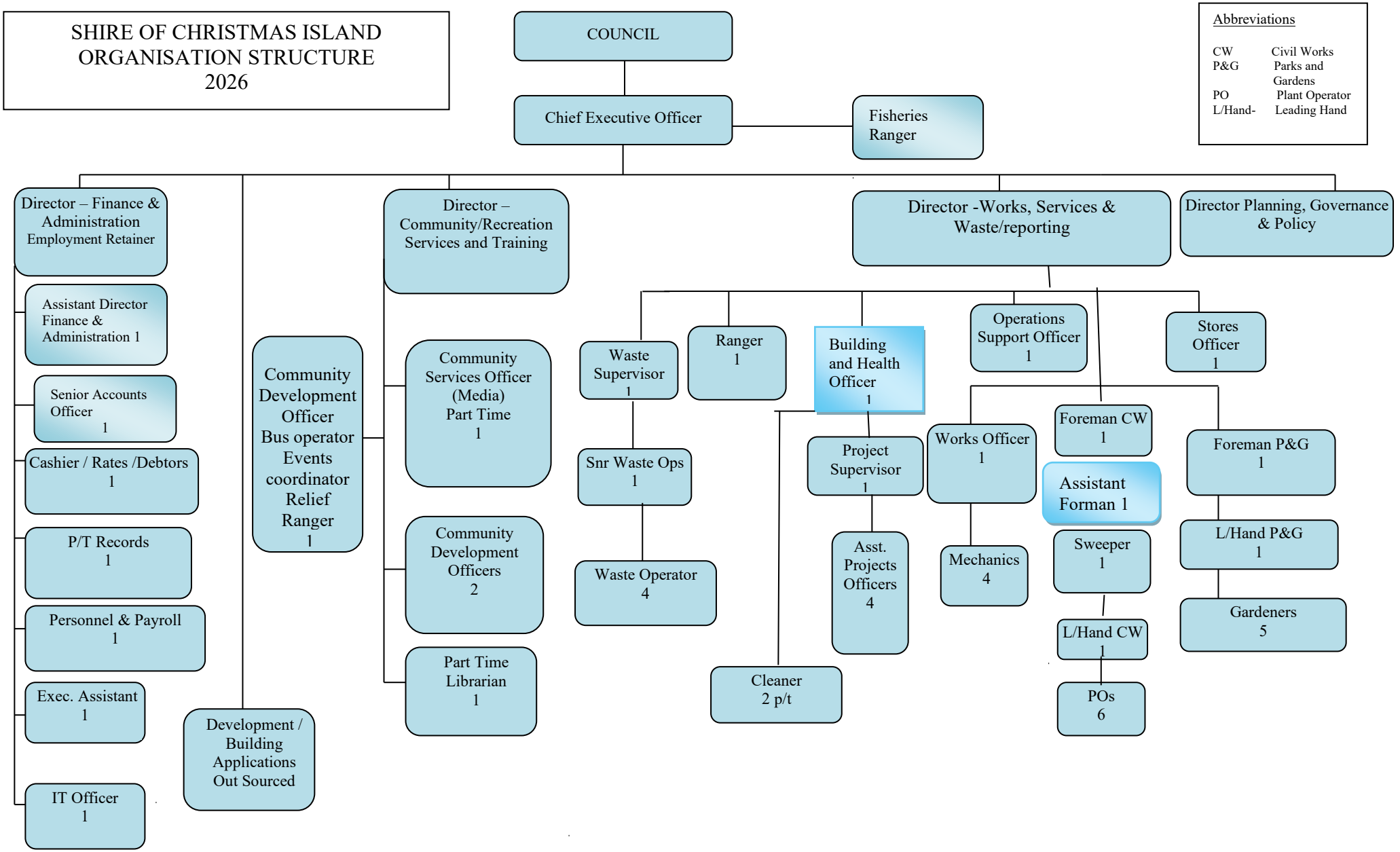
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
There are ongoing financial savings arising from this recommendation

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENT
10.1.2.1 2026 Organisational Chart

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND ORGANISATION STRUCTURE 2026



SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 28 April 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.2.1
SUBJECT	Schedule of Accounts - March 2026
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	3.1.14
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	13 April 2026
AUTHOR	Wei Ho, Assistant Director of FCS
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the expenditure totaling $2,230,665.87 as presented in March 2026 Schedule of Accounts.

BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) requires Council to maintain a Municipal Fund, a Reserve Fund and a Trust Fund and to manage and report on these accounts in accordance with this Act and Regulations.

Outstanding creditors as at 31 March 2026: **$ 122,640.72**

COMMENT

A schedule of accounts is attached to this report, setting out expenditure from the Municipal and Trust Funds. This report is provided in compliance with the Act and Regulations.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Section 6.10 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) authorises payment from Municipal and Trust Funds.

Regulation 12 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires a local government to compile a list of Creditors each month.

Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires that if a Local Government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the Municipal Fund or the Trust Fund, the CEO is to compile each month a list of accounts paid since the last payment such list was prepared.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter. The CEO is to ensure that all expenditure incurred is in accordance with the Annual Budget and any approved variations.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
The financial implications arising from expenditure from the Municipal, Reserve and Trust funds are reported on a monthly/quarterly basis to Council via Financial and cash flow statements in accordance with the Act and Regulations.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
Objective 1 of the Government Environment is to "Provide good governance in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act and the culture of the Island". Objective 4 of the same Environment is to "Effectively manage the resources of the Shire in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan".

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENTS
10.2.1.1 Certification of CEO and Chairperson of the Meeting.

10.2.1.2 Schedule of Accounts – March 2026 (including Credit Card Transaction in accordance with Financial Regulation 13A)

"Pursuant to s 5.25 (j) of the Local Government Act, and Regulation 14 (2) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations, this attachment is not available to the public."

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 28 April 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.2.2
SUBJECT	Financial Statements – March 2026
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	3.1.14
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	20 April 2026
AUTHOR	Wei Ho, Assistant Director of FCS
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION
That Council receive the Financial Statements of March 2026.

BACKGROUND
The Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) requires the local government to prepare a monthly or a quarterly financial report in accordance with this Act, Financial Regulations and other relevant legislation.

COMMENT
A monthly or quarterly financial report is attached to this report, setting out expenditure from the Municipal and Trust Funds. This report is provided in compliance with the Act and Regulations. Also included is a status report on Asset Acquisition expenditure for the period.

This financial statement are prepared in a new accrual type format including the statement of financial activity (operating income and expenditure) and statement of financial position (balance sheet).

This new format provides council with a more comprehensive of financial information and is in line with all other local government monthly financial report.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Section 6.4 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA) (CI) requires a local government to prepare a financial report.

Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires a local government to prepare a monthly or a quarterly financial report.

Regulation 35 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires the local government to prepare the quarterly report in the form as set out.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter. Each Manager and the CEO are to ensure that the expenditure is incurred in accordance with the Annual Budget and or any variations as approved.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
The financial implications arising from expenditure from the Municipal and Trust funds are reported on a monthly/quarterly basis to Council via Financial and cash flow statements in accordance with the Act and Regulations.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
Objective 1 of the Government environment is to “Provide good governance in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act and the culture of the Island”. Objective 4 of the same Environment is to “Effectively manage the resources of the Shire in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan”.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENTS
10.2.2.1 Financial Statements March 2026

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

(Containing the required statement of financial activity and statement of financial position)

For the period ended 31 March 2026

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	Adopted Budget Estimates (a)	YTD Budget Estimates (b)	YTD Actual (c)	Variance* $ (c) - (b)	Variance* % ((c) - (b))/(b)	Var.
		$	$	$	$	%	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Revenue from operating activities							
General rates		1,970,018	1,970,018	**1,990,233**	20,215	1.03%	
Grants, subsidies and contributions		9,769,550	9,220,369	**8,610,336**	(610,033)	(6.62%)	
Fees and charges		999,698	749,403	**1,155,722**	406,319	54.22%	▲
Interest revenue		314,309	228,231	**252,433**	24,202	10.60%	▲
Other revenue		32,600	22,694	**81,426**	58,732	258.80%	▲
		13,086,175	**12,190,715**	**12,090,150**	**(100,565)**	(0.82%)	
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee costs		(7,996,083)	(6,645,108)	**(5,988,358)**	656,750	9.88%	
Materials and contracts		(4,554,188)	(2,650,918)	**(1,801,809)**	849,109	32.03%	▲
Utility charges		(146,750)	(110,103)	**(37,564)**	72,539	65.88%	▲
Depreciation		(2,405,420)	(1,803,931)	**(1,859,678)**	(55,747)	(3.09%)	
Insurance		(262,821)	(213,323)	**(262,821)**	(49,498)	(23.20%)	▼
Other expenditure		(443,533)	(302,592)	**(241,928)**	60,664	20.05%	▲
		(15,808,795)	**(11,725,975)**	**(10,192,158)**	**1,533,817**	13.08%	
Depreciation excluded from operating activities		2,405,420	1,803,931	**1,859,678**	55,747	3.09%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		**(317,200)**	**2,268,671**	**3,757,670**	**1,488,999**	65.63%	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Inflows from investing activities							
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		3,967,174	3,465,891	**2,201,294**	(1,264,597)	(36.49%)	▼
		3,967,174	**3,465,891**	**2,201,294**	**(1,264,597)**	(36.49%)	
Outflows from investing activities							
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,790,634)	(2,687,274)	**(2,241,131)**	446,143	16.60%	▲
Acquisition of infrastructure		(2,414,547)	(1,847,159)	**(810,219)**	1,036,940	56.14%	▲
		(5,205,181)	**(4,534,433)**	**(3,051,350)**	**1,483,083**	32.71%	
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(1,238,007)**	**(1,068,542)**	**(850,056)**	**218,486**	20.45%	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Inflows from financing activities							
Transfer from reserves		332,000	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		332,000	**0**	**0**	**0**	0.00%	
Outflows from financing activities							
Transfer to reserves		(580,000)	0	**(169,644)**	(169,644)	0.00%	
		(580,000)	**0**	**(169,644)**	**(169,644)**	0.00%	
Amount attributable to financing activities		**(248,000)**	**0**	**(169,644)**	**(169,644)**	0.00%	
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT							
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	2(a)	1,781,773	1,781,773	**1,781,773**	0	0.00%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		(317,200)	2,268,671	**3,757,670**	1,488,999	65.63%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,238,007)	(1,068,542)	**(850,056)**	218,486	20.45%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		(248,000)	0	**(169,644)**	(169,644)	0.00%	
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates		**(21,434)**	**2,981,902**	**4,519,743**	**1,537,841**	51.57%	▲

KEY INFORMATION

▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data outside the adopted materiality threshold.
▲ Indicates a variance with a positive impact on the financial position.
▼ Indicates a variance with a negative impact on the financial position.
Refer to Note 3 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Actual 30 June 2025	Actual as at 31 March 2026
	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,451,671	5,249,193
Trade and other receivables	129,959	378,939
Other financial assets	5,126,316	5,295,960
Inventories	931,070	311,933
Other assets	31,289	582
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	8,670,305	11,236,607
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	16,890,028	18,291,824
Infrastructure	29,430,719	29,209,964
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	46,320,747	47,501,788
TOTAL ASSETS	54,991,052	58,738,395
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	666,000	122,581
Contract liabilities	29,866	189,161
Capital grant/contributions liabilities	574,878	608,688
Employee related provisions	2,174,392	2,174,392
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,445,136	3,094,822
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee related provisions	26,326	26,326
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	26,326	26,326
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,471,462	3,121,148
NET ASSETS	**51,519,590**	**55,617,247**
EQUITY		
Retained surplus	15,328,697	19,256,710
Reserve accounts	5,107,737	5,277,381
Revaluation surplus	31,083,156	31,083,156
TOTAL EQUITY	**51,519,590**	**55,617,247**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

This prescribed financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

Local Government Act 1995 requirements
Section 6.4(2) of the Local Government Act 1995 read with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996,* prescribe that the financial report be prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, the Australian Accounting Standards. The Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board were applied where no inconsistencies exist.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost, and is considered a zero cost concessionary lease. All right-of-use assets under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value, except for vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which continue to be reported at fair value, as opposed to the vested land which is measured at zero cost. The measurement of vested improvements at fair value is a departure from AASB 16 which would have required the Shire to measure any vested improvements at zero cost.

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, regulation 34 prescribes contents of the financial report. Supplementary information does not form part of the financial report.

Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the financial report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW

Date prepared: All known transactions up to 31 March 2026

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY
All funds through which the Shire controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this financial report.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES
Material accounting policies utilised in the preparation of these statements are as described within the 2024-25 Annual Budget. Please refer to the adopted budget document for details of these policies.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

As with all estimates, the use of different assumptions could lead to material changes in the amounts reported in the financial report.

The following are estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and further information on their nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:
- Fair value measurement of assets carried at reportable value including:
  - Property, plant and equipment
  - Infrastructure
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets
- Measurement of employee benefits

2 NET CURRENT ASSETS INFORMATION

(a) Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity

	Note	Adopted Budget Opening 1 July 2025	Actual as at 30 June 2025	Actual as at 31 March 2026
Current assets		**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents		1,580,440	2,451,671	5,249,193
Trade and other receivables		452,000	129,959	378,939
Other financial assets		5,612,689	5,126,316	5,295,960
Inventories		931,070	931,070	311,933
Other assets		19,965	31,289	582
		8,596,164	8,670,305	11,236,607
Less: current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		(285,000)	(666,000)	(122,581)
Other liabilities		(1,066,555)	(604,744)	(797,849)
Employee related provisions		(2,174,392)	(2,174,392)	(2,174,392)
		(3,525,947)	(3,445,136)	(3,094,822)
Net current assets		5,070,217	5,225,169	8,141,785
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	2(b)	(3,288,444)	(3,443,396)	(3,622,042)
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)		**1,781,773**	**1,781,773**	**4,519,743**

(b) Current assets and liabilities excluded from budgeted deficiency

Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserve accounts		(5,355,736)	(5,107,737)	(5,277,381)
Less: Current assets not expected to be received at end of year				
- Current financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans				
- Other liabilities- contract liabilities				(189,161)
- Other liabilities- capital grants liabilities				(608,688)
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at the end of the year				
- Current portion of unspent capital grants held in reserve				317,155
- Current portion of other provisions held in reserve			(402,951)	
- Current portion of employee benefit provisions held in reserve		2,067,292	2,067,292	2,136,033
Total adjustments to net current assets	2(a)	**(3,288,444)**	**(3,443,396)**	**(3,622,042)**

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. Unless otherwise stated assets or liabilities are classified as current if expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the local governments' operational cycle.

3 EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date actual materially.
The material variance adopted by Council for the 2025-26 year is $10,000 and 10.00% whichever is the greater.

Description	Var. $	Var. %	
	$	%	
Revenue from operating activities			
Fees and charges	**406,319**	**54.22%**	▲
Yearly Residential & Quarterly Enterprises Garbage Charge		Timing	
Private work completed in excess of budget		Permanent	
Interest revenue	**24,202**	**10.60%**	▲
Interest for Fixed Term Deposit Exceeds YTD budget		Timing	
Other revenue	**58,732**	**258.80%**	▲
Contribution/Sponsor for CI Marathon & Territory Day		Permanent	
Worker's Comp Payment		Permanent	
Employee Incentive Payment		Permanent	
Expenditure from operating activities			
Materials and contracts	**849,109**	**32.03%**	▲
mainly due to accounting treatment of stock - Agregate, Fuel & Emulsion		Timing	
Utility charges	**72,539**	**65.88%**	▲
Activity not as high as budgeted for need to review budget for 26/27		Timing	
Insurance	**(49,498)**	**(23.20%)**	▼
Insurance Paid in July to be distribute		Timing	
Other expenditure	**60,664**	**20.05%**	▲
Under budget in minor expenditure, building better regions and saluting their service grant.		Timing	
Inflows from investing activities			
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	**(1,264,597)**	**(36.49%)**	▼
Project has not complete to generate grants - Parks Contract and other road projects		Timing	
Outflows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**446,143**	**16.60%**	▲
Payment to plant & machinery for parks project delay due to shipping schedule		Timing	
Acquisition of infrastructure	**1,036,940**	**56.14%**	▲
Several roads other other capital works project not yet started or on hold.		Timing	
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	**1,537,841**	**51.57%**	▲
Due to variances discribed above			

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1 KEY INFORMATION

Funding Surplus or Deficit Components

Funding surplus / (deficit)

	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
Opening	$1.78 M	$1.78 M	$1.78 M	$0.00 M
Closing	($0.02 M)	$2.98 M	$4.52 M	$1.54 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Cash and cash equivalents

	$10.56 M	% of total
Unrestricted Cash	$5.29 M	50.0%
Restricted Cash	$5.28 M	50.0%

Refer to 3 - Cash and Financial Assets

Payables

	$0.12 M	% Outstanding
Trade Payables	$0.12 M	
0 to 30 Days		86.5%
Over 30 Days		13.5%
Over 90 Days		0.0%

Refer to 8 - Payables

Receivables

	$0.25 M	% Collected
Rates Receivable	$0.13 M	93.8%
Trade Receivable	$0.25 M	% Outstanding
Over 30 Days		98.4%
Over 90 Days		11.2%

Refer to 6 - Receivables

Key Operating Activities

Amount attributable to operating activities

Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($0.32 M)	$2.27 M	$3.76 M	$1.49 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Rates Revenue

YTD Actual	$1.99 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$1.97 M	1.0%

Grants and Contributions

YTD Actual	$8.61 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$9.22 M	(6.6%)

Refer to 10 - Grants and Contributions

Fees and Charges

YTD Actual	$1.16 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$0.75 M	54.2%

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Key Investing Activities

Amount attributable to investing activities

Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($1.24 M)	($1.07 M)	($0.85 M)	$0.22 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Proceeds on sale

YTD Actual	$0.00 M	%
Adopted Budget	$0.00 M	

Asset Acquisition

YTD Actual	$0.81 M	% Spent
Adopted Budget	$2.41 M	(66.4%)

Refer to 5 - Capital Acquisitions

Capital Grants

YTD Actual	$2.20 M	% Received
Adopted Budget	$3.97 M	(44.5%)

Refer to 5 - Capital Acquisitions

Key Financing Activities

Amount attributable to financing activities

Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($0.25 M)	$0.00 M	($0.17 M)	($0.17 M)

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Borrowings

Principal repayments	$0.00 M
Interest expense	$0.00 M
Principal due	$0.00 M

Reserves

Reserves balance	$5.28 M
Net Movement	$0.17 M

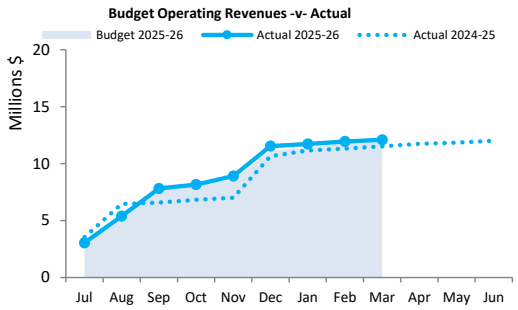
Refer to 4 - Cash Reserves

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

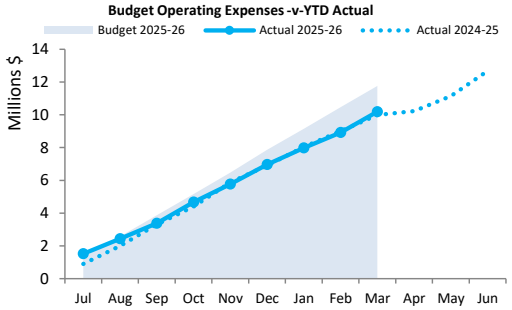
2 KEY INFORMATION - GRAPHICAL

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

OPERATING REVENUE

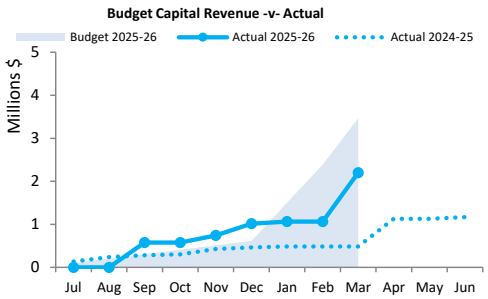


OPERATING EXPENSES

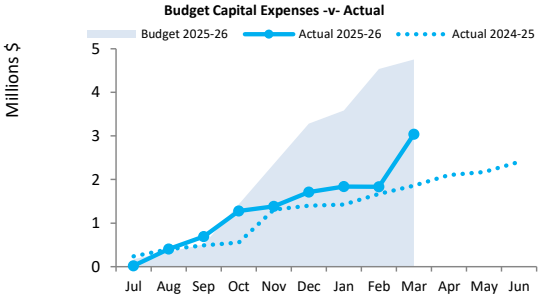


INVESTING ACTIVITIES

CAPITAL REVENUE



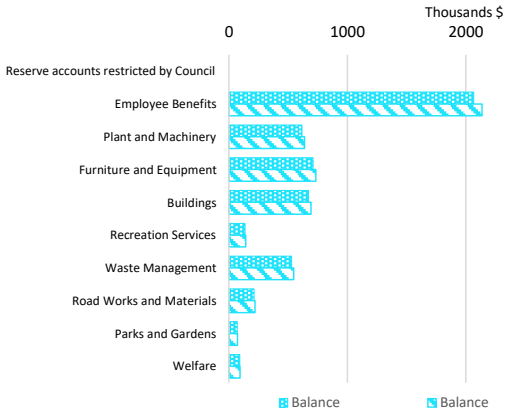
CAPITAL EXPENSES



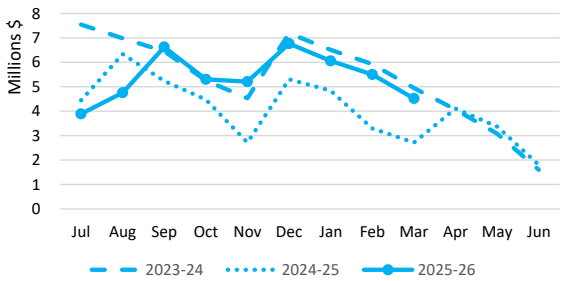
FINANCING ACTIVITIES

BORROWINGS

RESERVES



Closing funding surplus / (deficit)



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

3 CASH AND FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Description	Classification	Unrestricted	Reserve Accounts	Total	Trust	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
		$	$	$	$			
Petty Cash and Floats	Cash and cash equivalents	600	0	600	0	N/A		
Municipal Fund	Cash and cash equivalents	2,210,254	0	2,210,254	0	Bank-Westpac	Variable	N/A
Municipal Fund FTD #961	Cash and cash equivalents	510,128	0	510,128	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	Apr-26
Municipal Fund FTD #958	Cash and cash equivalents	504,978	0	504,978	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	Apr-26
Municipal Fund FTD #959	Cash and cash equivalents	504,978	0	504,978	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	Apr-26
Municipal Fund FTD #960	Cash and cash equivalents	504,978	0	504,978	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	Apr-26
Municipal Fund FTD #963	Cash and cash equivalents	506,639	0	506,639	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Municipal Fund FTD #962	Cash and cash equivalents	506,639	0	506,639	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Trust Fund FTD #xxx	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	0	0	63,970	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	Apr-26
Community Welfare Fund	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	2,161.04	2,161.14	0	Bank-Westpac	Variable	N/A
CWF FTD #238	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	26,167.50	26,167.50	0	Bank-Westpac	3.95%	Apr-26
CWF FTD #239	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	36,431.83	36,431.83	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
CWF FTD #240	Financial assets at amortised cost	381	29,351.76	29,732.93	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Reserve Fund	Financial assets at amortised cost	3	41,339.17	41,342.39	0	Bank-Westpac	Variable	N/A
Reserve Fund FTD #365	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	1,989,106.74	1,989,106.74	0	Bank-Westpac	3.95%	Apr-26
Reserve Fund FTD #369	Financial assets at amortised cost	949	73,094.19	74,043.41	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Reserve Fund FTD #370	Financial assets at amortised cost	10,806	832,124.98	842,931.21	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Reserve Fund FTD #371	Financial assets at amortised cost	23,820	522,126.86	545,947.29	0	Bank-Westpac	4.70%	Mar-27
Reserve Fund FTD #366	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	586,019.34	586,019.34	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
Reserve Fund FTD #367	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	581,932.13	581,932.13	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
Reserve Fund FTD #368	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	557,523.68	557,523.68	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
Total		**5,285,154**	**5,277,379**	**10,562,533**	**63,970**			
Comprising								
Cash and cash equivalents		5,249,193	0	5,249,193	0			
Financial assets at amortised cost - Term Deposits		35,960	5,277,379	5,313,340	63,970			
		5,285,154	**5,277,379**	**10,562,533**	**63,970**			

KEY INFORMATION

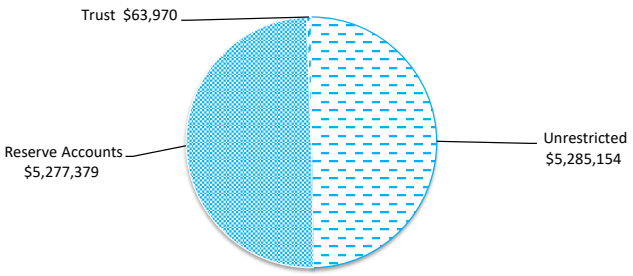
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of net current assets.

The local government classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost held with registered financial institutions are listed in this note other financial assets at amortised cost are provided in Note 7 - Other assets.



4 RESERVE ACCOUNTS

	Budget				Actual			
Reserve account name	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve accounts restricted by Council								
Employee Benefits	2,067,292.30	0	0	2,067,292	2,067,292	68,741	0	2,136,033.40
Plant and Machinery	617,407.50	40,000	0	657,408	617,408	20,530	0	637,937.97
Furniture and Equipment	709,752.95	0	(80,000)	629,753	709,753	23,601	0	733,353.63
Buildings	671,211.50	0	(250,000)	421,212	671,212	22,319	0	693,531.06
Recreation Services	137,272.76	0	0	137,273	137,273	4,565	0	141,837.58
Waste Management	530,234.00	0	0	530,234	530,234	17,631	0	547,865.29
Road Works and Materials	212,745.70	540,000	0	752,746	212,746	7,074	0	219,820.20
Parks and Gardens	70,543.90	0	0	70,544	70,544	2,346	0	72,889.72
Welfare	91,275.00	0	(2,000)	89,275	91,275	2,837	0	94,112.13
	5,107,736	**580,000**	**(332,000)**	**5,355,736**	**5,107,737**	**169,644**	**0**	**5,277,381**

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

Capital acquisitions	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance
	$	$	$	$
Buildings - non specialised	120,000	99,990	70,860	(29,130)
Buildings - specialised	135,442	122,106	35,603	(86,503)
Furniture and equipment	285,192	215,178	301,720	86,542
Plant and equipment	2,250,000	2,250,000	1,832,948	(417,052)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**2,790,634**	**2,687,274**	**2,241,131**	**(446,143)**
Infrastructure - roads	2,414,547	1,847,159	765,915	(1,081,244)
Infrastructure - other	0	0	44,304	44,304
Acquisition of infrastructure	**2,414,547**	**1,847,159**	**810,219**	**(1,036,940)**
Total capital acquisitions	**5,205,181**	**4,534,433**	**3,051,350**	**(1,483,083)**
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:				
Capital grants and contributions	3,967,174	3,465,891	2,201,294	(1,264,597)
Reserve accounts				
Furniture and Equipment	80,000		0	0
Buildings	250,000		0	0
Welfare	2,000		0	0
Contribution - operations	906,007	1,068,542	850,056	(218,486)
Capital funding total	**5,205,181**	**4,534,433**	**3,051,350**	**(1,483,083)**

KEY INFORMATION

Initial recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment or infrastructure that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost.

Upon initial recognition, cost is determined as the amount paid (or other consideration given) to acquire the assets, plus costs incidental to the acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Shire includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. For assets acquired at zero cost or otherwise significantly less than fair value, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition.

Assets for which the fair value as at the date of acquisition is under $5,000 are not recognised as an asset in accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(5).* These assets are expensed immediately.

Where multiple individual low value assets are purchased together as part of a larger asset or collectively forming a larger asset exceeding the threshold, the individual assets are recognised as one asset and capitalised.

Individual assets that are land, buildings and infrastructure acquired between scheduled revaluation dates of the asset class in accordance with the Shire's revaluation policy, are recognised at cost and disclosed as being at reportable value.

Measurement after recognition

Plant and equipment including furniture and equipment and right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) are measured using the cost model as required under *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2).* Assets held under the cost model are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses being their reportable value.

Reportable Value

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2),* the carrying amount of non-financial assets that are land and buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, investment properties, infrastructure or vested improvements that the local government controls.

Reportable value is for the purpose of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(4)* is the fair value of the asset at its last valuation date minus (to the extent applicable) the accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in respect of the non-financial asset subsequent to its last valuation date.

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED) - DETAILED

Capital expenditure total
Level of completion indicators

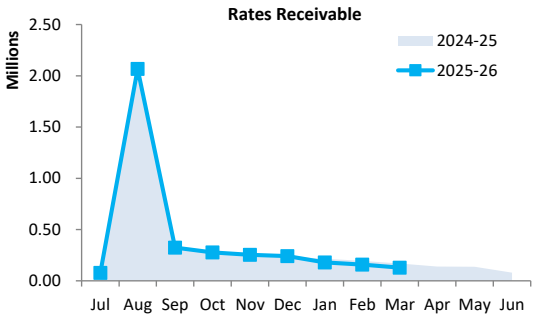
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Over 100%

Percentage Year to Date Actual to Annual Budget expenditure where the expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

	Account	Description	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	Completed YTD Actual	Variance (Under)/Over
			$	$	$	$
	Building Non Specialised					0
	907900	General Housing Upgrade (For Budget Transfer)	120,000	99,990	0	99,990
	907212	12 Guano Close	0	0	50,267	(50,267)
	907230	30 Seaview Drive-BD0063	0	0	20,593	(20,593)
	Building Non-Specialised Total		**120,000**	**99,990**	**70,860**	29,130
						0
	Building Specialised					0
	427900	Replace Flooring in Finance Office & Tea Room	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
	427900	Replace George Fam Office Blinds	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
	1117900	Poon Saan Community Hall Renovations	40,000	26,664	15,161	11,503
	1127208	Foreshore Padang Bowls Rink Shade (24/25)-FP02918	20,442	20,442	20,442	0
	Building Specialised Total		**135,442**	**122,106**	**35,603**	86,503
						0
	Furniture and Equipment					0
	427800	Phone System Upgrade	50,000	50,000	32,427	17,573
	427800	DJI Drone	6,500	6,500	5,860	640
	1147800	Ricoh IM C6010 A3 Digital Colour Miltifunction Printer	10,000	10,000	10,455	(455)
	1127800	Replacement of Poon Saan Outdoor Cinema Seating	20,000	13,332	0	13,332
	1127800	Playground & Park Upgrades	90,000	59,994	80,223	(20,229)
	1217800	Parks Road Upgrade	100,000	66,660	164,063	(97,403)
		Ball Penetrometer - NF0728				0
	1437800	Tyre Changer - NF0727	8,692	8,692	8,692	(0)
	Furniture and Equipment Total		**285,192**	**215,178**	**301,720**	(86,542)
						0
	Plant and Machinery					0
	1217500	Bulldozer	550,000	550,000	441,390	108,610
	1217500	Grader	500,000	500,000	412,476	87,524
	1217500	10T Tipper	275,000	275,000	299,102	(24,102)
	1217500	Multi Tyre Roller	260,000	260,000	204,505	55,495
	1217500	Excavator	300,000	300,000	263,769	36,231
	1217500	Bitumen Sprayer	365,000	365,000	108,625	256,375
	1217500	Aggregate Spreader	0	0	40,800	(40,800)
	1217500	10000L Slip-On Water Cart	0	0	60,775	(60,775)
	1217500	Freight & Delivery - 24/25 Purchased Plants	0	0	281	(281)
	1017500	Freight & Delivery - 24/25 Purchased Plants	0	0	1,225	(1,225)
	Plant and Machinery Total		**2,250,000**	**2,250,000**	**1,832,948**	417,052
	Total Property, Plant & Equipment		**2,790,634**	**2,687,274**	**2,241,131**	446,143
						0
	Infrastructure Roads					0
	72943	CRA 25/26	553,391	368,886	0	368,886
	72317	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Jalan Ketam Merah-RD0038	315,256	315,256	315,256	0
	72319	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Jalan Masjid-RD00571	44,777	44,777	44,777	0
	72320	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Jalan Masjid Carpark-FP0139	30,462	30,462	33,386	(2,924)
	72321	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Poon Saan Rd at Hardware-RD0009	115,167	115,167	115,167	0
	72324	CRA 23/24 - Reseal EW Baseline to Blowholes Turn Off-RD00663	2,426	2,426	2,426	(0)
	72605	Blowhole Rd Upgrade-Maintenance to Blowhole Rd Stage 1	487,933	325,244	26,884	298,360
	72944	RTR 25/26 - North South Baseline	529,240	352,786	0	352,786
	72108	RTR 24/25 - Rocky Point Spur Rd Construction	25,000	16,658	0	16,658
	72109	RTR 24/25 - Nursery Rd Construction	50,000	33,322	23,248	10,074
	72111	RTR 24/25 - Sin Sang Rd Reseal	38,000	25,334	0	25,334
	72912	RTR 24/25 - Taman Sweetland Crescent Reseal-RD0012	204,771	204,771	204,771	(0)
	72932	RTR 24/25 - Gaze Road	18,124	12,070	0	12,070
	Infrastructure Roads Total		**2,414,547**	**1,847,159**	**765,915**	1,081,244
						0
	Infrastructure Other					0
	72618	LRCIP 4 - Replacement of Road Signage	0	0	44,304	(44,304)
	Intrastructure Other Total		**0**	**0**	**44,304**	(44,304)
	Total Infrastructure		**2,414,547**	**1,847,159**	**810,219**	1,036,940
			5,205,181	**4,534,433**	**3,051,349.65**	**1,483,083**

6 RECEIVABLES

Rates receivable	30 June 2025	31 Mar 2026
	$	$
Opening arrears previous year		80,521
Levied this year		1,990,233
Less - collections to date	107,184	(1,943,073)
Gross rates collectable	**107,184**	**127,681**
Allowance for impairment of rates receivable	(26,663)	0
Net rates collectable	**80,521**	**127,681**
% Collected	0.0%	93.8%



Receivables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Receivables - general	0	4,004	217,681	1,455	28,118	251,258
Percentage	0.0%	1.6%	86.6%	0.6%	11.2%	
Balance per trial balance						
Trade receivables	0	4,004	217,681	1,455	28,118	251,258
Total receivables general outstanding						**251,258**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

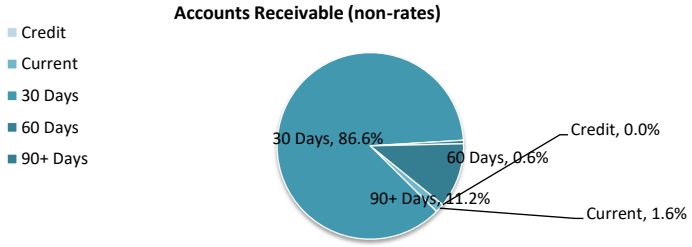
Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Receivables which are generally due for settlement within 30 days except rates receivables which are expected to be collected within 12 months are classified as current assets. All other receivables such as, deferred pensioner rates receivable after the end of the reporting period are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore the Shire measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.



7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Asset Increase	Asset Reduction	Closing Balance 31 March 2026
	$	$	$	$
Other financial assets at amortised cost				
Financial assets at amortised cost	5,107,736	1,669,644	(1,500,000)	5,277,380
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18,580	0	0	18,580
Inventory				
Fuel & Materials	931,070	246,605	(865,742)	311,933
Other assets				
Prepayments	13,502	12,926	(25,846)	582
Accrued income	17,787	0	(17,787)	0
Total other current assets	**6,088,675**	**1,929,175**	**(2,409,375)**	**5,608,475**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Other financial assets at amortised cost

The Shire classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

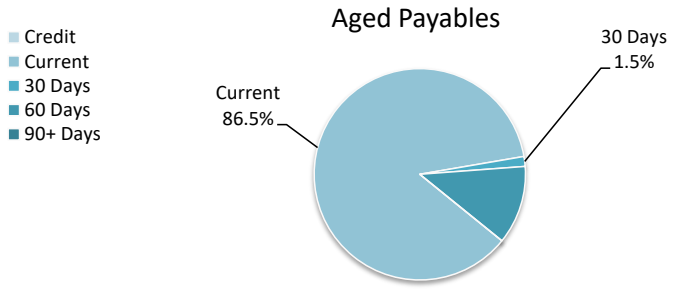
8 PAYABLES

Payables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Payables - general	0	106,047	1,854	14,739	0	122,641
Percentage	0.0%	86.5%	1.5%	12.0%	0.0%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry creditors	0	106,047	1,854	14,739	0	122,641
Other payables		(60)				(60)
Total payables general outstanding						**122,581**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire prior to the end of the period that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.
The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



9 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities	Note	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Liability transferred from/(to) non current	Liability Increase	Liability Reduction	Closing Balance 31 March 2026
		$	$	$	$	$
Other liabilities						
Contract liabilities		29,866.00	0.00	515,362.00	(356,067.00)	189,161.00
Capital grant/contributions liabilities		574,878.00	0.00	2,329,947.00	(2,296,137.00)	608,688.00
Total other liabilities		604,744.00	0.00	2,845,309.00	(2,652,204.00)	797,849.00
Employee Related Provisions						
Provision for annual leave		1,129,310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,129,310.00
Provision for long service leave		1,045,082.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,045,082.00
Total Provisions		2,174,392.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,174,392.00
Total other current liabilities		**2,779,136.00**	**0.00**	**2,845,309.00**	**(2,652,204.00)**	**2,972,241.00**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

A breakdown of contract liabilities and associated movements is provided on the following pages at Note 10 and 11

KEY INFORMATION

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Shire has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.
Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Employee Related Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.
The Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the calculation of net current assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as employee related provisions in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur. The Shire's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Shire does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Contract liabilities

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Capital grant/contribution liabilities

Grants to acquire or construct recognisable non-financial assets to identified specifications be constructed to be controlled by the Shire are recognised as a liability until such time as the Shire satisfies its obligations under the agreement.

10 GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Provider	Unspent grant, subsidies and contributions liability					Grants, subsidies and contributions revenue					
	Liability 1 July 2025	Increase in Liability	Decrease in Liability (As revenue)	Liability 31 Mar 2026	Current Liability 31 Mar 2026	Adopted Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Budget Variations	Expected	YTD Revenue Actual
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grants and subsidies											
Financial Assistant Grant	0	0	0	0	0	7,024,450	7,023,450	6,810,000	213,450	7,023,450	7,023,450
CI Fisheries Management Grant	0	435,362	(332,201)	103,161	103,161	435,362	326,517	435,362	0	435,362	332,201
Housing Support Program	0	0	0	0	0	738,500	553,872	738,500	0	738,500	519,000
Australia Day Grant	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	0	14,000	(14,000)	0	0
Saluting Their Service Commemorations Grant	6,000	0	0	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,494	6,000	0	6,000	0
Indian Oceam Cultural Exchange Grant	23,866	0	(23,866)	0	0	21,560	16,164	21,560	0	21,560	23,866
Parks Road Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	904,203	678,150	904,203	0	904,203	94,844
Replacement of 3 Crab Corssing at Lily Beach Rd	0	80,000	0	80,000	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	29,866	**515,362**	**(356,067)**	**189,161**	**189,161**	**9,144,075**	**8,602,647**	**8,929,625**	**199,450**	**9,129,075**	**7,993,361**
Contributions											
Commonwealth Community Service Obligations (IMO	0	0	0	0	0	594,475	594,475	594,475	0	594,475	594,475
Australia Day Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	747	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bus Service Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	22,500	30,000	15,000	45,000	22,500
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**625,475**	**617,722**	**625,475**	**15,000**	**640,475**	**616,975**
TOTALS	**29,866**	**515,362**	**(356,067)**	**189,161**	**189,161**	**9,769,550**	**9,220,369**	**9,555,100**	**214,450**	**9,769,550**	**8,610,336**

11 CAPITAL GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

	Capital grant/contribution liabilities					Capital grants, subsidies and contributions revenue					
Provider	Liability 1 July 2025	Increase in Liability	Decrease in Liability (As revenue)	Liability 31 Mar 2026	Current Liability 31 Mar 2026	Adopted Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Budget Variations	Expected	YTD Revenue Actual
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital grants and subsidies											
Central Road Authority (CRA) Grant	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	450,000	600,000	0	600,000	0
Blowhole Road Upgrade - Maintenance to Blowhioles Rd Stage 1	387,934	0	(18,565)	369,369	369,369	487,934	268,967	100,000	387,934	487,934	18,565
Road to Recovery	186,944	177,431	(186,944)	177,431	177,431	529,240	396,924	529,240	0	529,240	186,944
Rarks Road Upgrade	0	2,152,516.70	(2,090,629.15)	61,888	61,888	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	0	2,350,000	1,995,785
	574,878	**2,329,948**	**(2,296,138)**	**608,688**	**608,688**	**3,967,174**	**3,465,891**	**3,579,240**	**387,934**	**3,967,174**	**2,201,294**

12 TRUST FUND

Funds held at balance date which are required by legislation to be credited to the trust fund and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 31 March 2026
	$	$	$	$
Taman Sweetland Reserve (POS)-TFT to Municipal A/c Council Res #104/25	61,804	2,166		**63,970**
	61,804	**2,166**	**0**	**63,970**

13 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
			$	$	$	$
Budget adoption						(21,434)
Opening Surplus Adjusted After Audit	Res# 2/26	Opening surplus(deficit)			(22,194)	(43,628)
325200-Grants Commission	Res# 2/26	Operating revenue		213,450		169,822
1141400-Islander	Res# 2/26	Operating expenses		10,000		179,822
11478000-Furniture & Equipment	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(10,000)	169,822
1437800-Furniture & Equipment	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(8,692)	161,130
Job 72317 Reseal Jalan Ketam Merah RD0038	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(315,256)	(154,126)
Job 72319 Reseal Jalan Masjid RD00571	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(44,777)	(198,903)
Job 72320 Reseal Jalan Masjid Carpark FP0139	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(30,462)	(229,365)
Job 72321 Reseal Poon Saan Road @ Hardware RD0009	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(115,167)	(344,532)
Job 72324 Reseal EW Baseline to Blowholes Turn Off RD00663	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(2,426)	(346,958)
Job 72912 Reseal Taman Sweetland Crescent RD0012	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(166,771)	(513,729)
Job 1127208 - Foreshore Padang Bowls Rink Shade FP02918	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(20,442)	(534,171)
1145200-Australia Day Grant	Res# 2/26	Operating revenue			(14,000)	(548,171)
1155300-Bus Service Contribution	Res# 2/26	Operating revenue		15,000		(533,171)
1205260-C'Wealth Special Grants	Res# 2/26	Capital revenue		387,934		(145,237)
427800-Furniture & Equipment	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(6,500)	(151,737)
Insurance	Res# 2/26	Operating expenses			(65,252)	(216,989)
907900-General Housing Upgrade	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses		30,000		(186,989)
427900-George Fam Centre Building	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses		75,000		(111,989)
427500-Plant & Machinery	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses		60,000		(51,989)
1420100-Salaries & Wages	Res# 2/26	Operating expenses		30,555		(21,434)
				821,939	**(821,939)**	**(21,434)**

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.2.3
SUBJECT	Auditor General Report to Parliament Local Government Financial Audit 24/25
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	29 April 2026
AUTHOR	Kevin Wilson, Finance Manager
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNDE

RECOMMENDATION
That Council note the Auditor General Report to Parliament dated 15 April 2026, advising that the Shire of Christmas Island were rated as one of the best practice entities for financial reporting and controls for 2025.

BACKGROUND
The Office of the Auditor General manages the financial audit of all 135 Local Government Shires in WA and prepares a report to Parliament each year. The report summarises the results of the annual financial audits and includes a detailed brief on any issues, non-compliances or qualified opinions of the sector. The Shire of Christmas Island has now been recognised in the past two financial years.

COMMENT
It is a reward for all the effort that the Corporate Services team have undertaken over the past several years and efficiency of controls that have been put in place to ensure that Shire has sound financial management and reporting practices in place. Council and ratepayers can have confidence in the financial controls and practices of Shire.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Section 5.53 (1) of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) is to prepare and annual report for each financial year.

Section 5.53 (2) The annual report is to contain-
- f) the financial report for the financial year and:
- h) The Auditor's report prepared under section7.9(1) or 7.12AD (1) for the financial year.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter. The CEO is to ensure that all expenditure incurred is in accordance with the Annual Budget and any approved variations.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
Ther are no financial implications related to the report

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
Objective 1 of the Government Environment is to “Provide good governance in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act and the culture of the Island”. Objective 4 of the same Environment is to “Effectively manage the resources of the Shire in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan”.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Council to Note

ATTACHMENTS
10.2.3.1 Extract from Auditor General report to Parliament 24/25

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.2.4
SUBJECT	CEO Delegated Authority-Finance 26/27
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	3.1.12
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	1 May 2026
AUTHOR	Kevin Wilson, Finance Manager
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION

In accordance with Section 5.42 (1) and 5.44 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) Council delegates the following authority to the Chief Executive Officer for the financial year 26/27.

- **To make payments on behalf of Council in accordance with Council Signatory/Authorization of EFT Procedure**
- **To sign cheques on behalf of council for an amount not exceeding $250,000 s6.10 (d);**
- **To incur expenditure and to issue official orders not exceeding $250,000 for non-capital expenditure s6.10 (d);**
- **To decide free of charge use of community facilities in accordance with CS2 – Use of Community Facilities Policy of Council;**
- **Power of entrance, etc. in relation to road works;**
- **To write off debts or rates incorrectly raised & other bad debts up to $1000;**
- **To approve budget variations/new budget items not exceeding $250,000;**
- **To obtain reassessment of the value of ratable property in the event of property improvement or property subdivision;**
- **To invest money held by council not required for immediate use s6.14;**
- **To arrange appropriate insurance in respect of all council properties;**
- **To negotiate terms and conditions of property leases;**
- **To negotiate terms and conditions and enter into lease agreements on Shire Houses where the weekly rent does not exceed $600 per week;**
- **To dispose of property with no book value;**
- **To reimburse to an owner or occupier where property is damaged through the performance of a function of the local government to the maximum amount of $2,000;**
- **To give notice to an occupier and or owner requiring them to do something in relation to land specified in Schedule 3.1 – Powers Under Notices to Owners or Occupiers of Land of the Local Government Act (WA) (CI) 1995**
- **To arrange for works to be carried out where the owner or occupier does not carry out required action in relation to land, and to recover the costs as a debt;**
- **To issue certificates of the local government pursuant to section 23 of the Strata Titles Act 1985 (WA)(CI).**

- **To change leases for the cost of insurance cover in respect to leased properties;**
- **As the principal Accounting Officer of Council, to prepare the annual financial reports;**
- **To affix the common seal of the Shire of Christmas Island as required; and**
- **In relation to recurrent expenditure, to pay amounts above the $250,000 limit for:**
    - **Wages and salaries**
    - **Pay As You Earn taxation**
    - **Fringe Benefits taxation**
    - **insurance premiums**
    - **Electricity charges**
    - **Lease payments**
    - **MRWA projects**
    - **Superannuation**
- **To contract works or capital projects that have been previously approved by a resolution of Council**
- **Within the provisions of Section 3.50 (1) (1a) (2) (4) (8) of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA) (CI) to:**
    1) **To close any thoroughfare that the SOCI manages for the passage of vehicles, wholly or partially, for a period not exceeding four (4) weeks;**
    2) **To close any thoroughfare that the SOCI manages for the passage of vehicles, wholly or partially, for a period exceeding four (4) weeks**

BACKGROUND
All delegations to employees under the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) expires on 1 July 2026. New delegation to the CEO is required.

COMMENT
The Council makes the delegation to the CEO and therefore the Council is required to review the CEO's delegation yearly. The proposed delegations for the Chief Executive Officer are the same as last year.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Section 5.42(1) of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) states, "A local government may delegate to the CEO the exercise of any of its powers or the discharge of any of its duties under this Act other than those referred to in section 5.43." Section 5.42(2) and Schedule 9.3.19 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) requires the review of the CEO's delegation.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
There are no financial implications arising from this matter.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
Objective 1 of the Government environment is to "Provide good governance in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act and the culture of the Island". Objective 4 of the same Environment is to "Effectively manage the resources of the Shire in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan".

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
An Absolute Majority is required.

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.2.5
SUBJECT	Schedule of Accounts - April 2026
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	3.1.14
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	07 May 2026
AUTHOR	Wei Ho, Assistant Director of FCS
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the expenditure totaling $1,421,705.59 as presented in April 2026 Schedule of Accounts.

BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) requires Council to maintain a Municipal Fund, a Reserve Fund and a Trust Fund and to manage and report on these accounts in accordance with this Act and Regulations.

Outstanding creditors as at 30 April 2026: **$ 147,023.12**

COMMENT

A schedule of accounts is attached to this report, setting out expenditure from the Municipal and Trust Funds. This report is provided in compliance with the Act and Regulations.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Section 6.10 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) authorises payment from Municipal and Trust Funds.

Regulation 12 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires a local government to compile a list of Creditors each month.

Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires that if a Local Government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the Municipal Fund or the Trust Fund, the CEO is to compile each month a list of accounts paid since the last payment such list was prepared.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter. The CEO is to ensure that all expenditure incurred is in accordance with the Annual Budget and any approved variations.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
The financial implications arising from expenditure from the Municipal, Reserve and Trust funds are reported on a monthly/quarterly basis to Council via Financial and cash flow statements in accordance with the Act and Regulations.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
Objective 1 of the Government Environment is to "Provide good governance in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act and the culture of the Island". Objective 4 of the same Environment is to "Effectively manage the resources of the Shire in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan".

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENTS
10.2.1.1 Certification of CEO and Chairperson of the Meeting.

10.2.1.2 Schedule of Accounts – April 2026 (including Credit Card Transaction in accordance with Financial Regulation 13A)

"Pursuant to s 5.25 (j) of the Local Government Act, and Regulation 14 (2) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations, this attachment is not available to the public."

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.2.6
SUBJECT	Financial Statements – April 2026
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	N/A
FILE REFERENCE	3.1.14
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	None
DATE OF REPORT	07 May 2026
AUTHOR	Wei Ho, Assistant Director of FCS
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION
That Council receive the Financial Statements of April 2026.

BACKGROUND
The Local Government Act 1995 (WA)(CI) requires the local government to prepare a monthly or a quarterly financial report in accordance with this Act, Financial Regulations and other relevant legislation.

COMMENT
A monthly or quarterly financial report is attached to this report, setting out expenditure from the Municipal and Trust Funds. This report is provided in compliance with the Act and Regulations. Also included is a status report on Asset Acquisition expenditure for the period.

This financial statement are prepared in a new accrual type format including the statement of financial activity (operating income and expenditure) and statement of financial position (balance sheet).

This new format provides council with a more comprehensive of financial information and is in line with all other local government monthly financial report.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Section 6.4 of the Local Government Act 1995 (WA) (CI) requires a local government to prepare a financial report.

Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires a local government to prepare a monthly or a quarterly financial report.

Regulation 35 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires the local government to prepare the quarterly report in the form as set out.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS
There are no significant policy implications arising from this matter. Each Manager and the CEO are to ensure that the expenditure is incurred in accordance with the Annual Budget and or any variations as approved.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
The financial implications arising from expenditure from the Municipal and Trust funds are reported on a monthly/quarterly basis to Council via Financial and cash flow statements in accordance with the Act and Regulations.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
Objective 1 of the Government environment is to “Provide good governance in line with the requirements of the Local Government Act and the culture of the Island”. Objective 4 of the same Environment is to “Effectively manage the resources of the Shire in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan”.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENTS
10.2.2.1 Financial Statements April 2026

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

(Containing the required statement of financial activity and statement of financial position)

For the period ended 30 April 2026

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2026

	Note	Adopted Budget Estimates (a)	YTD Budget Estimates (b)	YTD Actual (c)	Variance* $ (c) - (b)	Variance* % ((c) - (b))/(b)	Var.
		$	$	$	$	%	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Revenue from operating activities							
General rates		1,970,018	1,970,018	**1,990,233**	20,215	1.03%	
Grants, subsidies and contributions		9,769,550	9,845,125	**8,857,540**	(987,585)	(10.03%)	▼
Fees and charges		999,698	832,970	**1,231,415**	398,445	47.83%	▲
Interest revenue		314,309	238,231	**312,195**	73,964	31.05%	▲
Other revenue		32,600	27,619	**82,569**	54,950	198.96%	▲
		13,086,175	**12,913,963**	**12,473,952**	**(440,011)**	(3.41%)	
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee costs		(7,996,083)	(7,384,119)	**(6,638,152)**	745,967	10.10%	▲
Materials and contracts		(4,554,188)	(3,382,981)	**(2,145,940)**	1,237,041	36.57%	▲
Utility charges		(146,750)	(122,232)	**(42,098)**	80,134	65.56%	▲
Depreciation		(2,405,420)	(2,004,343)	**(2,074,015)**	(69,672)	(3.48%)	
Insurance		(262,821)	(229,777)	**(262,821)**	(33,044)	(14.38%)	▼
Other expenditure		(443,533)	(375,764)	**(209,169)**	166,595	44.34%	▲
		(15,808,795)	**(13,499,216)**	**(11,372,195)**	**2,127,021**	15.76%	
Depreciation excluded from operating activities		2,405,420	2,004,343	**2,074,015**	69,672	3.48%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		**(317,200)**	**1,419,090**	**3,175,772**	**1,756,682**	123.79%	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Inflows from investing activities							
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		3,967,174	3,568,286	**2,259,764**	(1,308,522)	(36.67%)	▼
		3,967,174	**3,568,286**	**2,259,764**	**(1,308,522)**	(36.67%)	
Outflows from investing activities							
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,790,634)	(2,804,636)	**(2,539,688)**	264,948	9.45%	
Acquisition of infrastructure		(2,414,547)	(2,130,819)	**(889,513)**	1,241,306	58.25%	▲
		(5,205,181)	**(4,935,455)**	**(3,429,201)**	**1,506,254**	30.52%	
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(1,238,007)**	**(1,367,169)**	**(1,169,437)**	**197,732**	14.46%	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Inflows from financing activities							
Transfer from reserves		332,000	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		332,000	**0**	**0**	**0**	0.00%	
Outflows from financing activities							
Transfer to reserves		(580,000)	0	**(205,609)**	(205,609)	0.00%	
		(580,000)	**0**	**(205,609)**	**(205,609)**	0.00%	
Amount attributable to financing activities		**(248,000)**	**0**	**(205,609)**	**(205,609)**	0.00%	
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT							
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	2(a)	1,781,773	1,781,773	**1,781,773**	0	0.00%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		(317,200)	1,419,090	**3,175,772**	1,756,682	123.79%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(1,238,007)	(1,367,169)	**(1,169,437)**	197,732	14.46%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		(248,000)	0	**(205,609)**	(205,609)	0.00%	
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates		**(21,434)**	**1,833,694**	**3,582,499**	**1,748,805**	95.37%	▲

KEY INFORMATION

▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data outside the adopted materiality threshold.
▲ Indicates a variance with a positive impact on the financial position.
▼ Indicates a variance with a negative impact on the financial position.
Refer to Note 3 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2026

	Actual 30 June 2025	Actual as at 30 April 2026
	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,451,671	4,271,624
Trade and other receivables	129,959	173,100
Other financial assets	5,126,316	5,331,926
Inventories	931,070	335,181
Other assets	31,289	7,045
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	8,670,305	10,118,876
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	16,890,028	18,427,826
Infrastructure	29,430,719	29,248,108
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	46,320,747	47,675,934
TOTAL ASSETS	54,991,052	57,794,810
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	666,000	146,963
Contract liabilities	29,866	77,689
Capital grant/contributions liabilities	574,878	488,329
Employee related provisions	2,174,392	2,174,392
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,445,136	2,887,373
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee related provisions	26,326	26,326
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	26,326	26,326
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,471,462	2,913,699
NET ASSETS	**51,519,590**	**54,881,111**
EQUITY		
Retained surplus	15,328,697	18,484,608
Reserve accounts	5,107,737	5,313,346
Revaluation surplus	31,083,156	31,083,156
TOTAL EQUITY	**51,519,590**	**54,881,110**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

This prescribed financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

Local Government Act 1995 requirements
Section 6.4(2) of the Local Government Act 1995 read with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996,* prescribe that the financial report be prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, the Australian Accounting Standards. The Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board were applied where no inconsistencies exist.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost, and is considered a zero cost concessionary lease. All right-of-use assets under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value, except for vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which continue to be reported at fair value, as opposed to the vested land which is measured at zero cost. The measurement of vested improvements at fair value is a departure from AASB 16 which would have required the Shire to measure any vested improvements at zero cost.

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, regulation 34 prescribes contents of the financial report. Supplementary information does not form part of the financial report.

Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the financial report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW

Date prepared: All known transactions up to 30 April 2026

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY
All funds through which the Shire controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this financial report.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES
Material accounting policies utilised in the preparation of these statements are as described within the 2024-25 Annual Budget. Please refer to the adopted budget document for details of these policies.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

As with all estimates, the use of different assumptions could lead to material changes in the amounts reported in the financial report.

The following are estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and further information on their nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:
- Fair value measurement of assets carried at reportable value including:
  - Property, plant and equipment
  - Infrastructure
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets
- Measurement of employee benefits

2 NET CURRENT ASSETS INFORMATION

(a) Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity

	Note	Adopted Budget Opening 1 July 2025	Actual as at 30 June 2025	Actual as at 30 April 2026
Current assets		**$**	**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents		1,580,440	2,451,671	4,271,624
Trade and other receivables		452,000	129,959	173,100
Other financial assets		5,612,689	5,126,316	5,331,926
Inventories		931,070	931,070	335,181
Other assets		19,965	31,289	7,045
		8,596,164	8,670,305	10,118,876
Less: current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		(285,000)	(666,000)	(146,963)
Other liabilities		(1,066,555)	(604,744)	(566,018)
Employee related provisions		(2,174,392)	(2,174,392)	(2,174,392)
		(3,525,947)	(3,445,136)	(2,887,373)
Net current assets		5,070,217	5,225,169	7,231,503
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	2(b)	(3,288,444)	(3,443,396)	(3,649,003)
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)		**1,781,773**	**1,781,773**	**3,582,500**

(b) Current assets and liabilities excluded from budgeted deficiency

Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserve accounts		(5,355,736)	(5,107,737)	(5,313,346)
Less: Current assets not expected to be received at end of year				
- Current financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans				
- Other liabilities- contract liabilities				(77,689)
- Other liabilities- capital grants liabilities				(448,329)
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at the end of the year				
- Current portion of other provisions held in reserve			(402,951)	39,663
- Current portion of employee benefit provisions held in reserve		2,067,292	2,067,292	2,150,698
Total adjustments to net current assets	2(a)	**(3,288,444)**	**(3,443,396)**	**(3,649,003)**

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. Unless otherwise stated assets or liabilities are classified as current if expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the local governments' operational cycle.

3 EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date actual materially.
The material variance adopted by Council for the 2025-26 year is $10,000 and 10.00% whichever is the greater.

Description	Var. $	Var. %	
	$	%	
Revenue from operating activities			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	**(987,585)**	**(10.03%)**	▼
Project has not complete to generate grants		Timing	
Fees and charges	**398,445**	**47.83%**	▲
Yearly Residential & Quarterly Enterprises Garbage Charge		Timing	
Private work completed in excess of budget		Permanent	
Interest revenue	**73,964**	**31.05%**	▲
Interest for Fixed Term Deposit Exceeds YTD budget		Timing	
Other revenue	**54,950**	**198.96%**	▲
Contribution/Sponsor for CI Marathon & Territory Day		Permanent	
Worker's Comp Payment		Permanent	
Employee Incentive Payment		Permanent	
Expenditure from operating activities			
Employee costs	**745,967**	**10.10%**	▲
Activity not as high as budgeted in Plant Repairs,Waste&Tip operations,and Parks Contract not started as yet.		Timing	
Materials and contracts	**1,237,041**	**36.57%**	▲
mainly due to accounting treatment of stock - Agregate, Fuel & Emulsion		Timing	
Utility charges	**80,134**	**65.56%**	▲
Activity not as high as budgeted for need to review budget for 26/27		Timing	
Insurance	**(33,044)**	**(14.38%)**	▼
Insurance Paid in July to be distribute		Timing	
Other expenditure	**166,595**	**44.34%**	▲
Under budget in minor expenditure, building better regions and saluting their service grant.		Timing	
Inflows from investing activities			
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	**(1,308,522)**	**(36.67%)**	▼
Project has not complete to generate grants - Parks Contract and other road projects		Timing	
Outflows from investing activities			
Acquisition of infrastructure	**1,241,306**	**58.25%**	▲
Several roads other other capital works project not yet started or on hold.		Timing	
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	**1,748,805**	**95.37%**	▲
Due to variances discribed above			

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BASIS OF PREPARATION - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supplementary information is presented for information purposes. The information does not comply with the disclosure requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards.

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2026

1 KEY INFORMATION

Funding Surplus or Deficit Components

Funding surplus / (deficit)

	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
Opening	$1.78 M	$1.78 M	$1.78 M	$0.00 M
Closing	($0.02 M)	$1.83 M	$3.58 M	$1.75 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Cash and cash equivalents

	$9.61 M	% of total
Unrestricted Cash	$4.30 M	44.7%
Restricted Cash	$5.31 M	55.3%

Refer to 3 - Cash and Financial Assets

Payables

	$0.15 M	% Outstanding
Trade Payables	$0.15 M	
0 to 30 Days		89.5%
Over 30 Days		10.4%
Over 90 Days		1.0%

Refer to 8 - Payables

Receivables

	$0.05 M	% Collected
Rates Receivable	$0.13 M	94.0%
Trade Receivable	$0.05 M	% Outstanding
Over 30 Days		66.0%
Over 90 Days		60.4%

Refer to 6 - Receivables

Key Operating Activities

Amount attributable to operating activities

Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($0.32 M)	$1.42 M	$3.18 M	$1.76 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Rates Revenue

YTD Actual	$1.99 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$1.97 M	1.0%

Grants and Contributions

YTD Actual	$8.86 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$9.85 M	(10.0%)

Refer to 10 - Grants and Contributions

Fees and Charges

YTD Actual	$1.23 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$0.83 M	47.8%

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Key Investing Activities

Amount attributable to investing activities

Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($1.24 M)	($1.37 M)	($1.17 M)	$0.20 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Proceeds on sale

YTD Actual	$0.00 M	%
Adopted Budget	$0.00 M	

Asset Acquisition

YTD Actual	$0.89 M	% Spent
Adopted Budget	$2.41 M	(63.2%)

Refer to 5 - Capital Acquisitions

Capital Grants

YTD Actual	$2.26 M	% Received
Adopted Budget	$3.97 M	(43.0%)

Refer to 5 - Capital Acquisitions

Key Financing Activities

Amount attributable to financing activities

Adopted Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($0.25 M)	$0.00 M	($0.21 M)	($0.21 M)

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Borrowings

Principal repayments	$0.00 M
Interest expense	$0.00 M
Principal due	$0.00 M

Reserves

Reserves balance	$5.31 M
Net Movement	$0.21 M

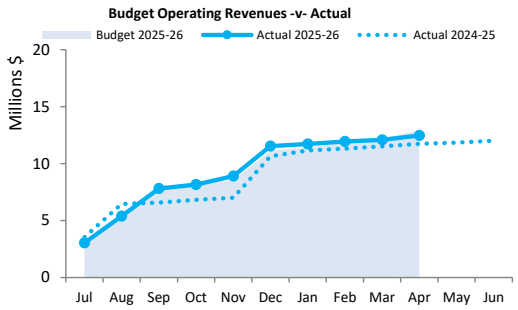
Refer to 4 - Cash Reserves

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

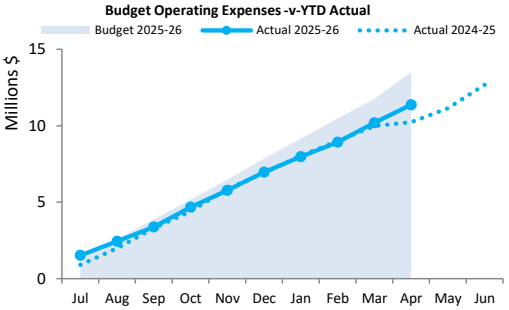
2 KEY INFORMATION - GRAPHICAL

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

OPERATING REVENUE

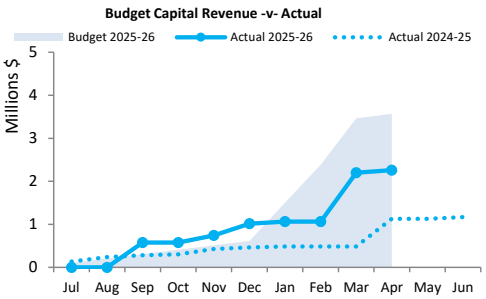


OPERATING EXPENSES

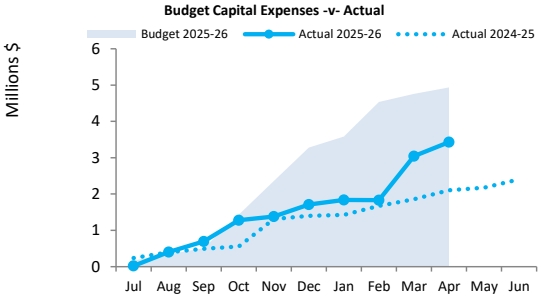


INVESTING ACTIVITIES

CAPITAL REVENUE



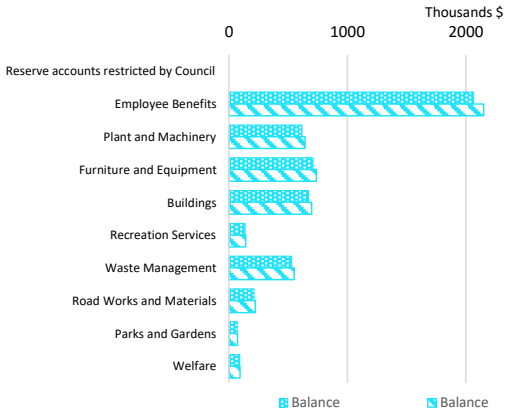
CAPITAL EXPENSES



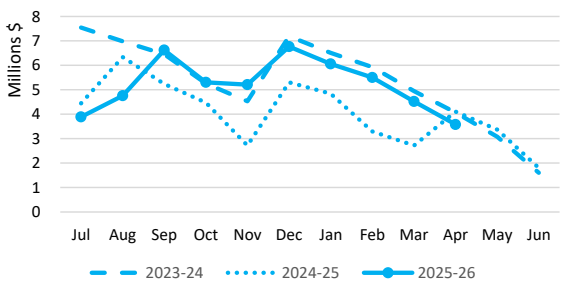
FINANCING ACTIVITIES

BORROWINGS

RESERVES



Closing funding surplus / (deficit)



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

3 CASH AND FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Description	Classification	Unrestricted	Reserve Accounts	Total	Trust	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
		$	$	$	$			
Petty Cash and Floats	Cash and cash equivalents	600	0	600	0	N/A		
Municipal Fund	Cash and cash equivalents	1,722,447	0	1,722,447	0	Bank-Westpac	Variable	N/A
Municipal Fund FTD #967	Cash and cash equivalents	515,383	0	515,383	0	Bank-Westpac	1.55%	Jun-26
Municipal Fund FTD #966	Cash and cash equivalents	509,959	0	509,959	0	Bank-Westpac	1.55%	Jun-26
Municipal Fund FTD #965	Cash and cash equivalents	509,959	0	509,959	0	Bank-Westpac	1.55%	Jun-26
Municipal Fund FTD #963	Cash and cash equivalents	506,639	0	506,639	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Municipal Fund FTD #962	Cash and cash equivalents	506,639	0	506,639	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Community Welfare Fund	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	2,161	2,162	0	Bank-Westpac	Variable	N/A
CWF FTD #241	Financial assets at amortised cost	328	26,168	26,496	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Oct-26
CWF FTD #239	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	36,432	36,432	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
CWF FTD #240	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	29,733	29,733	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Reserve Fund	Financial assets at amortised cost	8	41,348	41,357	0	Bank-Westpac	Variable	N/A
Reserve Fund FTD #372	Financial assets at amortised cost	24,970	1,989,107	2,014,077	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Oct-26
Reserve Fund FTD #369	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	74,043	74,043	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Reserve Fund FTD #370	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	842,931	842,931	0	Bank-Westpac	4.00%	May-26
Reserve Fund FTD #371	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	545,947	545,947	0	Bank-Westpac	4.70%	Mar-27
Reserve Fund FTD #366	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	586,019	586,019	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
Reserve Fund FTD #367	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	581,932	581,932	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
Reserve Fund FTD #368	Financial assets at amortised cost	0	557,524	557,524	0	Bank-Westpac	4.02%	Jun-26
Total		**4,296,932**	**5,313,346**	**9,610,277**	**0**			
Comprising								
Cash and cash equivalents		4,271,624	0	4,271,624	0			
Financial assets at amortised cost - Term Deposits		25,307	5,313,346	5,338,653	0			
		4,296,932	**5,313,346**	**9,610,277**	**0**			

KEY INFORMATION

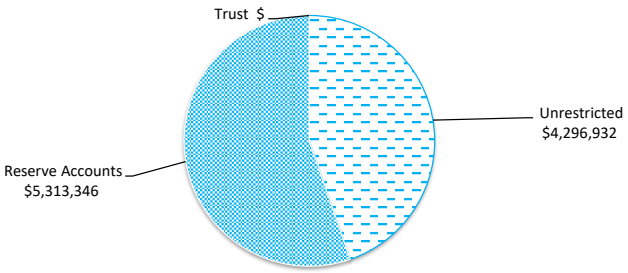
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of net current assets.

The local government classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost held with registered financial institutions are listed in this note other financial assets at amortised cost are provided in Note 7 - Other assets.



4 RESERVE ACCOUNTS

	Budget				Actual			
Reserve account name	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve accounts restricted by Council								
Employee Benefits	2,067,292	0	0	2,067,292	2,067,292	83,406	0	2,150,698
Plant and Machinery	617,408	40,000	0	657,408	617,408	24,909	0	642,317
Furniture and Equipment	709,753	0	(80,000)	629,753	709,753	28,635	0	738,388
Buildings	671,212	0	(250,000)	421,212	671,212	27,080	0	698,292
Recreation Services	137,273	0	0	137,273	137,273	5,538	0	142,811
Waste Management	530,234	0	0	530,234	530,234	21,393	0	551,627
Road Works and Materials	212,746	540,000	0	752,746	212,746	8,583	0	221,329
Parks and Gardens	70,544	0	0	70,544	70,544	2,846	0	73,390
Welfare	91,275	0	(2,000)	89,275	91,275	3,219	0	94,494
	5,107,736	**580,000**	**(332,000)**	**5,355,736**	**5,107,737**	**205,609**	**0**	**5,313,346**

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

Capital acquisitions	Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance
	$	$	$	$
Buildings - non specialised	120,000	120,000	75,060	(44,940)
Buildings - specialised	135,442	135,442	35,603	(99,839)
Furniture and equipment	285,192	268,522	355,962	87,440
Plant and equipment	2,250,000	2,280,672	2,073,063	(207,609)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**2,790,634**	**2,804,636**	**2,539,688**	**(264,948)**
Infrastructure - roads	2,414,547	2,130,819	816,066	(1,314,753)
Infrastructure - other	0	0	73,447	73,447
Acquisition of infrastructure	**2,414,547**	**2,130,819**	**889,513**	**(1,241,306)**
Total capital acquisitions	**5,205,181**	**4,935,455**	**3,429,201**	**(1,506,254)**
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:				
Capital grants and contributions	3,967,174	3,568,286	2,259,764	(1,308,522)
Reserve accounts				
Furniture and Equipment	80,000		0	0
Buildings	250,000		0	0
Welfare	2,000		0	0
Contribution - operations	906,007	1,367,169	1,169,437	(197,732)
Capital funding total	**5,205,181**	**4,935,455**	**3,429,201**	**(1,506,254)**

KEY INFORMATION

Initial recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment or infrastructure that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost.

Upon initial recognition, cost is determined as the amount paid (or other consideration given) to acquire the assets, plus costs incidental to the acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Shire includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. For assets acquired at zero cost or otherwise significantly less than fair value, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition.

Assets for which the fair value as at the date of acquisition is under $5,000 are not recognised as an asset in accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(5).* These assets are expensed immediately.

Where multiple individual low value assets are purchased together as part of a larger asset or collectively forming a larger asset exceeding the threshold, the individual assets are recognised as one asset and capitalised.

Individual assets that are land, buildings and infrastructure acquired between scheduled revaluation dates of the asset class in accordance with the Shire's revaluation policy, are recognised at cost and disclosed as being at reportable value.

Measurement after recognition

Plant and equipment including furniture and equipment and right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) are measured using the cost model as required under *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2).* Assets held under the cost model are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses being their reportable value.

Reportable Value

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2),* the carrying amount of non-financial assets that are land and buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, investment properties, infrastructure or vested improvements that the local government controls.

Reportable value is for the purpose of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(4)* is the fair value of the asset at its last valuation date minus (to the extent applicable) the accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in respect of the non-financial asset subsequent to its last valuation date.

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED) - DETAILED

Capital expenditure total
Level of completion indicators

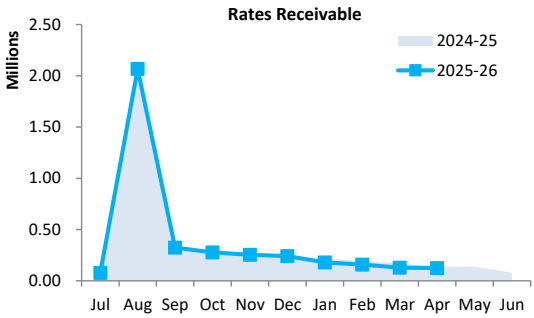
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Over 100%

Percentage Year to Date Actual to Annual Budget expenditure where the expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

	Account Description		Adopted Budget	YTD Budget	Completed YTD Actual	Variance (Under)/Over
			$	$	$	$
	Building Non Specialised					0
	907900	General Housing Upgrade (For Budget Transfer)	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
	907212	12 Guano Close	0	0	54,467	(54,467)
	907230	30 Seaview Drive-BD0063	0	0	20,593	(20,593)
	Building Non-Specialised Total		**120,000**	**120,000**	**75,060**	44,940
						0
	Building Specialised					0
	427900	Replace Flooring in Finance Office & Tea Room	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
	427900	Replace George Fam Office Blinds	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
	1117900	Poon Saan Community Hall Renovations	40,000	40,000	15,161	24,839
	1127208	Foreshore Padang Bowls Rink Shade (24/25)-FP02918	20,442	20,442	20,442	0
	Building Specialised Total		**135,442**	**135,442**	**35,603**	99,839
						0
	Furniture and Equipment					0
	427800	Phone System Upgrade	50,000	50,000	32,427	17,573
	427800	DJI Drone	6,500	6,500	6,165	335
	1147800	Ricoh IM C6010 A3 Digital Colour Miltifunction Printer	10,000	10,000	10,491	(491)
	1127800	Replacement of Poon Saan Outdoor Cinema Seating	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
	1127800	Playground & Park Upgrades	90,000	90,000	134,124	(44,124)
	1217800	Parks Road Upgrade	100,000	83,330	164,063	(80,733)
		Ball Penetrometer - NF0728				0
	1437800	Tyre Changer - NF0727	8,692	8,692	8,692	(0)
	Furniture and Equipment Total		**285,192**	**268,522**	**355,962**	(87,440)
						0
	Plant and Machinery					0
	1217500	Waste Water Treatment	30,672	30,672	15,000	15,672
	1217500	Bulldozer	550,000	550,000	441,390	108,610
	1217500	Grader	500,000	500,000	412,476	87,524
	1217500	10T Tipper	275,000	275,000	296,167	(21,167)
	1217500	Multi Tyre Roller	260,000	260,000	204,505	55,495
	1217500	Excavator	300,000	300,000	263,769	36,231
	1217500	Bitumen Sprayer	365,000	365,000	333,675	31,325
	1217500	Aggregate Spreader	0	0	43,800	(43,800)
	1217500	10000L Slip-On Water Cart	0	0	60,775	(60,775)
	1217500	Freight & Delivery - 24/25 Purchased Plants	0	0	281	(281)
	1017500	Freight & Delivery - 24/25 Purchased Plants	0	0	1,225	(1,225)
	Plant and Machinery Total		**2,280,672**	**2,280,672**	**2,073,063**	207,609
	Total Property, Plant & Equipment		**2,821,306**	**2,804,636**	**2,539,688**	264,948
						0
	Infrastructure Roads					0
	72943	CRA 25/26	553,391	461,135	0	461,135
	72317	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Jalan Ketam Merah-RD0038	315,256	315,256	315,256	0
	72319	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Jalan Masjid-RD00571	44,777	44,777	44,777	0
	72320	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Jalan Masjid Carpark-FP0139	30,462	30,462	33,386	(2,924)
	72321	CRA 23/24 - Reseal Poon Saan Rd at Hardware-RD0009	115,167	115,167	115,167	0
	72324	CRA 23/24 - Reseal EW Baseline to Blowholes Turn Off-RD00663	2,426	2,426	2,426	(0)
	72605	Blowhole Rd Upgrade-Maintenance to Blowhole Rd Stage 1	487,933	406,580	77,036	329,544
	72944	RTR 25/26 - North South Baseline	529,240	441,009	0	441,009
	72108	RTR 24/25 - Rocky Point Spur Rd Construction	25,000	20,823	0	20,823
	72109	RTR 24/25 - Nursery Rd Construction	50,000	41,655	23,248	18,407
	72111	RTR 24/25 - Sin Sang Rd Reseal	38,000	31,669	0	31,669
	72912	RTR 24/25 - Taman Sweetland Crescent Reseal-RD0012	204,771	204,771	204,771	(0)
	72932	RTR 24/25 - Gaze Road	18,124	15,089	0	15,089
	Infrastructure Roads Total		**2,414,547**	**2,130,819**	**816,066**	1,314,753
						0
	Infrastructure Other					0
	72618	LRCIP 4 - Replacement of Road Signage	0	0	73,447	(73,447)
	Intrastructure Other Total		**0**	**0**	**73,447**	(73,447)
	Total Infrastructure		**2,414,547**	**2,130,819**	**889,513**	1,241,306
			5,235,853	**4,935,455**	**3,429,201**	**1,506,254**

6 RECEIVABLES

Rates receivable	30 June 2025	30 Apr 2026
	$	$
Opening arrears previous year		80,521
Levied this year		1,990,233
Less - collections to date	107,184	(1,945,513)
Gross rates collectable	**107,184**	**125,241**
Allowance for impairment of rates receivable	(26,663)	0
Net rates collectable	**80,521**	**125,241**
% Collected	0.0%	94.0%



Receivables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Receivables - general	0	16,300	2,665	0	28,894	47,859
Percentage	0.0%	34.1%	5.6%	0.0%	60.4%	
Balance per trial balance						
Trade receivables	0	16,300	2,665	0	28,894	47,859
Total receivables general outstanding						**47,859**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

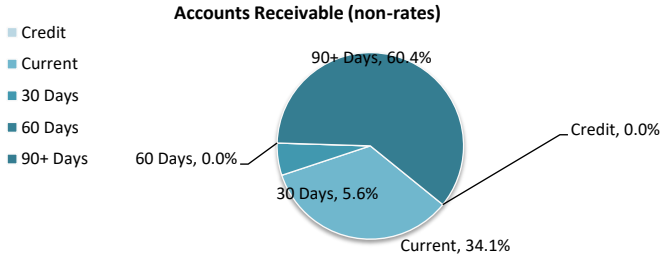
Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Receivables which are generally due for settlement within 30 days except rates receivables which are expected to be collected within 12 months are classified as current assets. All other receivables such as, deferred pensioner rates receivable after the end of the reporting period are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore the Shire measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.



7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Asset Increase	Asset Reduction	Closing Balance 30 April 2026
	$	$	$	$
Other financial assets at amortised cost				
Financial assets at amortised cost	5,107,736	205,610		5,313,346
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18,580	0	0	18,580
Inventory				
Fuel & Materials	931,070	284,014	(879,903)	335,181
Other assets				
Prepayments	13,502	19,389	(25,846)	7,045
Accrued income	17,787	0	(17,787)	0
Total other current assets	**6,088,675**	**509,013**	**(923,536)**	**5,674,152**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Other financial assets at amortised cost

The Shire classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

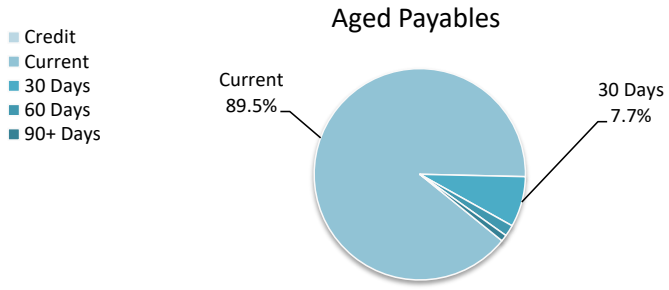
8 PAYABLES

Payables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Payables - general	0	131,629	11,379	2,560	1,455	147,023
Percentage	0.0%	89.5%	7.7%	1.7%	1.0%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry creditors	0	131,629	11,379	2,560	1,455	147,023
Other payables		(60)				(60)
Total payables general outstanding						**146,963**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire prior to the end of the period that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.
The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



9 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities	Note	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Liability transferred from/(to) non current	Liability Increase	Liability Reduction	Closing Balance 30 April 2026
		$	$	$	$	$
Other liabilities						
Contract liabilities		29,866	0	515,362	(467,539)	77,689
Capital grant/contributions liabilities		574,878	0	2,329,947	(2,416,496)	488,329
Total other liabilities		604,744	0	2,845,309	(2,884,035)	566,018
Employee Related Provisions						
Provision for annual leave		1,129,310	0	0	0	1,129,310
Provision for long service leave		1,045,082	0	0	0	1,045,082
Total Provisions		2,174,392	0	0	0	2,174,392
Total other current liabilities		**2,779,136**	**0**	**2,845,309**	**(2,884,035)**	**2,740,410**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

A breakdown of contract liabilities and associated movements is provided on the following pages at Note 10 and 11

KEY INFORMATION

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Shire has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.
Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Employee Related Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.
The Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the calculation of net current assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as employee related provisions in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur. The Shire's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Shire does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Contract liabilities

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Capital grant/contribution liabilities

Grants to acquire or construct recognisable non-financial assets to identified specifications be constructed to be controlled by the Shire are recognised as a liability until such time as the Shire satisfies its obligations under the agreement.

10 GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

	Unspent grant, subsidies and contributions liability					Grants, subsidies and contributions revenue					
Provider	Liability 1 July 2025	Increase in Liability	Decrease in Liability (As revenue)	Liability 30 Apr 2026	Current Liability 30 Apr 2026	Adopted Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Budget Variations	Expected	YTD Revenue Actual
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grants and subsidies											
Financial Assistant Grant	0	0	0	0	0	7,023,450	7,023,450	6,810,000	213,450	7,023,450	7,023,450
CI Fisheries Management Grant	0	435,362	(411,423)	23,939	23,939	435,362	362,782	435,362	0	435,362	411,423
Housing Support Program	0	0	0	0	0	738,500	615,389	738,500	0	738,500	519,000
Australia Day Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	(14,000)	0	0
Saluting Their Service Commemorations Grant	6,000	0	0	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,993	6,000	0	6,000	0
Indian Oceam Cultural Exchange Grant	23,866	0	(23,866)	0	0	21,560	17,960	21,560	0	21,560	23,866
Parks Road Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	1,353,449	1,202,746	904,203	449,246	1,353,449	156,732
Replacement of 3 Crab Corssing at Lily Beach Rd	0	80,000	(32,250)	47,750	47,750	0	0	0	0	0	32,250
Smith Point Trail Remediation Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,844
	29,866	**515,362**	**(467,539)**	**77,689**	**77,689**	**9,578,321**	**9,227,320**	**8,929,625**	**648,696**	**9,578,321**	**8,240,565**
Contributions											
Commonwealth Community Service Obligations (IMC	0	0	0	0	0	594,475	594,475	594,475	0	594,475	594,475
Australia Day Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	830	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bus Service Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	45,000	22,500	30,000	15,000	45,000	22,500
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**640,475**	**617,805**	**625,475**	**15,000**	**640,475**	**616,975**
TOTALS	**29,866**	**515,362**	**(467,539)**	**77,689**	**77,689**	**10,218,796**	**9,845,125**	**9,555,100**	**663,696**	**10,218,796**	**8,857,540**

11 CAPITAL GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

	Capital grant/contribution liabilities					Capital grants, subsidies and contributions revenue					
Provider	Liability 1 July 2025	Increase in Liability	Decrease in Liability (As revenue)	Liability 30 Apr 2026	Current Liability 30 Apr 2026	Adopted Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Budget Variations	Expected	YTD Revenue Actual
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital grants and subsidies											
Central Road Authority (CRA) Grant	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	499,980	600,000	0	600,000	0
Blowhole Road Upgrade - Maintenance to Blowhioles Rd Stage 1	387,934	0	(77,036)	310,898	310,898	487,934	277,297	100,000	387,934	487,934	77,036
Road to Recovery	186,944	177,431	(186,944)	177,431	177,431	529,240	441,009	529,240	0	529,240	186,944
Rarks Road Upgrade	0	2,152,516.70	(2,152,516.70)	0	0	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	449,246	2,799,246	1,995,785
	574,878	**2,329,948**	**(2,416,496)**	**488,329**	**488,329**	**3,967,174**	**3,568,286**	**3,579,240**	**837,180**	**4,416,420**	**2,259,764**

12 TRUST FUND

Funds held at balance date which are required by legislation to be credited to the trust fund and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 30 April 2026
	$	$	$	$
Taman Sweetland Reserve (POS)-TFT to Municipal A/c Council Res #104/25	61,804	2,166	(63,970)	**0**
	61,804	**2,166**	**(63,970)**	**0**

13 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
			$	$	$	$
Budget adoption						(21,434)
Opening Surplus Adjusted After Audit	Res# 2/26	Opening surplus(deficit)			(22,194)	(43,628)
325200-Grants Commission	Res# 2/26	Operating revenue		213,450		169,822
1141400-Islander	Res# 2/26	Operating expenses		10,000		179,822
11478000-Furniture & Equipment	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(10,000)	169,822
1437800-Furniture & Equipment	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(8,692)	161,130
Job 72317 Reseal Jalan Ketam Merah RD0038	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(315,256)	(154,126)
Job 72319 Reseal Jalan Masjid RD00571	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(44,777)	(198,903)
Job 72320 Reseal Jalan Masjid Carpark FP0139	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(30,462)	(229,365)
Job 72321 Reseal Poon Saan Road @ Hardware RD0009	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(115,167)	(344,532)
Job 72324 Reseal EW Baseline to Blowholes Turn Off RD00663	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(2,426)	(346,958)
Job 72912 Reseal Taman Sweetland Crescent RD0012	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(166,771)	(513,729)
Job 1127208 - Foreshore Padang Bowls Rink Shade FP02918	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(20,442)	(534,171)
1145200-Australia Day Grant	Res# 2/26	Operating revenue			(14,000)	(548,171)
1155300-Bus Service Contribution	Res# 2/26	Operating revenue		15,000		(533,171)
1205260-C'Wealth Special Grants	Res# 2/26	Capital revenue		387,934		(145,237)
427800-Furniture & Equipment	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses			(6,500)	(151,737)
Insurance	Res# 2/26	Operating expenses			(65,252)	(216,989)
907900-General Housing Upgrade	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses		30,000		(186,989)
427900-George Fam Centre Building	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses		75,000		(111,989)
427500-Plant & Machinery	Res# 2/26	Capital expenses		60,000		(51,989)
1420100-Salaries & Wages	Res# 2/26	Operating expenses		30,555		(21,434)
Job 72941 Park Road Upgrade - Supply of Bitumen Elmulsion		Operating expenses			(449,246)	(470,680)
1205225-Park Road Upgrade Variation 01 - Supply of Bitumen Emulsion		Operating revenue		449,246		(21,434)
1217500-Waste Water Treatment		Capital expenses			(30,672)	(52,106)
				1,271,185	**(1,301,857)**	**(52,106)**

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 28 April 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	10.5.1
SUBJECT	Additional Use 66A Gaze Road
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	Nil
FILE REFERENCE	
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	Nil
DATE OF REPORT	16 April 2026
AUTHOR	Chris Su, Director Planning Governance & Policy
SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR	SIGNED
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council approve the application for *Additional Use Class 19 – Home Office* for 66 Gaze Road being for workspace for Eunoia Lane National Disability Insurance Service provider.

BACKGROUND

Council received a Planning Approval application from the owner of 66 Gaze Road Home Office use for potential new tenants Eunoia Lane, NDIS provider.

This is a permissible additional use for a Residential premise pending development approval from Council. Eunoia Lane had considered an offer from the IOTRDO to co-share use their business facility in Settlement. However, the open booking format of the business facility does not allow Eunoia Lane to meet their statutory obligations regarding security of client records management.

COMMENT

In considering a 'D' use approval for a planning application, local governments must have regard to the matters set out in Part 9 of the *Schedule 2 Deemed Provisions in the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.*

As the planning application is for additional use within the four walls of the existing building, with no physical change to the building itself in terms of external fit out, etc the matters in Part 9 have largely been satisfied. The remaining major points for Council to consider are noise, amenity to the area and parking requirements.

Applicant has informed Council that the proposed working hours of the NDIS provider are within weekday business hours, and that all parking can be entertained on the premises with no street parking needed. No noise is expected from the office and therapy work that NDIS participants may engage with onsite from time to time.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA)
Christmas Island Local Planning Scheme 2016 Text
Council has undertaken the statutory 14 day advertising period from 16th April 2026 to 30th April 2026 canvassing public comment on the proposed Home Office use at 66 Gaze Road. Applicant provided a brief of the proposal for public comment on the day of application which has been viewable at front desk and on the website during the period.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
None

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES
None

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
A simple majority is required.

ATTACHMENT
10.5.2.1 - Public Notice of 16 April 2026, *Notice of Public Advertisement of Planning Proposal*
10.5.2.2 - Application of 16 April 2026 from land owner L.Gaff
10.5.2.3 - Public comments received

SHIRE PULAU KRISMAS
NOTIS UMUM

13/26 **16 April 2026**

JADUAL 6 NOTIS IKLAN UMUM KELULUSAN PERANCANGAN

SHIRE PULAU KRISMAS

SKIM PERANCANGAN TEMPATAN Bil 2

NOTIS IKLAN UMUM PROPOSAL PERANCANGAN

DENGAN INI DIMAKLUMKAN untuk makluman dan ulasan awam bahawa kerajaan tempatan telah menerima permohonan untuk membangunkan tanah bagi tujuan yang dinyatakan di bawah ini.

KETERANGAN TANAH

LOT NO .....2048/613..... JALAN .....66 Gaze Road…

CADANGAN ..Home Office di 66 Gaze Road

Butiran cadangan tersedia untuk pemeriksaan di pejabat kerajaan tempatan dan di laman web www.shire.gov.cx. Ulasan mengenai cadangan itu boleh dikemukakan kepada kerajaan tempatan secara bertulis pada atau sebelum perniagaan ditutup 4 petang waktu Pulau Krismas pada 30 April 2026

.....

KETUA PEGAWAI EKSEKUTIF

TARIKH

David Price
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif

Di bawah Skim Perancangan Tempatan 2 yang diwartakan pada Februari 2016 dan mengikut Akta Perancangan dan Pembangunan 2015, permohonan yang dicadangkan untuk mengubah suai penggunaan tanah memerlukan Shire meminta komen masyarakat sebelum meneruskan untuk membuat penentuan mengenai kelulusan atau penolakan cadangan itu. Jadual 6 Skim Perancangan Tempatan Shire of CI yang diwartakan 2 menyediakan format ini sebagai notis. Penduduk-penduduk mempunyai 14 hari untuk membuat ulasan kepada Shire tempatan mengenai cadangan itu.

Sila berikan ulasan secara bertulis kepada meja perancangan di chris@shire.gov.cx , secara bersemuka pada jam ofis di bangunan George Fam atau melalui pos kepada CEO SOCI c/o PO Box 863, Christmas Island WA 6798 sebelum 30 April 2026

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND
PUBLIC NOTICE

13/26 **16 April 2026**

SCHEDULE 6—NOTICE OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF PLANNING APPROVAL

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME No. 2

NOTICE OF PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT OF PLANNING PROPOSAL

It is HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information and comment that the local government has received an application to develop land for the purpose described hereunder—

LAND DESCRIPTION

LOT NO .....2048/613..... STREET .....66 Gaze Road…

PROPOSAL ..Home Office at 66 Gaze Road

Details of the proposal are available for inspection at the local government office and on the website www.shire.gov.cx. Comments on the proposal may be submitted to the local government in writing on or before close of business 4pm Christmas Island time on the 30th April 2026

.....

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DATE

David Price
Chief Executive Officer

Under Local Planning Scheme 2 gazetted in February 2016 and in following the Planning and Development Act 2015, proposed applications to modify land usage require the Shire to canvass the community for their comments before proceeding to make a determination on approval or rejection of the proposal. Schedule 6 of the gazetted Shire of CI Local Planning Scheme 2 provides this format for notice. Residents have 14 days to make comment to the local Shire regarding the proposal.

Please provide comments in writing to the planning desk at chris@shire.gov.cx , in person during office hours at the George Fam building or by mail to SOCI CEO c/o PO Box 863, Christmas Island WA 6798 before 30th April 2026

圣诞岛郡
公告

13/26 **16 April 2026**

附表6—规划批准公示通知

圣诞岛郡

地方规划方案第2号

规划提案公示通知

兹通知公众及征询意见：地方政府已收到以下土地开发用途申请—

土地描述

批号 .....2048/613..... 街道 .....66 Gaze Road…

提案..于 66 Gaze Road 设立家庭办公室

有关该提案的详细内容可在当地政府办公室查阅，也可于www.shire.gov.cx网站上查阅。如对该提案有任何意见，请于2026年4月30日圣诞岛时间下午4点（下班时间）前以书面形式提交给当地政府。

.....

首席执行官

日期

David Price
首席执行官

根据2016年2月公布的《地方规划方案2》以及《2015年规划与发展法》，在提出修改土地用途的申请前，郡政府需征求社区意见，再决定是否批准该提案。公布的《CI郡地方规划方案2》附表6提供了通知的格式。居民有14天的时间就提案向当地郡政府提出意见。

请于2026年4月30日前，通过以下方式向规划部门提出书面意见：发送电子邮件至chris@shire.gov.cx；或于办公时间亲自前往George Fam大楼；或邮寄至SOCI首席执行官，邮政信箱863，圣诞岛WA 6798

lingaff@icloud.com

SCHEDULE 5 – APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005 (WA) (CI) (AS AMENDED)

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

APPLICATION FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

1. Surname of Applicant GAFF Given Names LYNETTE SUSAN

   Full Address 64 Gaze Road
   Settlement Postcode 6798

2. Surname of Land Owner (if different from above) [redacted] HAMANAKA (Joint owner with Applicant)

   Given Names TERUKI

3. Submitted by Lynette Gaff

4. Address for Correspondence PO Box 121, Christmas Island WA

   Telephone Number 0448218028 Fax Number N/A

5. Locality of Development Settlement

6. Title Details of Land 66 Gaze Road, Settlement

7. Name of Road Serving Property Gaze

8. Description of Development Home office

Nature and size of all buildings proposed

As is

Materials to be used on external surfaces of building

As is

General treatment of open portions of the site

As is

Details of car parking and landscaping proposals

As is

Approximate cost of proposed development

0

Estimated time for completion

N/A

Signature of Owner

Signature of Applicant or Agent

(Both signatures are required if applicant is not the owner)

16/4/2024
Date

16/4/2024
Date

OFFICE USE ONLY			
Fees	total	$ 147.00	Account no.: 1065500
	paid	$ 147.00	Receipt number: 49446

Notes on Application for Planning Approval

1. Planning approval is required for most developments (including demolition) and uses on Christmas Island, although there are some exceptions.

2. Fill out ALL sections of this form. It is particularly important to ensure that all the owners of the property have signed the form.

3. You must supply (3) copies of plans with application form, particularly (suggested scale in brackets):

    a. Site Plan (1:500) – clear dimensions, existing buildings, any trees, proposed drainage, setbacks, landscaping (if applicable), car parking, loading areas (if applicable);
    b. Elevations (1:200) – at least two;
    c. Floor Plan – showing the use of the building(s), every storey and layout;
    d. Locality Diagram – indicating location of land in relation to adjacent major roads or access paths.

4. Plans must be checked and stamped by Water Corporation prior to submission to the Shire.

5. Applications for Planning Approval will not be considered until fees are paid. Fees generally follow WA fees and are gazetted by the Shire annually. They are available on the Shire website or by contacting the Shire Office on 9164 8300.

6. Please contact the Chief Executive Officer should you have any queries or require assistance.

Planning Proposal to alter use of 66 Gaze Road, Settlement Christmas Island.

Submitted on 16/4/2026

Location

66 Gaze Road, Settlement, is currently zoned residential.

This 4-bedroom, 2 bathroom property is on the edge of a mostly commercial zone with only 2 residential properties.

Landlords/Applicants

Lynette Gaff and Teruki Hamanaka

Intended Use

The proposed tenant is NDIS provider, **Eunoia Lane**, that has for some time struggled to secure appropriate premises to be used for their services. The proposed intention for use 66 Gaze Road is as an **office** for Eunoia Lane's staff members; and visiting specialists.

Office Hours

The proposed office hours would be Monday- Friday from 8am - 430pm.

Noise/Disturbance

As the proposed use is as an office and meeting space, there will be no extraneous noise from the tenants, and little to no impact on neighbouring residents.

As there is only one adjacent neighbour (64 Gaze Road), the owner/landlords for 66 Gaze Road, who are both in favour of the proposed variation in use.

Parking

All parking would be managed onsite. With no additional parking amenities necessary.

The property has a large area of open space next to the gazetted driveway, which allows for ample parking to accommodate Eunoia Lane staff and clients attending the 'office'.

21 April 2026

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Christmas Island

Re: Planning Proposal – 66 Gaze Road, Settlement (Lot 2048/613)

I write as a local resident to provide comment on the proposed change of use for 66 Gaze Road.

I respectfully request that my identity be kept confidential in any public reporting of submissions.

I acknowledge the importance of supporting essential services on Christmas Island, including those provided by NDIS organisations.

However, I oppose this proposal in its current form.

While the proposal is referred to as a “home office,” the supporting information outlines a use that appears to function as a commercial office, including:

- use by staff members and visiting specialists
- defined weekday operating hours
- provision for client attendance and onsite parking

Based on this, it is unclear whether the property will continue to be used primarily as a residence, or whether the predominant use will be commercial in nature.

If the activity is operating in practice as an office, then it should be assessed on that basis, particularly given the residential zoning and discretionary (“D”) classification.

In a small and remote community such as Christmas Island, where suitable family housing is limited, the loss of a residential dwelling to full-time commercial office use is a significant concern. The cumulative impact of similar approvals would further reduce available housing stock and set an undesirable precedent.

This proposal, as presented, does not provide sufficient clarity or assurance that the use will remain ancillary to a residence or compatible with the intent of the residential zone.

For these reasons, I do not support the application in its current form.

Regards,

[redacted]

EUNOIA LANE

Head Office: PO Box 36086, Winnellie NT 0821
Level 1, Terminal One, 396 Stuart Highway Winnellie, NT 0821
PH: (08) 8947 6908 Web: www.eunoialane.com.au
ABN: 76 630 450 636

16/4/2026

Chris Su

Shire of Christmas Island

Email: chris@shire.gov.cx

Dear Chris,

I am writing as a long-term resident of Christmas Island and as someone who has worked in the disability sector for many years, to express my strong support for the proposed re-zoning of 66 Gaze Road.

Over time, I have seen our community grow in its understanding and acceptance of disability. It has been incredibly meaningful to witness a shift toward inclusion, where people with disabilities are not only supported, but embraced and celebrated as valued members of our community. However, there is still more work to be done, particularly in ensuring access to the right infrastructure.

Eunoia Lane plays a critical role on the island as the only NDIS-registered provider, yet the lack of a suitable, dedicated space continues to limit what can be offered. A property like 66 Gaze Road would provide a much-needed environment for safe, confidential support and practical skill development. Importantly, the property offers flat, accessible entry, and ample parking making it well-suited for individuals with wheelchair and mobility needs. Spaces such as a kitchen and laundry are not just conveniences; they are essential training tools for building independence and dignity in everyday life.

Importantly, this space would also serve as a central hub of support extending beyond Christmas Island to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, improving access and continuity of services across both communities. It could also provide a base for visiting specialists, enabling them to deliver services more effectively and in alignment with our shared goals.

Given the ongoing demand for appropriate accommodation and supports, consideration of flexible or dual zoning would also be highly beneficial, allowing the property to potentially operate as a Supported Independent Living (SIL) facility if needed. This would further strengthen the island's capacity to support people with disabilities locally.

From both a professional and personal perspective, I strongly believe this re-zoning will have a lasting positive impact. It will strengthen local services, support inclusion, and help ensure that people with disabilities in our region continue to be seen, supported, and empowered.

I respectfully ask that the Shire give this application favourable consideration.

Thank you for your time.

Kind regards,

T Schonewald

Tanja Schonewald

Support Coordinator

Eunoia Lane

From: Wendy Wood <wendy.wood@eunoialane.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 16 April 2026 2:05 PM
To: Chris Su <chris@shire.gov.cx>
Subject: Support for Re-zoning Application – 66 Gaze Road, Christmas Island

To: Shire of Christmas Island

Subject: Support for Re-zoning Application – 66 Gaze Road, Christmas Island

Dear Chris Su,

I am writing on behalf of Eunoia Lane to express our strong support for the proposed re-zoning of the property located at 66 Gaze Road from residential to commercial use.

Eunoia Lane is currently the only NDIS-registered service provider operating on Christmas Island, delivering essential supports to people with disabilities across our community. Our services include support coordination, occupational therapy, and the provision of support workers to assist participants both in their homes and in the community. The demand for these services continues to grow, reflecting a clear and ongoing need within the region.

At present, we do not have access to a suitable, dedicated space to operate from. This has created limitations in our ability to provide consistent, high-quality supports—particularly in relation to therapy delivery, confidential consultations, and structured skill development programs.

The property at 66 Gaze Road presents a unique and highly suitable opportunity to address these challenges. Its layout and features would enable us to establish a functional office and therapy environment that meets the needs of our participants. In particular, the inclusion of a kitchen and laundry space would allow our Occupational Therapist to deliver practical, hands-on life skills training. These are critical components of building independence for individuals with disabilities, including skills such as meal preparation, household management, and daily living routines.

In addition to improving service delivery, the establishment of a dedicated space would:

- Provide a safe, confidential, and accessible environment for participants and their families

- Enhance our ability to coordinate supports and deliver therapy in a structured setting

- Support community inclusion and participation for people with disabilities

- Strengthen the sustainability and growth of essential NDIS services on the island

The re-zoning of this property would directly benefit some of the most vulnerable members of our community by enabling improved access to supports that are currently limited due to infrastructure constraints.

We respectfully request that the Shire consider this application favourably, recognising the significant positive impact it will have on individuals with disabilities, their families, and the broader Christmas Island community.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

Kind regards,

Wendy Wood (She/Her)
Service Coordinator – Christmas Island
Eunoia Lane
📞 0499 771 341
wendy.wood@eunoialane.com.au

Please Note my work hours are:

Wednesday to Friday 09:00am to 3:00pm (Christmas Island Time UTC +7)

SHIRE OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND

SUBMISSION TO	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 May 2026
AGENDA REFERENCE	11.1
SUBJECT	Revocation and Reconsideration of Resolution 21/26
LOCATION/ADDRESS/APPLICANT	
FILE REFERENCE	
INTEREST DISCLOSURE	
DATE OF REPORT	20 May 2026
AUTHOR	David Price, CEO
SIGNATURE OF CEO	SIGNED

RECOMMENDATION
That Council:

1 Revokes Resolution 21/26, namely:

"That Council enters 9 Lam Lok Loh, known as 'Japanese House' as the first entry into the Shire of Christmas Island Heritage List'

2. Requests the administration undertake appropriate consultation with the property owner and provide Council with a further report on the matter prior to any future consideration of inclusion on the Shire of Christmas Island Heritage List.

BACKGROUND
Council at its Ordinary Meeting held 17 March 20026 pass the following resolution.

10.5 Director Planning, Governance & Policy
10.5.1 Local Heritage List Policy Adoption

Council Resolution

Moved: Cr KREPP **Seconded: Cr THOMSON** **Res. No: 21/26**

That Council enters 9 Lam Lok Loh, known colloquially as 'Japanese House' as the first entry into the Shire of Christmas Island Heritage List.

Carried: 6/0

Cr PEREIRA	Cr TUNG	Cr YON	Cr LEE
Cr KREPP	Cr THOMSON		

COMMENT
The notice of motion is put forward by Cr TUNG and supported by Cr LAI and Cr KREPP with the supporting comments.

Subsequent to Council's consideration of this matter, it has become apparent that the property owner did not receive correspondence relating to the proposed heritage listing and was not consulted prior to Council making its decision.

Councillors considered the matter with the understanding that consultation with the owner has occurred. Given the significance of heritage listing and the importance of procedural fairness and natural justice, Council considers it appropriate that the matter be reconsidered following proper consultation with the property owner.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS WA 1996

Regulation 10 Requires at least 3 councilors' support to place a revocation motion on the agenda to Council.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS & MILESTONES

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Absolute Majority required

ATTACHMENT