Regulatory requirements for the Transportation, Storage, Processing, and Export of Waste Tyres.

TyreStewardship AUSTRALIA

Australian Government Accredited Product Stewardship Scheme

Quick Reference Guide

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

For waste tyre collectors and recyclers to comply with national and state-based regulations, improving industry practices and ensuring environmental safety, the following requirements are specified for each operation and business activity pertaining to waste tyre management. Each requirement contains a hyperlink to the regulator's website for application information and/or detailed compliance requirements.

For more detailed information on each state and territory's regulatory requirements, please refer to *Appendix A* of *TSA's Best practice guidelines for tyre storage and fire and emergency preparedness* (TSA Guidelines, 5th revision, 2026).

	OPERATION	ACTIVITY	REQUIREMENTS
COLLECTION	TRANSPORT	Transport of 2 tonnes or more of waste tyres or shred within ACT	Environmental Authorisation
			Waste Transporter Registration
		Transport of waste tyres into ACT from another state or territory	Permission from Interstate Environmental Authority[1]
			Consignment Authorisation
			Waste Transport Certificate
		Transport of waste tyres from ACT to another state or territory	Environmental Authorisation
			Waste Transporter Registration
			Consignment Authorisation (Destination jurisdiction)[1]
			Waste Transport Certificate
RECYCLING	STORAGE	Storing waste tyres at a premises in ACT (no volume thresholds)	Development approval/permit[2]
			Waste Facility Licence
			Fire Safety Requirements[3]:
			Fire Risk Assessment
			Acceptable Tyre Storage
			Fire Fighting System
			Fire Water Containment
	PROCESSING	Processing waste tyres at a premises in ACT (no volume thresholds)	Waste Facility Licence
			Fire Safety Requirements[3]:
			Fire Risk Assessment
			Fire Water Containment
			Fire Fighting System
	EXPORT	Exporting waste tyres or tyre-derived product/fuel to another country	DCCEEW Licence to Export
			Foreign End Market Verification*

1. Information on regulatory permissions from a jurisdiction outside of ACT can be sought from the respective state/territory summary chart.
2. Local government approval for development is subject to locality. Refer to your local council for information on development applications for appropriate permitting.
3. Refer to the conditions specified in the site Waste Facility Licence on fire safety and the Essential Requirements listed in Appendix B of the TSA Guidelines (2025).

* TSA's FEMV program is not a mandatory regulatory requirement. It may assist exporters who need to demonstrate that their retread customer is an "appropriate" facility under the Waste Export Rules. TSA recommends that accredited participants exporting material have their customers participate in the FEMV program to show that their processed material is not causing environmental or social harm in the destination community.

ACT tyre storage regulations

In ACT, the *Environment Protection Act 1997* defines the transportation of 2 tonnes or more of end-of-life tyres as a Class A activity and therefore requires the person undertaking the transport to hold an environmental authorisation, however the storage and processing of tyres is not a regulated or licensed activity.

Australia (Federal) tyre storage regulations

Transport

Nationally, tyres are listed as a 'controlled waste' in List 1 of Schedule A of the National Environmental Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 2004 (Controlled Waste NEPM). The NEPM has established a national system to track the transport movements of controlled waste between States and Territories and developed nationally recognised licences for interstate transporters. While, the interstate transport of tyres is regulated via this legislation, there is no federal control over the storage of tyres.

Storage

While there are no federal requirements on storage of tyres, where tyres are stored indoors, buildings must be constructed in compliance with Part E of Volume 1 of the National Construction Code (Building Code of Australia)[4], which lists requirements and specifications for firefighting equipment and smoke hazard management, and tyre storage facilities must comply specifically with Clause E1.10 and E2.3. Clause E1.10.

State jurisdictions may specify separate requirements (under state-specific guidelines or waste management regulation) that must be complied with. For example, in Western Australia clearly specifies pile sizes for indoor and outdoor provided in Guidance Note GN02: Bulk Storage of Rubber Tyres Including Shredded and Crumbed Tyres.

Work Health and Safety (WHS)

In addition, Australian businesses have obligations under the harmonised Work Health and Safety (WHS) framework in Australia, including the Model WHS Regulations (1 January 2021). However, there are no specific requirements under the WHS framework for tyre storage facilities.



4. Australian Building Codes Board (2015) National Construction Code Volume One, Building Code of Australia, Class 2 to Class 9 Buildings.