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

TyreStewardship AUSTRALIA

Australian Government Accredited Product Stewardship Scheme

Quick Reference Guide

Tasmania (TAS)

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 waste tyres within TAS	Registered Controlled Waste Transporter
		Transport of waste tyres into TAS from another state or territory	Registered Controlled Waste Transporter
			Consignment Authorisation
		Transport of waste tyres from TAS to another state or territory	Permission from Interstate Environmental Authority[1]
			Consignment Authorisation (Destination Jurisdiction)[1]
RECYCLING	STORAGE	Storage of waste tyres not to exceed 6,250 EPUs	Development approval/permit[2]
			Environmental Approval
			Fire Safety Requirements[3]:
			Fire Risk Assessment
			Acceptable Tyre Storage
			Fire Fighting System
			Fire Water Containment
	PROCESSING	Processing waste tyres as a business in TAS	Development approval/permit[2]
			Environmental Effects Report Proposal
			Environmental Approval
			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 TAS 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 Environmental Approval 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.

TAS Tyre storage regulations

Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020

In Tasmania waste tyres are classified as a controlled waste under section 3 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 and under regulation 5 of the Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020.* This Regulation requires the registration of handlers of controlled waste and therefore this regulation applies to all parties involved with the production, transportation and receiving of tyres.

The regulation requires that a person not cause a controlled waste to be handled in a manner that will:

- Cause a leak, spill or escape of waste into the environment; or
- Cause serious environmental harm, material environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

An Approved Management Method (AMM) for the Storage and Reuse of Waste Tyres 2017 has been developed under the Waste Management Regulations.

Key storage requirements are summarised as follows:

- Except where approved or provided for in accordance with the Waste Management Regulations, no more than 6,250 EPUs of waste tyres may be stored on any premises.
- Waste tyres stored either indoors or outdoors must be stored in accordance with all of the guidelines contained in the Guidelines for Bulk Storage of Rubber Tyres published by Fire & Rescue NSW in 2014.
- Tyres must be stored in a manner that reduces rainwater collection in the tyres to the greatest practicable extent
- Tyres must be stored in a manner which reduces animal, vermin and pest habitation in the tyres to the greatest practicable event

A Companion Document has been developed to assist relevant site operators to comply with the requirements for tyre storage and reuse set out in the AMM. Refer to Approved Management Method for the Storage and Reuse of Waste Tyres, Companion Document, EPA Tasmania June 2021.

Fire safety requirements

General Fire Regulations 2010

No specific guidelines on tyre storage and fire/emergency management have been published for Tasmania. The Tasmanian Government refers to the NSW guidelines where guidance is needed. See Tyre Storage Regulations.

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.



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

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.

