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

TyreStewardship AUSTRALIA

Australian Government Accredited Product Stewardship Scheme

Quick Reference Guide

Western Australia (WA)

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 WA (200kg or more waste tyres in each load)	Controlled Waste Carriers Licence (CWCL)
			Controlled Waste Tracking Form (CWTF)
		Transport of waste tyres into WA from another state or territory	Controlled Waste Carriers Licence (CWCL)
			Consignment Authorisation (Form CW17)
			Controlled Waste Tracking Form (CWTF)
		Transport of waste tyres from WA to another state or territory	Permission from Interstate Environmental Authority[1]
			Consignment Authority (Destination jurisdiction)[1]
			Consignment Authorisation (CW26)
			Controlled Waste Tracking Form (CWTF)
RECYCLING	STORAGE	Storage of more than 500 tyres at a tyre fitting business or more than 100 at another place	Development approval/permit[2]
			Category 57 License
			Fire Safety Requirements[3]:
			Fire Risk Assessment
			Acceptable Tyre Storage
			Fire Fighting System
			Fire Water Containment
	PROCESSING	Processing waste tyres at a premises in WA (no volume thresholds)	Development approval / permit / consent[2]
			Category 61A License
			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 WA 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 Category 57/61A 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.

WA tyre storage regulations

Environmental Protection Regulations 1987

Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004

Both the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* have provisions that can be relevant to the control of used tyre waste.

Up to 500 tyres can be stored at a tyre fitting business (or at a place connected with one) or up to 100 tyres can be stored in any other place before they are required to be licensed.

Any premises storing more than 500 tyres per year are required to obtain a licence.

The permitted quantity of used tyre storage is stipulated on a site's licence (under category 56 or 57 in Schedule 1 of the E*nvironmental Protection Regulations 1987*). Used tyres cannot be stored on a licensed property in any other way then that specified on the license.

Refer to Tyres Legislation:

https://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/publications/view/miscellaneous/tyres-used-and-waste

The Guidance Note: GN02 Bulk Storage of Rubber Tyres Including Shredded and Crumbed Tyres also has information on the suitable storage of tyres to avoid fire hazards.

When planning a tyre storage and/or processing facility, it must have:

- Fire risk assessment
- Emergency Preparedness – Pre-Incident Emergency Plan

Acceptable tyre storage includes, bundled tyres, pallet systems, horizontal systems, portable systems, and laced storage (outdoor). Unacceptable storage included "Tread Up" storage and uncontrolled storage. It also includes the dimensions for tyre stacks and piles, requirements of indoor and outdoor tyre storage,

Individual stacks should not exceed 3.7m in height, 60m^2 in area and/or 12.5 tonnes in weight.

A maximum of four individual stacks can be grouped with each group of four stakes being a pile. A separation distance of not less than 2.5m at the base must be maintained between each stack, and 18 meters must separate each pile.

For small tyre facilities (less than 50 tonnes):

- Tyre stacks should be no closer than 6m to all buildings on the same allotment having non-combustible outdoor walls
- Tyre stacks should be no closer than 18m to all building on the same allotment having combustible outdoor walls
- Tyre stakes should be no closer than 18m to allotment boundaries, except in the following circumstances.

For large tyre facility's (more than 50 tonnes), tyre stacks should be at least 18m from any boundary or building on the allotment.

There are special provisions that must be followed for tyres stored inside, including for:

- Smoke and Heat Venting
- Sprinkler Protection
- Indoor Storage Configuration
- Non-sprinkler protected buildings
- Sprinkler protected buildings



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.