

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO TYRE STORAGE REGULATIONS



Western Australia

This quick reference guide has been extracted from the TSA Best Practice Guidelines for Tyre Storage. For a more detailed discussion of the many considerations around tyre storage, please refer back to the Guidelines.

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 *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*). Used tyres cannot be stored on a licensed property in any other way than that specified on the licence.

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, 60m² in area and/or 12.5 tonnes in weight.

A maximum of four individual stacks can be grouped with each group of four stacks 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 combustibile 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)¹, 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.

¹ Australian Building Codes Board (2015) *National Construction Code Volume One, Building Code of Australia, Class 2 to Class 9 Buildings*.