WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

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1 Purpose

This Procedure details management of waste within Mid West Ports Authority (**MWPA**) controlled land.

The Environmental Policy commits MWPA to:

- Minimise waste and emissions to prevent pollution.

This objective will be achieved through effective and responsible handling and disposal of waste generated during operational activities by implementing this procedure.

2 Scope

The scope of this Procedure is limited to waste generated by MWPA workers, contractors, visiting vessels (commercial harbour) and members of the public accessing MWPA controlled land.

Management of waste generated by individual leaseholders is outside the scope of this Procedure. Leaseholders are expected to manage their own waste streams in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations. In some cases, MWPA has given permission to leaseholders to discard their waste into waste reception facilities (including waste oil receptacles and skip bins) located in common use areas of the Port. MWPA manages the waste from the point at which it is entered into these receptacles.

MWPA holds a current determination as a first point of entry port, which requires the *Biosecurity Act* and *Regulations* to be enforced. The Port must have procedures and facilities in place for managing biosecurity risks associated with waste subject to biosecurity control, refer to Section 7.

2.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors	• Regularly inspect the waste receptacles and organise the emptying of the bins by approving the waste movement using approved waste contractor. • Coordinate the implementation of any corrective and preventative action and incident response with the help from Environmental team. • Ensure waste is appropriately stored on site and adequate bins are available. • Ensure relevant waste tracking paperwork is completed before the transport and retain copies and records in Objective (MWPA Records Management System). • Report any activity that has or may result in an environmental incident via CAMMS (MWPA Incident Reporting System).
Environmental Team	• Approve this procedure and review periodically. • Identify, classify, monitor, quantify and maintain records of the wastes generated. • Ensure that licenced waste disposal contractors and treatment facilities are used. • Regularly inspect site waste management practices and ensure environmental records are kept. • Ensure mandatory reporting data such as annual report and GRESB is collected.

Roles	Responsibilities
MWPA Staff	• Comply with the requirements of this procedure. • Keep all sites tidy, free from litter and put waste in the correct bins. • Report all incidents and observations relevant to waste via CAMMS.
Procurement	• Ensure that the waste removal contractors adhere to all agreed KPIs and frequent meetings are held to review any issues. • Record minutes of the discussions with contractors.
Projects	• Ensure the waste management procedure is implemented during all stages of the project. • Ensure waste is appropriately stored on site and all the invoices and records of waste movements are maintained and sent to Environmental team for reporting.

3 Waste Management Hierarchy

MWPA supports the following principles of waste management (from the most preferred to the least preferred method) as shown below.

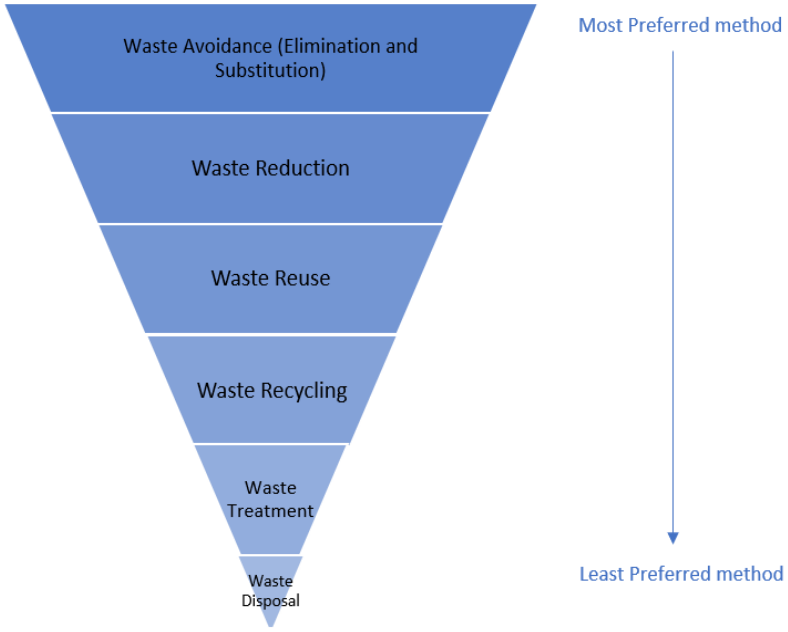


Figure 1: Waste Management Hierarchy

4 Waste Receptacles – Colour Code

MWPA has designated standard colours for bin use as outlined below.

- **Green**: General waste disposal; Refer to Section 5.
  - Containers for Change bins (120 L green bins); Refer to Section 6.5.
  - E-Waste bin (1100L green skip bin); Refer to Section 6.6.
- **Blue**: Recycling; Refer to Section 6.
  - Plastic bottle recycling (Plastic Type 1 and 2) (1100L bin); Refer to Section 6.2.
  - Paper / Secure Document Destruction (office-based 240 L/120 L/80L bins); Refer to Section 6.3.
  - Cardboard (blue sticker on dedicated skip bin); Refer to Section 6.1.
- **Grey**: Scrap Metal recycling skip bin; Refer to Section 6.4.
- **Yellow**: Biosecurity waste disposal; Refer to Section 7.
- **Red**: Biosecurity incident response kit; Refer to Section 7.
- **Pale Blue**: Concentrate contaminated PPE disposal; Refer to Section 9.1.
- **Burgundy:** Oily rags and other hydrocarbon contaminated material disposal; Refer to Section 11.2.
- **Orange**: Oil spill response kit; Refer to Section 11.2.
- **Black**: Battery Disposal Bin; Refer to Section 6.7.

In some instances, 'Berth Operators' may be utilising additional bins for specific product waste disposal purposes (for example, spilled product disposal bins to be returned to product owner). MWPA must utilise these bins as directed by the Berth Operator.

5 General Waste

General rubbish from offices and amenity buildings is removed by cleaning contractors every two days and placed into skip bins positioned around the site (refer Figures 2 and 4).

MWPA Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors inspect skip bins around the site daily and contact the licensed waste removal contractor to empty the bins once skip bins are full, or if the content of the waste bin has an offensive odour. The Waste Removal Order Form is used for this purpose.

A number of MWPA lessees are given access to skip bins, which are located in common use areas of Fishing Boat Harbour and regularly inspected and emptied. Waste streams can include bait boxes, fishing waste (including dead fish), household rubbish and kitchen waste from fishing vessels.

Figure 2: General Waste Bin

Many areas of the Port are open to the public. Littering and unauthorised dumping can occur within these areas. Strong winds prevalent in the Geraldton region can also blow litter onto MWPA land and harbours from offsite. Skip bin lids should be kept closed to prevent waste becoming windblown. Floating waste debris that enters the Fishing Boat Harbour or Commercial Harbour is recovered as required by MWPA maintenance workers.

6 Recyclables

Materials are to be recycled where such a service is available. Geraldton has limited recycling facilities and services available to deal with commercial waste. As improved services become available within the region, MWPA will investigate further options to increase the recycling of various waste streams. MWPA currently recycles paper and cardboard, plastics (Type 1 and 2) and scrap metal. Other recycling initiatives such as containers for change, batteries and printer cartridges are conducted ad-hoc.

6.1 CARDBOARD

Cardboard recycling skip bins (refer Figure 4) are available across the Port. This service is currently provided by Waste Contractor – Veolia.

6.2 PLASTIC

Plastic bottle (Plastic Type 1 and Type 2) recycling is available across site. Blue 1100L wheelie bins (refer Figure 4) are provided in various Port locations. These bins are only to be utilised for plastic milk, juice, water and soft drink bottles without lids (rinse before disposal). This service is provided by Waste Contractor – Veolia. No other items such as plastic bags, fruit containers, coffee cups / lids, aluminium cans and other plastic packaging, regardless of the "chasing arrow" symbol as shown below, are to be placed in these bins. If Veolia finds 'contamination' in these bins it results in the whole bin being dumped into general waste and not recycled.

6.3 PAPER AND DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION

Paper recycling service is provided by Rip-It Security Shredding and Recycling. Wheelie bins (refer Figure 3) are located in offices across the Port. These bins are primarily for Corporate Record destruction, however, these documents must already exist in Objective prior to being placed in paper recycling bins. Personnel can contact the MWPA Records Management Officer if they are unsure if the documents are able to be disposed. For security reasons these bins are padlocked. If a large volume of paper / documents is to be disposed, a key can be obtained from the MWPA Records Management Officer or the Security and Emergency Response Supervisor. Any other paper items, for example, scrap paper, timesheets, printed forms and the like, can be placed into these paper recycling bins as well. Contact MWPA Records Management Officer to organise bin emptying in respective areas.

Figure 3: Dedicated Blue Wheelie Bin for Paper and Document Destruction

6.4 SCRAP METAL

Excess metal, such as copper, aluminium, or stainless steel is to be recycled as scrap metal. Bins for scrap metal collection (refer Figure 4) are located at Lease 36, Lease 51 and MWPA Maintenance Workshop Yard. These are picked up by a local scrap metal recycling company (Central Metal Recyclers) for recycling. Contact the MWPA respective area supervisors to organise bin emptying.

Dedicated Skip Bin for General Waste

Dedicated Skip Bin for Type 1 and 2 Plastics Only

Dedicated Skip Bin for Paper / Cardboard Waste

Dedicated Skip Bin for Scrap Metal Waste

Figure 4: Waste Receptacles

6.5 CONTAINERS FOR CHANGE

MWPA have deployed several containers for change bins across the port and offices. This recycling program is run jointly with the Mission to Seafarers. Collection bins are emptied by Mission to Seafarers with generated funds used to assist in supporting this program. Contact The Mission to Seafarers on 0466 128 285 (Peter) to organise bin emptying in respective areas.

6.6 ELECTRONICS WASTE (E-WASTE)

Electronic waste can be disposed of at the MWPA Admin building. Green 1100L skip bins are available upon request from Veolia. The MWPA ICT Team should be contacted regarding any requirement for e-waste disposal.

6.7 BATTERIES DISPOSAL

A battery disposal bin is located at the MWPA Admin building. Big batteries can be disposed of by contacting the MWPA ICT Team.

6.8 PRINTER CARTIDGE DISPOSAL

A Printer Cartridge disposal bin is located at the MWPA Admin building. The MWPA Environmental team should be contacted to organise disposal once the bin is full.

6.9 CONCRETE / ASPHALT WASTE

Concrete and asphalt waste from major projects should be recycled where possible to enhance the circular economy of the waste materials. Records of waste transfer (dockets) should be maintained and forwarded to the MWPA Environmental team for reporting purposes.

6.10 GREEN WASTE

Green waste collected from gardening activities can be disposed offsite to Meru where it is recycled. No green waste bins are available on site.

Printer Cartridge Disposal Bin (Admin Building)

Containers for Change bin (Available across the Port)

Small Batteries Disposal Bin (Admin Building)

Electronics Waste Bin (Admin Building)

Figure 5: Waste Receptacles – Recycling Waste Only

7 Biosecurity Waste

Geraldton Port has obligations under the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships* (**MARPOL Convention**) to provide waste reception facilities for visiting vessels. Waste received from marine vessels is considered a biosecurity risk.

All international vessels and goods that enter Australian territory are subject to biosecurity control. MWPA holds a current determination as a first point of entry port under *Biosecurity (First Point of Entry – Port of Geraldton) Determination 2019* **(**F2019L00765**),** Under Section 229 (1)of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulations 2016.* A first point of entry port must have appropriate procedures in place for managing biosecurity risk, including waste management, associated with the Port operations to an acceptable level.

Biosecurity bins are 240 litre wheelie bins that are yellow in colour (Refer Figure 6) and are secured onto pallets designed to be moved by forklift. Mooring crews place the pallets near the gangway of each vessel as it arrives. There are occasions when large quantities of biosecurity waste are expected (such as a vessel has been at anchor for a long period of time); in this case a yellow covered skip bin is provided. After the vessel leaves, the biosecurity bins are shut and moved to a secure storage area, prior to removal by an approved biosecurity waste management collector.

The process of placing and removing biosecurity waste bins at the vessel and ordering pick up by the licensed biosecurity waste contractor is managed by Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors.

A Biosecurity Spill Kit (refer Figure 6) is available inside environmental monitoring room on berth 5. This kit has been established to assist in any biosecurity incidents that may occur on Port. Contents of the Biosecurity Spill Kit are listed in Appendix A of the Wildlife Management and Pest Control Guideline. All contained waste and waste generated during a biosecurity incident must be disposed of into the designated biosecurity bins and collected by the licensed biosecurity waste contractor. Safe handling of biosecurity waste and reporting waste incident is detailed in MWPA Vessel Quarantine Rubbish Disposal Procedure.

Further information on Biosecurity management and current reception facilities are available on MWPA's external website.

Figure 6: Left – Dedicated Skip / Wheelie Bin for Biosecurity Waste (Yellow); Right – Biosecurity Spill Kit (Red)

8 Bulk Handling Facility (BHF)

During handling of bulk cargoes, waste product is generated as a result of dust emissions and/or product spillages. Waste product is collected by a number of means including washdown into sumps and kibbles, dry and wet vacuum, street sweepers, dust extraction systems (refer Figure 7) and manual sweeping/shovelling of dry product into collection bins.

In most instances, waste product washed off the plant / equipment or collected by street sweepers is transferred into kibbles around the berth and returned to the product owner's shed (except where the product has been contaminated with another product).

Waste product generated during washdown may also be temporarily stored in washdown sumps. Wastewater in sumps may be left to evaporate (provided there is no risk of overtopping during storm events) or removed using a vacuum truck and returned to the product owner (except where the washwater has been contaminated with other product).

Apart from heavy metal concentrate contaminants, where a product becomes contaminated with another product and cannot be returned to the owner's shed, the following process applies.

1. Solid material is transferred to the labelled contaminated material storage Bunker 1 on the Berth 7 northern reclaim area (refer Figure 7). At no stage should material be dumped anywhere other than Bunker 1 and should not be dumped directly into the 'duck pond'.
2. Bunker 2 is used for decanting water from vacuum trucks into the settlement sump behind Bunkers 1 and 2 (refer Figure 7). This settlement sump is the dedicated area for settling any carry over of solids before the water is evaporated.
3. Once a bunker becomes full, Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisor coordinate relocation of material from bunker 1 for further sampling, the MWPA Environmental Advisor should be contacted to arrange samples to be collected and analysed to determine the level of contamination and correct disposal method in accordance with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (**DWER**) *'Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)*'.

4. Once the stockpile has been closed off for sampling, it is critical that no further material is added to the stockpile. Signage must be placed to clearly indicate when a stockpile has been sampled, and analysis is pending (refer Figure 7).
5. Once the soil has been characterised in accordance with *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996*, the Environmental Advisor will confirm acceptance to dispose offsite. MWPA Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisor to coordinate the disposal of the material to Meru Landfill.

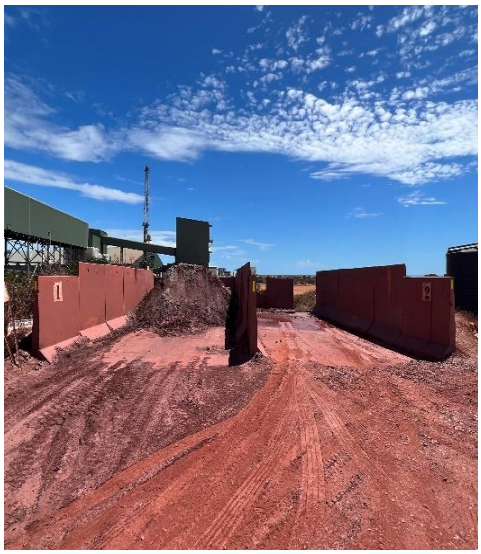
Further detail on operational waste disposal is provided in the MWPA Contaminated Soil and Operational Waste Management Procedure.

Kibble

Dust Extraction System

Washdown Sump

BHF Waste Collection Facilities (BHF)



Bunkers 1 and 2

Stockpiled Soil

Sump Behind Bunkers 1 and 2

Figure 7: Berth 7 Northern Reclaim Area – Waste Facility

9 Concentrate Waste

Waste containing metal concentrate products is considered a controlled waste and is to be disposed of accordingly.

Refer to the following MWPA procedures for further information regarding management of Metal Concentrate product and associated waste.

- *Loading Packaged Bulk Minerals Procedure*

9.1 METAL CONCENTRATE CONTAMINATED PPE DISPOSAL

Pale blue 240 litre wheelie bins (refer Figure 8) are designated for disposal of PPE used for handling metal concentrate products, such as disposable coveralls, P2 dust masks, gloves and other items which become contaminated while handling hazardous cargoes. These bins are located at various locations around Berth 4, Berth 6, amenities buildings and offices used by workers involved in concentrates loading operations.

When the wheelie bins are full, they are emptied into purpose supplied pale blue skip bins marked as Concentrates Contaminated PPE. These bins are currently located at Berth 3, Berth 5 amenities and Berth 6. These bins are checked regularly by MWPA Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors and once full are requested for disposal using Waste Removal Order Form.

Figure 8: Dedicated Wheelie / Skip Bin for Disposal of Concentrates PPEs

10 Other Operational Waste

10.1 WASTE PRODUCT

Spillage of product can occur on the berth, roadways or other areas during loading or unloading operations for a variety of reasons. It is the responsibility of the berth operator to ensure that prior arrangements are in place to contain and remove any waste material that may arise during operations. This extends to clean-up of any material that may move off the immediate site onto other areas, including the roadway. Any waste product recovered from the berth should be returned to the product owner.

10.1.1 Fertilisers

Fertiliser hoppers are to be cleaned using high pressure water to minimise the volume of waste washdown water generated. A launder is to be installed to the base of the hopper so that all washdown water can be captured and returned to the product owner for disposal off Port. It is the responsibility of the product owner to ensure that waste is managed in accordance with biosecurity and controlled waste requirements. Refer to *Unloading fertiliser using hoppers procedure* for more information on managing fertiliser waste, spillage and wash water.

10.1.2 Solvents

Waste solvents are generated from activities such as spray painting. Waste solvents are stored in a drum and disposed of to a licensed waste disposal facility once full. Any clean solvents present at the top of the barrel after solids have settled, are syphoned off the top of the barrel and reused.

10.2 WASTE SOIL

Waste soil generated from maintenance, engineering / projects and other operational activities is transferred to the designated area as agreed with Environmental Team for further analysis to identify the level of contamination. If excavated soil needs to be relocated from the excavation site to another location within MWPA land for testing, disposal, or reuse, approval must first be obtained from the Manager Maintenance Services, including agreement on the disposal location. For further guidance on managing soil waste from activities on MWPA land, refer to the MWPA Contaminated Soil and Operational Waste Management Procedure and the Excavation/Penetration Procedure.

Toilets in MWPA buildings and facilities, except for the TT501 facility, are connected to a vacuum pump sewage system. This discharges to Water Corporation's sewage system for removal and treatment offsite.

MWPA has disconnected or decommissioned most septic tanks and connected to the sewage system. A small number of septic tanks remain in current use on leaseholders' properties. However, most leaseholders have connected to MWPA vacuum pump sewage system. Management of septic tanks on leaseholder properties is the responsibility of the lessee.

10.3 ABRASIVE BLASTING WASTE

Waste management requirements for abrasive blasting waste are addressed in the *Abrasive Blasting Procedure*. Any non-compliance with abrasive blasting waste management must be reported via CAMMS and notified to the MWPA Environmental Advisor.

10.4 SF6 GAS

Electrical switchgears (Ring Main Units) insulated with SF6 gas (Greenhouse Gas). SF6 is a scheduled substance under the *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989*. All emissions of SF6 are reportable from the operation of facilities across all industry sectors (see *NGER Measurement Determination sections 4.100 and 4.101*), when any of the activities of the facility require the use of gas insulated switch gear and circuit breaker applications (paragraph 4.16 (1)(d) of the *NGER Regulations*). Change out / disposal of the RMU units must be done by appropriately licenced contractor to prevent any SF6 gas leakage and the end disposal point / method must be ascertained. Any leakage must be reported in the SF6 register (A1707064) and report as an incident in CAMMS with notification to the Environmental Team.

11 Hydrocarbon and Oil

Hydrocarbon includes petrol, diesel, kerosene, oil and bitumen products.

11.1 WASTE OIL

MWPA provides several bunded waste oil receptacles (refer Figure 9) around the Fishing Boat Harbour (**FBH**) for FBH users. The waste oil stations are contained within enclosed sheds to prevent rainwater contamination. Waste oil is a controlled waste under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*. Arrangements are in place for a licensed contractor to remove waste oil on a regular basis. MWPA Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors inspect waste oil receptacles several times per week and arrange for removal by a licensed controlled waste contractor if required.

11.2 HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATED WASTE

Typically, hydrocarbon and oil contaminated material likely to be found in the workplace could include the following.

- Oily rags used in maintenance activities.
- Absorbent material (such as kitty litter, floor sweeps and the like) used to contain and clean-up minor hydrocarbon and oil spills.
- Absorbent oil spill booms and pads used to contain and clean-up significant land-based and marine-based oil spills.

A loose oil absorbent, used for the clean-up of oil spills, is available in oil spill response kits (orange bins – refer Figure 9) and at the MWPA Warehouse. Oil absorbent has been leachate tested, is biodegradable and is acceptable for general waste disposal. Oil spills cleaned up in this way should be disposed of through the general waste stream (green bins). Disposal of small amounts of hydrocarbon contaminated material is initially into the Burgundy coloured 240 litre wheelie bins (refer Figure 9). These bins are located in the MWPA Maintenance Workshop, the Lease 51 Workshop and near the MWPA Train Unloader. Bins are clearly labelled 'for use for oily contaminated material only'. There are spare burgundy wheelie bins located in the oil spill response compound inside the MWPA Maintenance Workshop.

Left: Bunded Waste Oil Receptacles (Fishing Boat Harbour)
Right: Dedicated Wheelie Bin for Disposal of Oil Contaminated Rags and Material

Left: Dedicated Skip Bin for Disposal of Hydrocarbon Waste
Right: Dedicated Storage Bin for Oil Spill Equipment

Figure 9: Hydrocarbon and Oil Waste Receptacles

Once the wheelie bins are full, they are to be transported over to a dedicated hydrocarbon contaminated waste skip bin located at Berth 2 and disposed of into this skip (refer Figure 9). This skip bin is leak proof and compliant with contaminated waste storage and disposal requirements.

Disposal of larger amounts of oily waste is also placed into this skip bin. Material used for oil spill response can be placed directly into the bin (for example, absorbent oil spill boom can be taken directly from the water and placed directly into the skip bin and be ready for disposal in an approved way). In a major spill, the management of wastes may continue for a considerable time beyond the demobilisation of field operations. The responsibility for this would rest with the Responsible Party (RP); that is, the entity responsible for causing the spill. Refer to *Oil spill contingency plan* for more details on the roles and responsibilities of managing the oily waste.

Once there is contaminated material in the skip bin ready for disposal, Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors must contact the waste removal contractor to arrange approved disposal.

12 Sharps Disposal

There are occasions when sharps are found on MWPA property. Sharps are any objects or devices with sharp points, protuberances or cutting edges that are capable of cutting or piercing the skin. Sharps have the potential to cause injury and are likely to be contaminated, posing a risk of infection or illness if they penetrate the skin. Therefore, it is essential to follow safe procedures when using and disposing of sharps. Sharps waste should be stored in designated sharps waste containers.

For safe storage and disposal of sharps MWPA has deployed sharps disposal containers at various locations around the Port area. Some of these locations include the public toilets at the Fishing Boat Harbour, berth amenities buildings, administration building and MWPA Workshops. Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisors are responsible for arranging the correct removal of sharps containers for disposal at an approval facility. Clinical waste disposal bin is placed in Deputy Operations Supervisor's office on Berth 5 to collect waste from small sharps containers around the port. Once the big bin is full then it gets emptied by approved contractor organised by Duty / Deputy Supervisor.

Needle stick injuries are wounds caused by needles that accidentally puncture the skin. Injection of blood borne viruses is the major hazard of needle stick injuries.

Figure 10: Clinical Waste Disposal Container (Located in Berth 5 office)

Figure 11: Sharps Disposal Container Available Across Various Locations of MWPA

The correct method to dispose of a needle and syringe is as follows.

- Get a sharps container (if not readily available, an empty rigid plastic container with a lid is a suitable alternative – avoid using glass or an aluminium can).
- Place the container on the ground near the needle and syringe.
- While wearing gloves pick up the needle and syringe by the blunt end, away from the point, or use a mechanical device if available. Do not touch the sharp point.
- Do not try to put the plastic protective cover back on a needle if it has fallen off.
- Put the needle and syringe, point first, into the container.
- Make sure the container is tightly sealed and arrange disposal via the Duty / Deputy Operations Supervisor.

If you injure yourself with a discarded needle:

- Report the incident immediately to your Supervisor, who will arrange immediate medical advice.
- Wash the area gently with soap and water as soon as possible.
- Apply antiseptic if available and a clean dressing.
- Supervisor will record incident into MWPA Incident Management System – CAMMS.

13 Audit and Inspections

Audits of this Waste Management Procedure will be conducted as a part of the MWPA Internal Audit Program.

Routine inspections will also be conducted by the MWPA Environmental team to ensure compliance with this procedure.

14 Recordkeeping and Data Management

MWPA has a requirement to record all waste generated as a result of Port activities for tracking and reporting purposes.

Recyclable waste (for example, concrete, asphalt), waste soil generated from any project specific activities or Port activities, soil movements to the landfill site or reuse on the site must be reported to Environmental Advisor for external reporting purposes. Similarly, data from Veolia's online Ecologic portal is captured by the Environmental Advisor for recording waste generated from the Port facilities. Current soil stockpiles on the site and historical stockpile information can be obtained from SPLASH- Environment and Sustainability section.

Any waste collected from clean-up events (including FBH) must be reported to Environmental Advisor for recordkeeping and data management purposes.

15 Associated Documents

Abrasive Blasting Procedure (A1039225)
Contaminated Soil and Operational Waste Management Procedure (A1039199)
Excavation/Penetration Procedure (A1147947)
Loading Packaged Bulk Minerals Procedure (A1039213)
Oil Spill Contingency Plan Section 3 – Responding to a Spill (A1558687)
SF6 Register (A1707064)
Unloading Fertiliser Using Hoppers Procedure (A1032581)
Vessel Quarantine Rubbish Disposal Procedure (A1032078)
Waste Removal Order Form (A1053288)

Location – Mid West Ports Intranet – Document Centre

16 References

Act or Reg (Description)
Biosecurity (First Point of Entry – Port of Geraldton) Determination 2019
Biosecurity Act 2015
Biosecurity Regulation 2016
Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004
Environmental Protection Act 1986
Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (as amended 2019)
Littering Act 1979
NGER (Measurement) Determination 2008
NGER Act 2007
Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989

Location: **Western Australian** – https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/

Australian – https://www.legislation.gov.au/

17 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

This document is required to be reviewed every three years from the last scheduled review date.

Minor updates made within this two-year period, will not be taken as a *full review*.

The Document Custodian is responsible for conducting the review in accordance with Controlled Documents Review and Approval Process.

18 Administration

Document Custodian:	Environmental Advisor
Document Approver:	Environment Manager
Approval Date:	4 September 2025
Document Review Period:	3 yrs

Appendix A – Waste Generated, Classification and Management and Disposal Options

Waste	Classification	Treatment/Disposal Method
General Waste	General	Meru landfill
Green Waste	General	Meru Green Waste Disposal Facility
Scrap Metal (Steel, Aluminium, Brass, Copper, Other non-ferrous metals, Stainless steel etc)	General	Recycled by Central Metal Recyclers
Uniforms	General	Reused on site as Rags after removing logo and name
Concrete and Asphalt Waste	General	Recycled by CatWest
Paper and Cardboard	General	Recycled by Veolia
Oily Waste	Regulated	Recycled by Veolia
Clinical/Biological waste	Regulated	Treated at licenced facility
Sewage waste	Regulated	Treated by Water Corp
Tyres	Regulated	Recycled at Meru (Disposal charges may apply)
Batteries	Regulated	Recycled (Various batteries collection points available in Geraldton)
Electronics Waste	Regulated	Recycled by Veolia
Contaminated Soil	Regulated	Disposed at Meru landfill
Type 1 and Type 2 plastics and cans	Regulated	Recycled by Veolia
Containers for change bins	Regulated	Recycled by Containers for Change Facility
Secure Documents	Regulated	Recycled by Rip It Security bin services
Waste from Ships	Regulated	Disposed at Meru Landfill
Glass	General Waste	Disposed of at Meru as no recycling facilities available
Concentrated PPEs (Personal Protective Equipment) waste	Regulated	Disposed at Meru landfill
Hydrocarbon waste	Regulated	Disposed at Meru landfill