



Waste Management Plan

➤ Appendix M





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## 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to detail the waste management for the Boral Bricks Badgers Creek Site. The document will ensure that the amount of waste to landfill is reduced and also to minimise the harm on the environment.

## 2. RESPONSIBILITIES

Plant Managers, Team Leaders, Operators, Visitors and Contractors are responsible for ensuring that waste separation is adhered to within the limitations of the role and purpose for the site attendance.

## 3. PROCEDURES

### 3.1 BIN PROCEDURE

There are three different types of bins: green, red and wheelie bins.

- Clean Waste (Green) bins are for reusable material only.
- Red bins are for contaminated waste.
- Wheelie bins are for general waste.

### 3.2 CLEAN GREEN, DRY & FIRED BRICK WASTE

*Map Reference – 1*

*DEC Waste classification – Solid 'Non-chemical waste generated from manufacturing and services (free from metal, timber, paper, ceramics, plastics, thermosets and composites).'*

Clean green, dry or fired waste is to be placed in the green bins provided on site (refer to 3.1). General waste must not be placed in the green bins. Wheelie bins are provided for general waste. The clean green bins are to be emptied in the Clean Waste Storage Area located to the west of Box Feeder 1 Ramp (refer to Site Map in Appendix and Figure 1A & 1B). If wet weather prevents clean waste bins to be emptied in the designated area, the bin will be emptied on the souring bay and the WA420 FEL will remove the material and place it in the Clean Waste Storage Area before the shift has ended.

During disciplines and maintenance, red bins (refer to 3.2 Contaminated Waste) are to be used and taken to the contaminated waste area to ensure the Green Waste can be reused back through the process.

The green waste can be crushed for use in the production of commons at a rate of 1 in 10 front end loader buckets.



Figure 1A. Green waste area.



Figure 1B. Green waste bin.

### 3.3 YARD & SALES AREA WASTE

This waste can be deemed “clean” unless contaminated by other material. Other material may be concrete, soil, grass, wood, metal etc if the brick waste is contaminated it has to be disposed of (refer to 3.4 Contaminated Waste). Only clean brick waste can be re-used in the brick making process.

Waste streams from these areas are identified as:

- Truck transport damage
- Returns from site
- Display walls replaced
- Dropped packs
- Broken packaging
- Forklift damage
- Sample boxes

**Every effort must be made to eliminate any contaminants from the above waste streams before it is added to the clean waste area for re-use in brick making eg. Plastic packaging, sample boxes and paper are to be removed and placed in general**

waste/wheelie bins.

### 3.4 CONTAMINATED WASTE

*Map Reference – 2*

*DEC Waste classification – Solid 'Non-chemical waste generated from manufacturing and services (including metal, timber, paper, ceramics, plastics, thermosets and composites).'*

Contaminated green and dry waste is to be placed in the red steel bins provided on site. Only the red bins containing contaminated waste are to be emptied in the Contaminated Waste Storage Area located at the south east area of the plant (refer to Site Map in Appendix & Figure 2A & 2B). If wet weather prevents contaminated waste bins to be emptied in the designated area, the bin will be emptied on the souring bay and the WA420 FEL will remove the material and place it in the Contaminated Waste Storage Area before the shift has ended.

Waste material qualifies as contaminated if it has been inadvertently spoiled with foreign bodies that may foul in the brick making process (eg. rust flakes from cleaning). All efforts should be made to ensure that potential brick making material is kept clean. Rags, cans, gloves, wood, etc should always go into the General Waste bins. Cigarette butts are to go into the smoking trays to prevent a fire in the General Waste bins.

Due to the contaminants in the pile, the material must not be used as a raw material for brick making. The contaminated waste will be periodically moved to another area of the site during a mining campaign.

Mixing clean waste with general rubbish is to be avoided. Any contaminated waste is to be sorted and disposed of (refer to 3.2 and 3.6).



Figure 2A. Contaminated waste area.



Figure 2B. Contaminated waste bin.

### 3.5 WASTE OIL

*DEC Waste classification – Liquid Group A*

Waste oil is collected by a nominated, licensed, waste oil recycler. Any supervisor can arrange collection as required. The collection docket is filed in the Liquid Waste Disposal folder in the Support Services Officer's office. Note: The Waste consignee (destination) section must be completed on the collection docket by the transporter.

### 3.6 EMPTY OIL DRUMS

*DEC Waste classification - Solid 'Non-chemical waste generated from manufacturing and services (including metal, timber, paper, ceramics, plastics, thermosets and composites).'*

Empty oil drums must be purged to ensure all residual oil is removed and to prevent content seepage. The drums will then be placed into the scrap metal bins provided.

### 3.7 GENERAL WASTE

*Map Reference – 3*

*DEC Waste classification – Solid Municipal Waste*

All other general waste including; strapping, plastic wrapping, raw material bags, solid building waste, oily rags, gloves and wood can be disposed of as general waste.

Waste placed in green or blue wheelie bins are loaded into the blue 'Veolia' bins (refer to Figure 3A & 3B). The Shift Team Leaders are responsible for the removal and collection of general waste as required.



Figure 3A. Wheelie waste bins.



Figure 3B. Veolia waste bins.

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### 3.8 EFFLUENT

*Map Reference – 4, 5 & 6*  
*DEC Waste classification - Liquid Group C*

*Plant, Office and Farmhouse Sewage Systems* - Liquid effluent is managed via absorption trenches. Retained solid effluent is removed by an effluent disposal contractor monthly for the Office and bi-annually for the Plant and Farmhouse.

*Despatch Hut Sewage System* – all effluent is by an effluent disposal contractor weekly.

### 3.9 WASTE WATER

The site Storm Water Management System allows for zero discharge to offsite waterways.

### 3.10 SCRAP METAL

*Map Reference – 7*  
*DEC Waste classification - Solid 'Non-chemical waste generated from manufacturing and services (including metal, timber, paper, ceramics, plastics, thermosets and composites).'*  
Scrap must be sorted into steel, copper wire and electric motors. General steel products should be disposed of in the general scrap metal bin. Copper wire and electric motors must be separated, stacked and stored separately.

The Maintenance Manager must arrange collection as required.



Figure 4. SIMS metal bin.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES  
WASTE MANAGEMENT

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APPENDIX



Site Map

