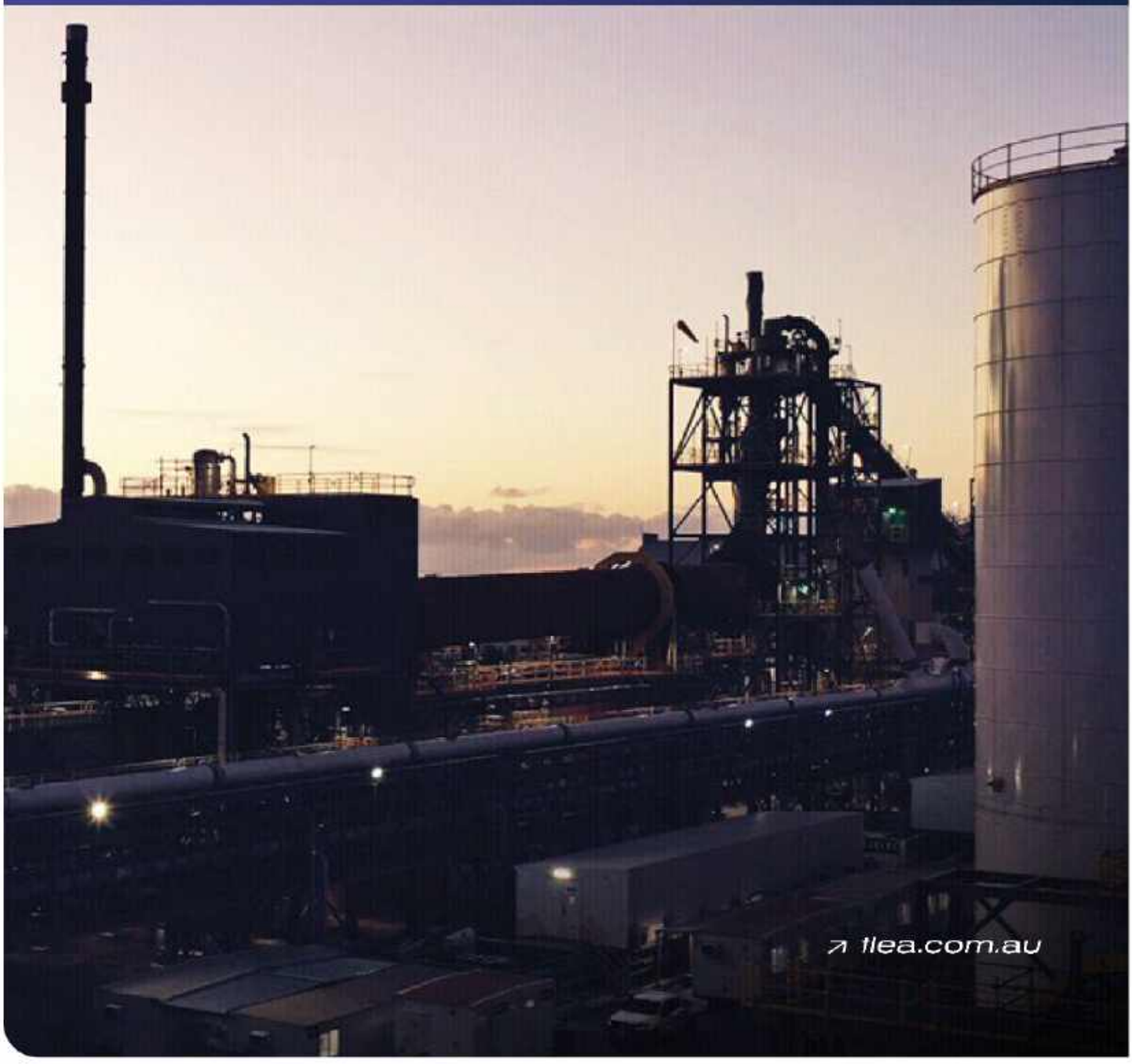
TLEA

Waste Management Procedure

TLEAMS-HSE-PR-006

Rev: 3



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Contents

1 Introduction and Purpose

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the TLEA process for the management of waste required compliance obligations.

1.2 Scope

This document is applicable to the TLEA activities within the Area of Control and Influence.

2 Terms and Definitions

Approval	Formal confirmation by an authorised person that activities laid down in a document or a service/product is acceptable
Bulk Controlled Waste	Is a controlled waste that in transported in an enclosed space that is on, attached to or part of a vehicle and used for the transportation of a liquid or gas in bulk
Contamination	Contamination of the environment is the release (whether by act or omission) of a contaminant into the environment. A contaminant can be: • gas, liquid or solid • an odour • an organism • energy, including noise, heat • a combination of contaminants.
Contract	Enforceable agreement by contract or purchase order
Contractor	Refers to an entity/ Vendor, engaged or approved by the PCBU, entrusted with a contract to perform work or cause work to be performed. Note: For the purposes of this procedure which require a clear definition between a worker in the direct employ of the PCBU and a worker engaged as a contractor, trading under a separate entity to the PCBU.
Data	All drawings / documents / data / information required to be supplied under the Contract / Purchase Order / Tender
Equipment	The goods to be supplied or supplied by the Supplier pursuant to the Contract
Environment	Environment includes: a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; b) all natural and physical resources;

	c) the qualities and characteristics of locations, places, and areas, however large or small, that contribute to their biological diversity and integrity, intrinsic or attributed scientific value or interest, amenity, harmony and sense of community; d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions that affect, or are affected by TLEA contributing to a sustainable business model.
Leader	A person at any level of the organisation to whom others report for supervision and task delegation. This includes, but is not limited to Supervisor, Coordinator, Team Leader, Superintendent, Manager and General Manager roles
LHPP	Lithium Hydroxide Processing Plant
May	A requirement that is optional
MDR	Manufacturer's Data Report
Must	A requirement that is mandatory
Packaged Controlled Waste	Consists of a controlled waste that is transported otherwise than as a bulk controlled waste.
RIMADA	The TLEA risk management database
SDS	Safety data sheet, all approved chemicals shall be approved by the Health Safety and Environmental Superintendent and saved into the Chem Alert application and available to view via the TLEA intranet.
Should	A requirement that is recommended
Site	The intended location for installation of the equipment as per datasheet
Spillage	The loss of containment of any hazardous/ non-hazardous substance which presents as a hazard to the working environment, the task or the individual
TLEA	Tianqi Lithium Energy Australia
Waste	1. Waste includes: (a) left over, or an unwanted by-product, from an industrial, commercial, domestic, or other activity (b) Surplus to the industrial, commercial, domestic, or other activity generating the waste. 2. Waste can be a gas, liquid, solid or energy, or a combination of any of them. 3. A thing can be waste whether it is of value.

3 Standards

AS/NZS ISO 14001 :2016	Certification which covers the requirements necessary for an Environmental Management System
AS 3582.4:2022	Supplementary Cementitious Material, Part 4: Pozzolans – Manufactures
AS/NZS 3816:1998	Management of Clinical and Related Wastes
Legislation	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA)
Legislation	Environmental Protection Regulations 1986 (WA)
Legislation	Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004 (WA)
Legislation	Contaminated Sites Act 2003
Legislation	Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004
Legislation	Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As Amended)
Legislation	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WA)
Legislation	Poisons Act 1964 (WA
Legislation	Health Act 1911 (WA)
Legislation	Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974 (WA)
Works Approval	Works Approval W5977/2016/1

4 Organisational Roles and Responsibilities

TLEA leadership is committed to ensuring sufficient resources are available for managing waste. Table 1 elaborates the organisational roles and responsibilities for managing waste.

Organisational Role	Responsibilities
General Manager Operations	• Ensure that operational controls are implemented to achieve Environmental Objectives.
Leaders	• Develop and implement controls to achieve Environmental Objectives.
Manager HSE	• Maintain the Waste Management Procedure. • Audit and review compliance with this procedure. • Report any non-conformance of Environmental Objectives.
Senior Advisor Environment	• Maintain the Waste Management Procedure. • Communicate the requirements of this procedure to all employees and contractors. • Facilitate waste tracking and analysis.
Supervisor Emergency Services	• Communicate the requirements of this procedure to all employees and contractors. • Ensure emergency spill kits (red and brown) are fully stocked and replenished.
HSE Representatives	• Communicate the requirements of this procedure to all employees and contractors. • Ensure universal spill kits are fully stocked and replenished.
Waste Contractor	• Collect and transport onsite generated waste for offsite recycling/disposal. • Sign the collected waste tracking form (CWTF) • Retain records of the collected waste for not less than 3 years.
Employees and contractors	• Understand and comply with the requirements of this procedure and • Immediately report all incidents to prevent recurrence. • Ensure housekeeping spill kits are fully stocked and replenished.

Table 1: Organisational Roles and Responsibilities

5 Waste Management Process

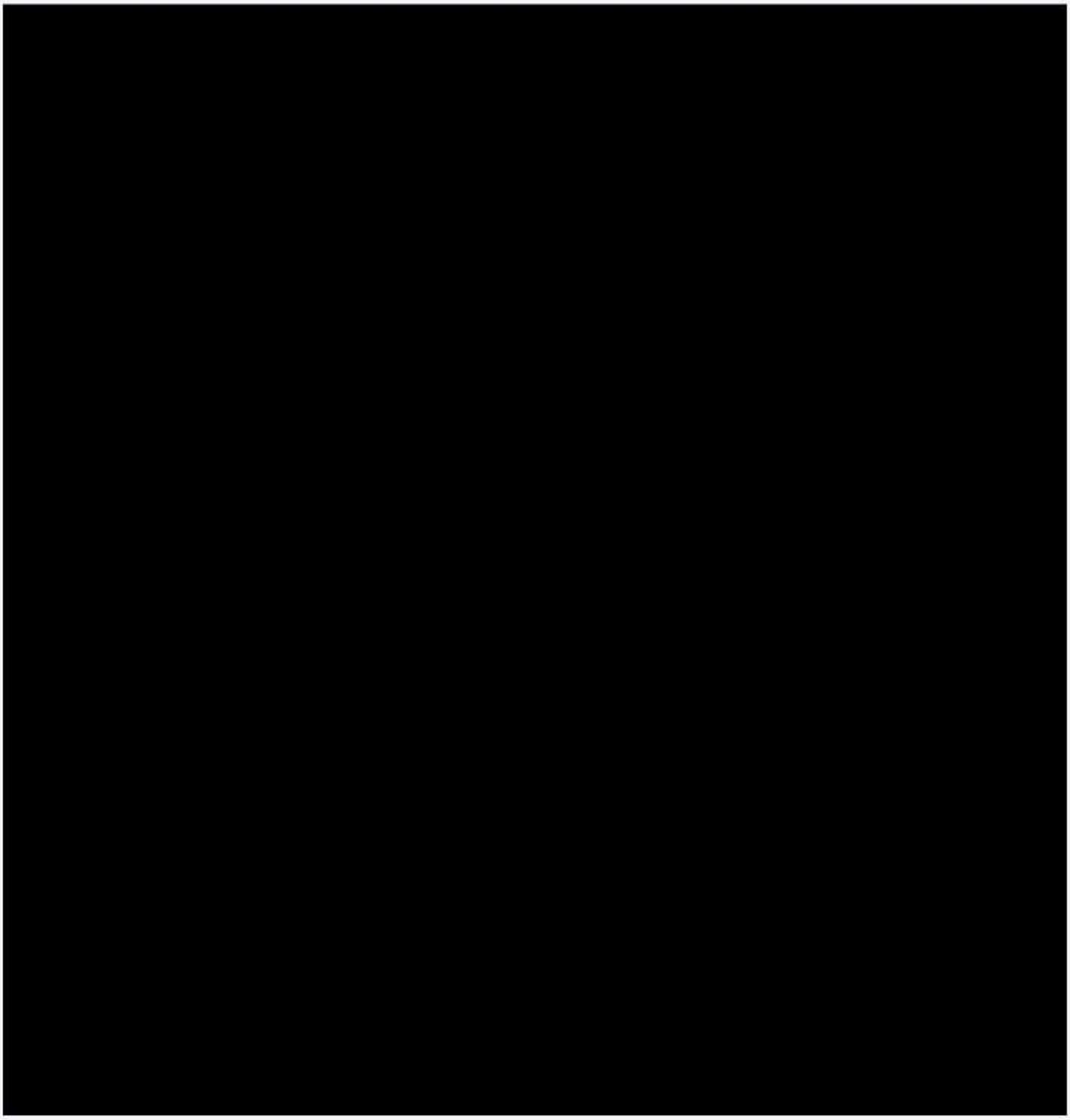


Figure 1 Waste Management Process.

6 Waste Management

Waste shall be managed to minimise the risk to land, water, air water resources and the surrounding community while meeting compliance obligations as highlighted in the waste management process.

The Site shall apply the hierarchy of waste manage principle as follows:

- Eliminate – use products that do not generate waste/complete leave no waste residue.
- Reduce – lower the quantity of waste generated.
- Reuse – use products that allow secondary use of the waste product.
- Recycle – determine and alternate use of the waste product/ including reprocessing the waste.
- Recover – repurposing energy from waste.
- Landfill – treatment of waste product, incineration, or deposit at a landfill.

An attempt shall be made to eliminate, reduce, reuse, and recycle waste from the Site wherever practical. This can be achieved by rationalising the number of products on the Site, finding alternatives which can assists in volume reduction/recycling and revising innovation in waste technology development for inspiration.

6.1 Area of Control and Influence

TLEA shall identify key features for waste to determine the Area of Control and Influence as outlined in the TLEA Environmental Management Plan.

The key features and overall, Area of Control and Influence related to waste shall include the Site for waste generation (control) and associated transport activities for waste transport (influence).

6.2 Compliance Obligations

All TLEA activities shall comply with Compliance Obligations. The relevant legislation related to the management of waste can be derived from Environment Essentials.

From the Site-specific requirements, key compliance obligations influencing the management of waste can be generally derived from the following regulatory instruments (however not limited to):

- Works Approval W5977/2016
- The Contaminated Sites Act 2003
- Section 72 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Unlawful Discharge Regulation
- The Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004
- The Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As Amended).

6.3 Classification of Waste

TLEA shall identify and classify all waste streams generated from the Site. The Waste Streams Disposal and Treatment Register shall be used to document the classification of waste streams generated onsite and is attached in Appendix 1 and associated anticipated waste removal requirements is attached in Appendix 2.

6.4 Baseline

TLEA shall determine the baseline for waste within the Area of Control and Influence. TLEA operates in an industrial area which forms part of collective environment where the Site is not the sole contributor to waste at a sensitive receptor and as such the baseline can make an attempt to consider the other current conditions.

The baseline levels for onsite disposal of waste within the Area of Control and Influence can be documented as pre-disturbance land.

6.5 Environmental Impact

TLEA shall identify and risk assess environmental impacts to waste through the development of the Environmental Risk Register. A brief overview of the key potential environmental impacts from the Site regarding waste can include:

- Failure to manage and disposal of waste according to statutory requirements including the Environmental Protection (controlled Waste) Regulations 2004 and general provision to prevent pollution stipulated in the Environmental Protection Act 1986.
- Inappropriate management of waste facilities.
- Loss of containment of process waste from equipment.
- Waste tracking/spillage along transport routes resulting in environmental harms, community complaints or damage to reputation.

6.6 Environmental Objectives

[redacted]

6.7 Management of Controls

TLEA shall develop preventative and mitigating controls to manage waste and associated emissions to the sensitive receptor and surrounding environment. The controls shall aim to

potentially minimise identified impacts to the sensitive receptor and surrounding environment. The Site will aim to continuously optimise the whole process of waste generation, collection, storage, transport, utilisation and eventual disposal.

The management of controls in conjunction with monitoring and review ensure TLEA appropriately manage waste to meet the Environmental Objectives for the Site. The management of controls for waste can be elaborated through the following sources:

- process waste/byproducts management of controls
- controlled waste generated from site activities management of controls
- laboratory waste management of controls
- general waste generated from site activities management controls
- the Wastewater Treatment Facility effluent management of controls.

6.7.1 Process Waste/Byproducts Management of Controls

The Works Approval W5977/2016/1 details the processing of approximately 200,000 dry tonnes per annum (tpa) of spodumene ore concentrate to produce 24,000 tpa of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (LiOH.H2O) per train along with three by products:

- approximately 175,900 tpa alumina silicate,
- approximately 43,900 tpa dry sodium sulphate and
- approximately 26,100 tpa gypsum/limestone product.

[redacted]

A summary of the management of controls associated with TAS are highlighted as follows:

- Residue TAS will be stockpiled and loaded in an enclosed building and neutralisation agents (gypsum/limestone mixture) by products into trucks.
- Truck entry and exit points are fitted with automated roller door system that are enclosed during tipping activities.
- Residue TAS will be transported via covered trucks and end users.

6.7.2 Controlled Waste Generated from Site Activities Management of Controls

Controlled waste means any mater that is either:

- Within the definition of waste in the National Environment Protection Measure for the Movement of Controlled Waste Between States and Territories.
- Listed in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (controlled Waste) Regulations 2004.

These regulations similarly apply to controlled waste that is produced by or because of:

- an industrial or commercial activity,
- a medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical, or other related activity,
- activities carried out on or at a laboratory,
- an apparatus for the treatment of sewage.

The Site generates a variety of controlled waste was part of its operations. These controlled wastes include:

- G-110 non- halogenated organic solvents
- J100 waste mineral oils unfit for intended purposes.
- J120 waste oil and water mixtures and hydrocarbons and water mixtures.
- J13 oil interceptor wastes.

- J170 used oil filters,
- J180 oil sludge,
- K130 sewage waste from the reticulated sewage system,
- K201 septage wastes,
- L150 industrial wash waters contaminated with controlled waste,
- N120 soils contaminated with controlled waste,
- R100 clinical and related waste.

All controlled waste will be stored in appropriate storage bins/vessels onsite and must be removed for offsite disposal via carrier licensed to transport that type of controlled waste on the road. Under the Environmental Protection (controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, the Site qualifies as a waste holder which refers to an institution or person:

- who is in possession or control of a controlled waste on premisses or
- whose apparatus or activities produce controlled waste.

The Site is therefore obligated to have the following controls under regulation 25a:

- use a carrier licenced to transport that type of controlled waste on the road,
- ensure packaged controlled waste is in a container that is fit for safe transport,
- provide to the carrier information on the type of controlled waste, amount and containment type and the physical state of the controlled waste,
- sign or cause a representative to sign the collected waste tracking form (CWTF) held by the person collecting the controlled waste and
- Retain records of the controlled waste for not less than 3 years from the date the waste was loaded onto the carrier's vehicle/tank.

6.7.3 Laboratory Management of Controls

All laboratory waste shall be managed in accordance with the LHP-0520-V-PRC-0135 Laboratory Sample and Waste Management Procedure which defines the minimum requirements for storage and disposal of samples received by the laboratory generated by analysis of samples.

6.7.4 General Waste Generated from Site Activities Management of Controls

TLEA generates general waste from site which must be stored, collected, segregated transported and eventually recycled and/or disposed. The general waste generated from site include:

General Waste	Electronic Waste
Commingled Waste	Batteries
Green Waste	Ink Cartridge
Paper and Controlled documents	Florescent tubes

A summary of the management of controls associated with general waste generated from site activities are highlighted as follows:

- Waste is segregated at source with different containers and bins onsite.
- Waste bins and containers are located at accessible locations at all worksites.
- Waste bins and containers must be maintained in good condition to prevent leaks/spills.
- The Site maintain colour coded bins and bin lids for all waste streams and all bins are clearly labelled to encourage the correct segregation.
- Waste storage must be of an adequate capacity/incorporate spare storage, to handle volume of waste stored.
- The Site will not burn waste generated.
- All waste must be removed by a recognised carrier to transport that type of waste.
- Retain records of the waste for not less than 3 years from the date the waste was loaded onto the carrier's vehicle/tank.

The types of general waste bins and container are attached in Appendix 3.

6.7.5 Waste Water Treatment Facility (BioMax) Effluent Management of Controls

The Site has a Waste Water Treatment facility – BioMax constructed and operated in the form of self-contained treatment units.

The treatment units are buried units servicing toilets, washbasins, kitchens and showers located in the Administration Building, Emergency/Security Facility, Control Facility, Laboratory and the Warehouse. The treatment units will also service sewerage from the toilets and crib rooms associated with the Gatehouse, toilet/shower rooms at the Product Warehouse and the Spodumene Building crib room plus toilet block.

Sewage treatment is via aeration, aerobic plus anaerobic bacteria activity and flocculation using aluminium sulphate. Treated wastewater is disposed via sub-surface irrigation onsite. The unit has a hydraulic load capacity of 8,000l/day.

The works approval and licence for the premises will not have regard to regulatory controls for the sewage treatment units as they are secondary activities and:

- they are an activity within Category 85,
- the activity falls below the prescribed threshold for both categories (more than 20m3 but ess than 100m3 per day).

- the activity does not contribute to the nature and type of emissions from the primary activity of lithium hydroxide production under Category 44.

A summary of the management of controls associated with the Waste Water Treatment Facility – BioMax are highlighted as follows:

- premises infrastructure and equipment are maintained and operated in accordance with the operational requirements,
- flowmeter to allow monitoring of influent/irrigation volumes,
- high level alarm (audible and visible),
- above ground pipework,
- delineation and signage around the spray-field perimeter to prevent unauthorized access,
- Vegetation cover maintained over the irrigation area,
- Irrigation generated runoff/discharge must not go beyond the boundary of the spray-field,
- Irrigation must not be undertaken immediately prior or after a rainfall event.

6.8 Onsite Spill Response

A spill at TLEA is defined as when a chemical (solid or liquid) that is either hazardous to the health, wellbeing or safety of personnel, or has the potential to cause environmental harm, leaves its designated containment area. In the event of a spill, the response at the Site is performed in a manner that does not compromise health and safety of personnel and minimise impact of the spill to the environmental.

The Site has several types of spill kits differentiated by the type of spill response required. The types of spill kits include:

- Yellow Universal Spill Kits (mild acids, water-based chemicals and other fluids),
- Brown Hydrocarbon Spill Kits (oils and fuels),
- Red Emergency Spill Kits (strong acids).

The contents of the respective spill kits are attached in Appendix 4 and associated components attached in Appendix 5.

The approximate locations of the respective spill kits are attached in Appendix 6.

The Brown Hydrocarbon Spill Kit and Red Emergency Spill Kits are secured with a tamper tag to readily identify when the kit has been accessed. The spill kits are not to be customised by swapping components with each spill kit type having associated coloured contents. The emergency services personnel are responsible for conducting fortnightly spill kit checks and replenished for the Brown Hydrocarbon Spill Kit and Red Emergency Spill Kits.

The Yellow Universal Spill Kits are to be used for general clean-up of minor anticipated spills that may occur during operational activities. The Yellow Universal Spill Kits need to be replenished by the personnel involved with the task. HSE Representatives are responsible for conducting fortnightly checks for the Yellow Universal Spill Kits.

The replenishment of the spill kits involves raising a reservation in SAP, collecting the material from the warehouse and eventually re-stocking the material in the associated spill kit. For replenishment of the spill kits, Table 2 highlights the codes can be used (individual component numbers)

Material	Type	Description
	Absorbent Pads (100 Pack)	Currently getting reviewed
30001092	Spill Kit Refill - Brown	SPILLKIT, REFILL, SKHGP240,240L
	Spill Kit Refill - Yellow	Currently getting reviewed
30001094	Spill Kit Refill - Red	SPILLKIT, REFILL, SKC120V,120L

Table 2: Spill Kits Replenishment Codes

There are seven considerations to the Site spill response protocol, and they include the following:

6.8.1 Assess the Spill

Once a spill has been identified, an assessment must be initially made prior to any response. This assessment may include:

- notifying the Supervisor and Control Room Operator if shutting down operations is required to protect personnel,
- identify details of the spill i.e. type of chemical, nature of the chemical (corrosive, caustic, flammable etc), quantity of the chemical (approximate) and the source of the spill,
- Site and Rest, apply recommended controls and all PPE.
- be aware of fumes (if applicable)
- identify nearest safety shower,
- identify flow pathways and nearest drains.
- Identify environmental protection priorities.

6.8.2 Control the Spill

An attempt should be made to control the source of the spill when safe to do so. This will minimise the potential impact of the spill on the environment and reduce the amount of effort required for clean-up. An attempt to control the source of the spill may include:

- isolating the source of the spill,
- shutting down pumps,
- shutting down equipment,
- starting sump pumps,
- isolating valves,
- standing up containers.

6.8.3 Contain the Spill

An attempt should be made to contain the spill. This include creating a physical barrier to minimise the spread of the spill and may include:

- constructing a temporal bund using soil or absorbent material,
- applying absorbent material to the spill i.e. spill pads or vermiculite)
- deploying drain covers to prevent the spill from entering the drains,
- solid material that are likely to spread through pedestrian or traffic movement or wind, should be barricaded and covered i.e. use of a tarp to provide containment.

6.8.4 Classify the Spill

After the spill has been controlled and contained, an attempt to classify the spill can be made. Table 3 highlights the matrix to classify the spill and associated actions. If it is clear the spill cannot be safely controlled and contained, declare an emergency as soon as possible.

Table 3: Spill Classification Matrix

Spill Characteristic		Spill Category	Action Required
Hazardous Material	Uncontained and uncontrolled	Category 1 Spill	• Declare an emergency if the Spill cannot be safely contained and controlled. • ERT to commence Hazmat Response if required. • Notify the Supervisor • Assemble spill response team to control, contain and clean up spill. • Raise an incident in RIMADA
	Contained and controlled	Category 2 Spill	• Report to the Supervisor • Assemble a spill response team for clean-up. • Raise an incident in RIMADA
Non-hazardous Material	Uncontained and uncontrolled	Category 3 Spill	• Report to the Supervisor • Assemble a spill response team to control, contain and clean up spill • Raise an incident in RIMADA
	Contained and controlled	Category 4 Spill	• Report to the Supervisor • Assemble a spill response team • Raise a hazard in RIMADA

For the purposes of this procedure the following terms are highlighted below:

Uncontained spills include chemical (solid or liquid) that is either hazardous to the health, wellbeing, or safety of personnel, or has the potential to cause environmental harm, leaves its designated containment area and discharges to:

- Land in unsealed services onsite including soils,
- Stormwater drains (blue drains and onto swales,
- Wedge pits (red drain), where there is potential for the wedge pits to overflow,
- Any area that may allow material to lead to the environment i.e. roadways, carparks, hardstands etc.

Hazardous may include:

- acid with pH less than 4
- alkali with pH more than 10
- grease
- compounds with metals
- degreasers and detergents
- dyes
- engine coolants/engine corrosion inhibitors
- organic solvents
- diesel and other hydrocarbons
- sewerage
- TAS
- spodumene
- sodium sulphate.

6.8.5 Clean Up the Spill

A clean up of a spill may involve pumping the spilt material into a contained vessel or entraining the spill by using an appropriate spill kit or absorbent i.e. absorbent pads, absorbent pillows, vermiculite, granules, or other material. It may be necessary to use multiple or repeated methods of clean up to ensure the effectiveness.

6.8.6 Remove the Waste

Any contaminated material including the material used to absorb the spill will be removed from the Site. All the spill kits are stocked with disposal bags to capture the waste generated. From the spill response. When removing the waste, ensure:

- all absorbent and waste are placed in a bag,
- the bags are only approximately half filled and
- the bags are tied off.

Hydrocarbon waste can be disposed in the hydrocarbon bins. All other spill waste will need to be isolated from other waste streams in the waste disposal laydown area and removed by the Waste Contractor. Advise may also be sought from the HSEQ Department.

6.8.7 Reporting

All spills no matter how small need to be reported to the Supervisor and entered Rimada as either a hazard or incident. This includes any occurrence that has the potential to impact the environment i.e. spills, leaks, discharges that can cause pollutions.

6.9 Monitoring

TLEA is committed to the monitoring, measurement and analysis of it's environmental performance relative to waste. As part of this, TLEA can incorporate the management of controls into internal reviews/inspections to ensure that controls are achieving the Environmental Objective.

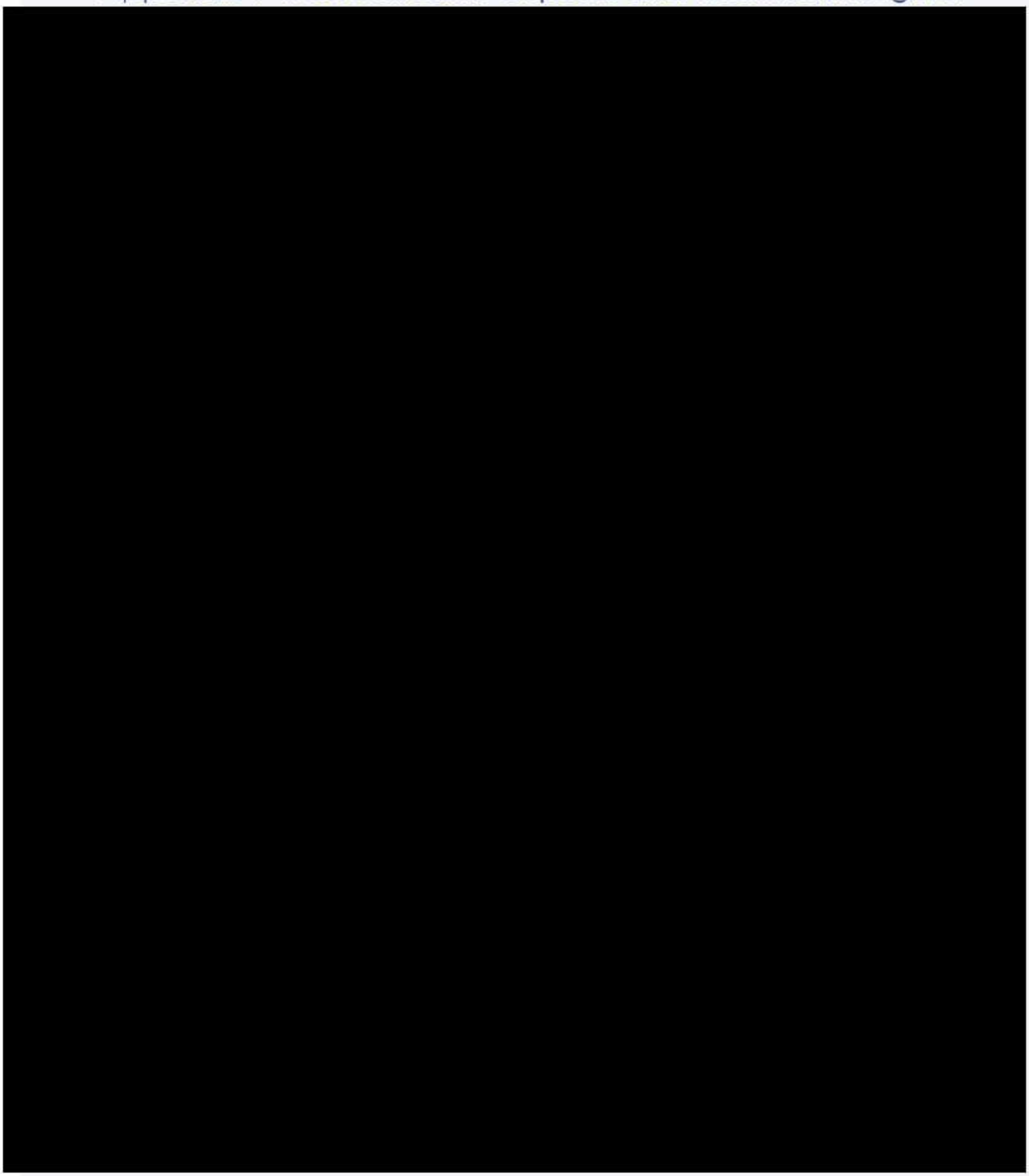
TLEA commits to undertake schedule monitoring of waste and associated activities to manage potential contamination. This will consist of the following monitoring requirements:

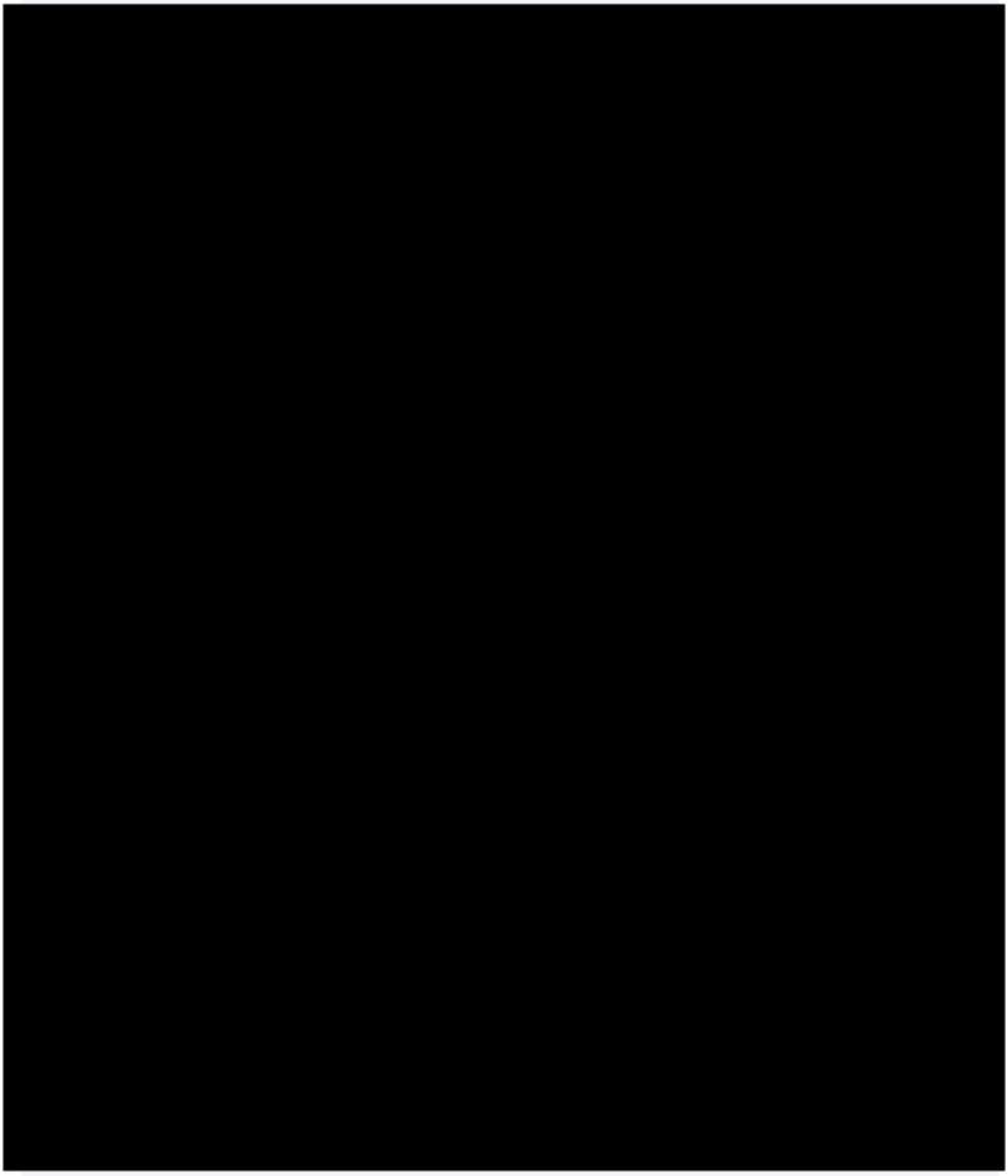
- monthly quantities of waste generated from the Site.
- monthly tracking of controlled waste generated from site.
- monthly groundwater level measurements from the network of monitoring bores.
- quarterly groundwater monitoring of the network of monitoring bores.
- monthly volumes of sewage discharge from the Wastewater Treatment Facility
- quarterly monitoring of sewage discharge from the Wastewater Treatment Facility.

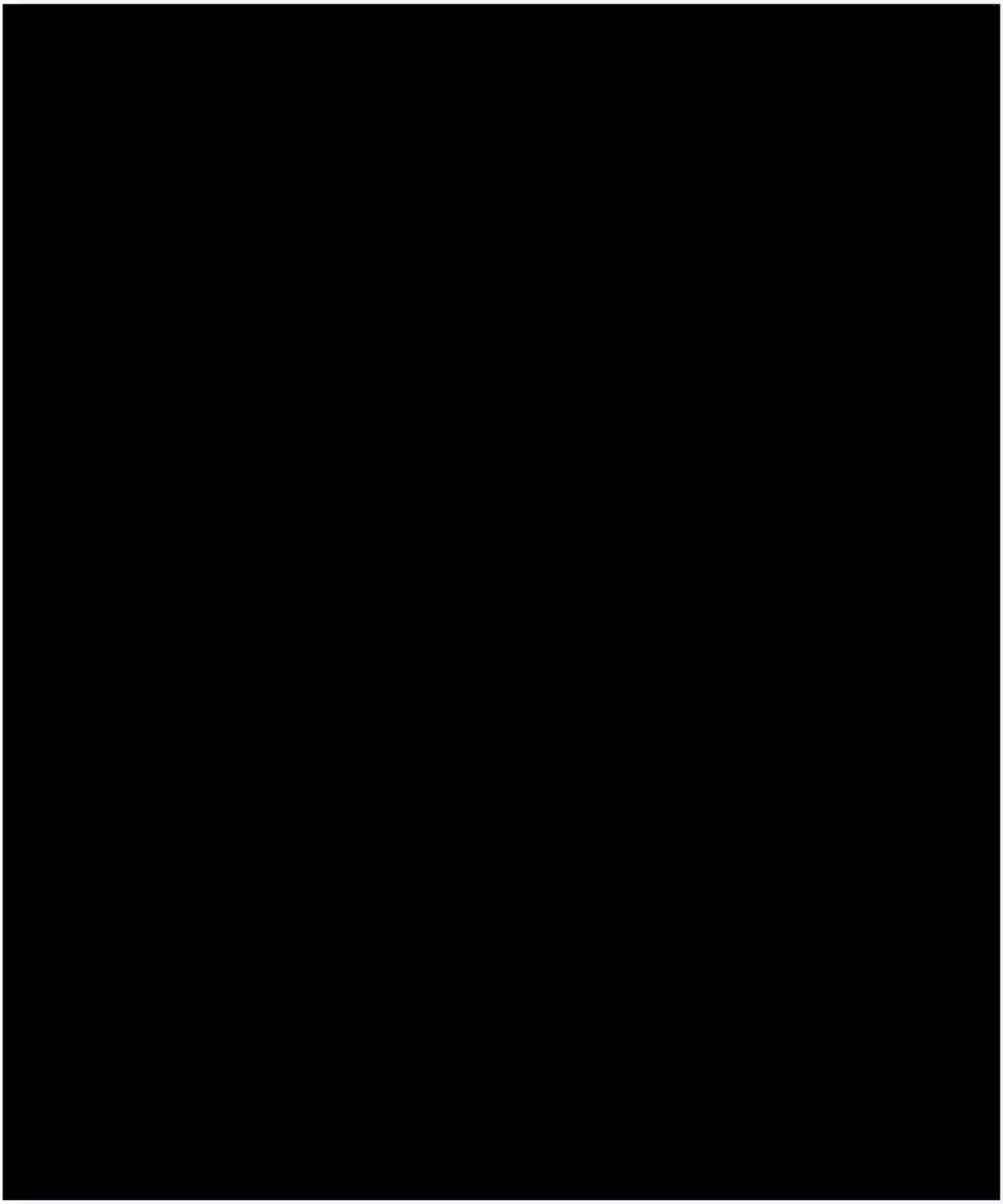
7 References

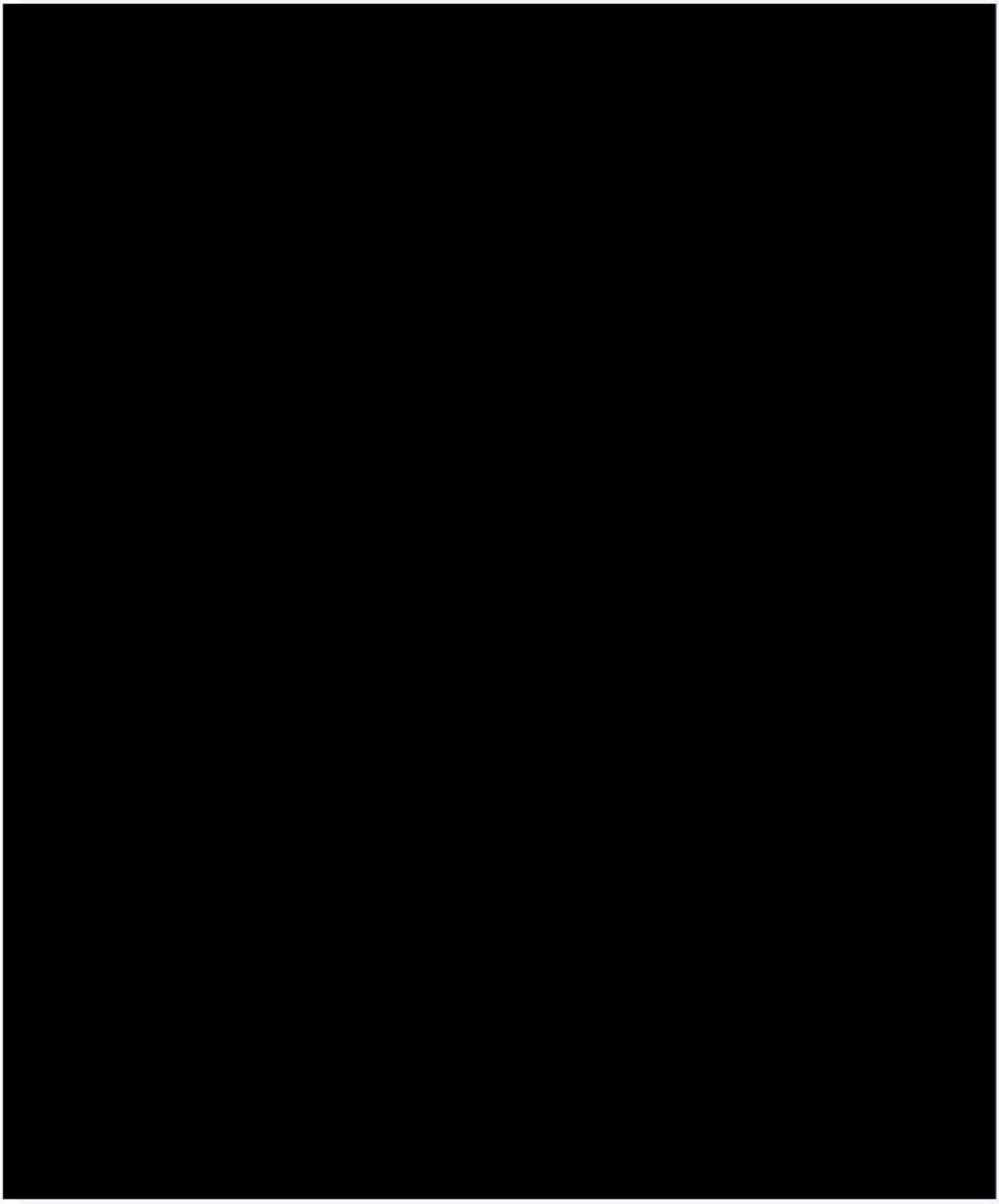
TLEAMS-HSE-PR-002	Environmental Management Plan
Procedure	Laboratory Sample and Waste Management

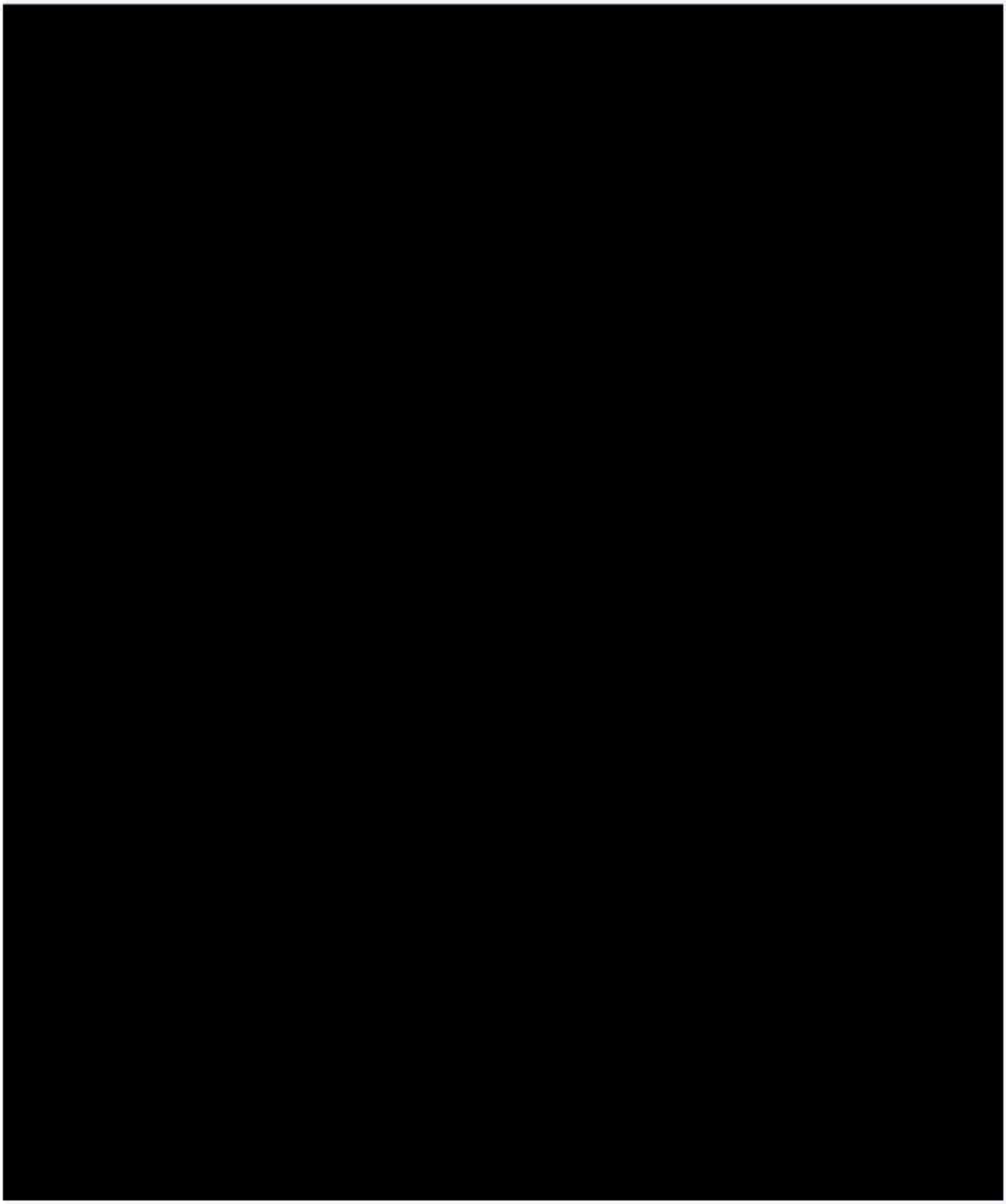
Appendix 1 Waste Streams Disposal and Treatment Register











Appendix 2 Anticipated Waste Removal Requirements

Waste Type	Removal Frequency	Container				Area of Containers								
		Dumpster	Skip	IBC	Bin	Lab	Workshop	Admin	Warehouse	Reagents	Pyro	Leach	Hydro	Packaging
General	Weekly	x				x	X	X						X
General	Weekly				x	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	X
Solid lab waste	Monthly				x	x								
Recycle	Weekly	x					X	X		X				X
Recycle	Weekly				x	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scrap metal	Weekly		x				X							
Waste oil	As required			x			X							
Hydrocarbon	As required				x						X			
Hydrocarbon	Weekly			x			X							
Wood	Weekly		x						x					X
E-waste	Monthly				x		X							
Battery	Monthly				x		X							
Contaminated soil	As required				x		X							
Rubber	Weekly		x				X							
Printer cartridge	Weekly				x		X	X						
Medical waste	Weekly				x			X						
Shutdown	As required		x				x				x	X	X	x
Filter cloth / cartridges	Weekly		x									x		

Appendix 3 Types of General Waste Bins and Container

TLEA shall encourage the use and maintenance of the following waste management equipment.

	Rear Lift Bins: • 120 / 240 L & 1100L capacities, suitable for indoor outdoor use • Colour coded lids to Australian standards for easy identification of waste streams.
	Front Lift Bins: • 1.5m³ to 6m³capacities • Colour coded lids to Australian standards for easy identification of waste streams. • Options to include lifting lid tops and braking mechanisms for wheels.
	Skip Bins: • Clearly marked with waste stream • Delivered and collected from site to efficiently manage removal of bulky materials i.e. wood & metal. • Standard sizes from 4m³ to 9m³
	Roll-On-Roll-Off (RORO) Bins: • Suitable for dense, bulky, non-compactible material i.e. timber, wood, steel, concrete and soils etc. • Made of heavy-duty steel • Clearly marked with waste stream • Standard sizes from 8m³ to 30m³

Appendix 4 Spill Kit Contents

TLEA shall encourage the use and maintenance of the following waste management equipment.

Yellow Universal Spill Kit	Brown Hydrocarbon Spill Kit	Red Emergency Spill Kit
		
Contents • 4 Hazchem Absorbent Booms (2.4m x 7.5m) • 50 Hazchem Absorbent Pads (45cm x 45cm) • 5 Multisorb Vermiculite Absorbent Floorsweep 30L • 2 Pair PVC Gloves • 6 Disposal Bags Labelled • 1 Roll of Danger Tape • 1 Roll of Caution Tape • 1 Spill Kit Instructions	**Contents** • 2 Oil & Fuel Absorbent Mini Boom (2.4m x 10cm) • 4 Oil & Fuel Absorbent Mini Boom (1.2m x 10cm) • 50 Oil & Fuel Absorbent Pads (45cm x 45cm) • 4 Global Peat Floorsweep 28L Bag • 2 Pair PVC Gloves • 6 Disposal Bags Labelled • 1 Barrier Tape • 1 Spill Kit Instructions	**Contents** • 2 Hazchem Absorbent Booms (2.4m x 7.5m) • 50 Hazchem Absorbent Pads (45cm x 45cm) • 1 Multisorb Vermiculite Absorbent Floorsweep 30L • 1 Pair PVC Gloves • 4 Disposal Bags Labelled • 1 Roll of Danger Tape • 1 Roll of Caution Tape • 1 Spill Kit Instructions
Additional Information Absorbent capacity approx. 202L Kit contents -Pink Designed for spills of aggressive or unknown liquids including: • aggressive acids • aggressive bases • coolants • solvents • oils • hazardous chemicals	**Additional Information** Absorbent capacity approx. 235L Kit contents -White Designed for spills including: • oils • fuels • diesels • petrol • solvents • other hydrocarbon products	**Additional Information** Absorbent capacity approx. 78L Kit contents -Pink Designed for spills of aggressive or unknown liquids including: • aggressive acids • aggressive bases • coolants • solvents • oils • hazardous chemicals

Appendix 5 Spill Kit Main Component Description

TLEA shall encourage the use and maintenance of the following waste management equipment.

Spill Content	Description
Absorbent Booms 	Use booms to contain, absorb or divert the spill: • overlap boom ends to increase length, • surround leaking drums and containers to prevent the spill from spreading, • use booms to absorb the spill, • divert the spill away from drains, stock, or equipment to an area where the spill can be cleansed up, • protect the drains by placing booms in from or around the drain. If ground slopes, place booms downhill from the spill. Place at an angle of up to 45º to deflect the spill if spill volume and velocity will push the booms down the slope. Deflect spill to an area where it can be safely contained and absorbed – keep it away from drains, equipment etc.
Absorbent Pads 	Use pads to absorb and clean up the spill. • use pads to absorb the spill, • placed behind booms to absorb seepage of contained liquid. • place pads under dripping pipes or leaking valves. • use pads to wipe down clothing, hands, floor, containers, drums, etc., contaminated by the spill
Absorbent Pillows 	Absorbent pillows are used to absorb oil, fuel, diesel and other hydrocarbons. These absorbent pillows can absorb up to 20 times their own weight in hydrocarbon and have a fast-wicking action to clean up spills.
Ground and Floor Absorbents 	There are 2 different types of ground and floor absorbents: • Multisorb Vermiculite Absorbent Floor sweep for clean-up of hazchem spills • Global Peat Floorsweep for clean-up of hydrocarbons Use the ground and floor absorbent in your kit to absorb the spill: • spread the absorbent onto and in front of the spill • work the absorbent into the spill with a boom or shovel.
Disposal Bags 	Used to collect solid contaminated waste. These bags are used to separate contaminated waste from general waste streams and must be removed by a Waste Contractor.

Dustpan and Bush 	Dustpan and nylon brush used for the clean-up of ground and floor absorbents.
Caution and Tanger Tapes  	Caution tape is used to alert people that there is a hazard in the area and to proceed with caution. Danger tape is used to forbid personnel from entering an area that could place them at risk of serious injury or death.

Appendix 6 Approximate Spill Kit Locations

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TLEA