

Waste

Waste items generated at the Project include:

- tyres;
- oil;
- sewage effluent;
- paint;
- lead acid batteries;
- coal rejects;
- drift waste rock;
- office waste (e.g. paper, plastics, aluminium cans and printer cartridges);
- scrap metal;
- general inert waste (e.g. concrete, timber, pipe, rope, rags);
- underground waste (e.g. packaging, cloths, pipe);
- oil/fuel filters;
- absorbents (e.g. spent oil spill material); and
- food waste.

Waste generated at the Project is monitored on a monthly basis through waste disposal receipts provided by Metropolitan Coal's waste contractors.

From 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011, approximately 317 tonnes (t) of waste were recycled and 183 t were disposed of.

Some 375,884 t of coal reject was generated by Metropolitan Coal in this period.

Visual inspections of on-site waste storage areas have been conducted on a regular basis to confirm waste materials are being suitably stored.

In accordance with the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1977* and DECCW's waste tracking system, Metropolitan Coal has tracked the transportation of waste oil to a licensed recycling facility. Some 45,700 Litres of waste oil has been recycled.

Metropolitan Coal implemented a number of measures over the review period to minimise waste generation and increase recycling at Metropolitan Coal, including:

- Waste data is collected and recorded according to type in the Metropolitan Coal Waste Register.
- Metropolitan Coal consolidated and updated waste management contracts to specify that the waste is to be transported by an appropriately licensed contractor and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility.
- Metropolitan Coal investigated opportunities to increase the recycling of waste quantities or waste types.
- Metropolitan Coal made significant progress with underground emplacement project and successfully conducted pilot phase underground emplacement of coal reject material.

Waste streams have been kept separate where practicable to improve waste handling and classification, minimise costs associated with disposal and improve environmental outcomes. For example, hazardous waste has not been mixed with non-hazardous waste and where practicable, recyclable waste has been separated out from other waste.