

A large, bold, white letter 'G' is set against a dark, textured square background. To the left of the 'G' is a white silhouette of the Western Australian coastline, with horizontal lines above it.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1986

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
(OZONE PROTECTION)
POLICY 1993**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1986
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (OZONE PROTECTION)
POLICY APPROVAL ORDER 1993

Made by the Minister under section 31 (d).

Citation

1. This order may be cited as the *Environmental Protection (Ozone Protection) Policy Approval Order 1993*.

Approval and commencement of environmental protection policy

2. The environmental protection policy set out in the Schedule —
- (a) is approved; and
 - (b) shall have the force of law on and from 1 December 1993.

SCHEDULE

[clause 2]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1986
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (OZONE PROTECTION)
POLICY 1993

Approved by the Minister under section 31 (d).

PART 1 — PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. This environmental protection policy may be cited as the *Environmental Protection (Ozone Protection) Policy 1993*.

Application

2. This environmental protection policy applies throughout the State.

Purpose of this environmental protection policy

3. The purpose of this environmental protection policy is to minimize the discharge into the environment of ozone-depleting substances and, in doing so, to help protect the living environment from being harmed by increasing amounts of ultraviolet radiation reaching the surface of the Earth as a result of the reduction of the quantity of ozone present in the upper atmosphere caused by the release of ozone-depleting substances.

Interpretation**4. In this policy —**

“AS 1942-1987” means Australian Standard AS 1942-1987 (Refrigerant Gas Cylinder Identification) published by the Standards Association of Australia;

“authorized” means authorized by an authorization in force under Part 4;

“business” means a body corporate, or a commercial undertaking or enterprise in respect of any profession, trade or calling within the State which —

- (a) services a controlled article or cooling equipment; or
- (b) sells any ozone-depleting substance;

“chief executive officer” means the chief executive officer of the Environmental Protection Authority of Western Australia;

“controlled article” means an article or thing (including plant or equipment) that uses, or is designed or intended to use, an ozone-depleting substance in its operation, but does not include cooling equipment;

“cooling equipment” means a device which —

- (a) uses the recirculation of an ozone-depleting substance through an evaporation and condensation cycle in order directly or indirectly to cool —
 - (i) the ambient environment within wholly or partially enclosed spaces; or
 - (ii) any object or objects;
- or
- (b) is constructed or adapted for the purification of ozone-depleting substances;

“decommission”, in relation to equipment, means dismantle the equipment or render the equipment inoperable, or to remove the gas from the equipment and reuse (subject to this policy), or to store the gas until its destruction, prior to the equipment being scrapped, relocated or used for some other purpose;

“halon” means a substance listed in the Schedule, Annex A, Group II;

“issuing body” means —

- (a) the chief executive officer; or

- (b) a person, body or association that is approved for the time being by the chief executive officer under Part 4 as an issuing body for the particular type of authorization concerned;

“number designation”, in relation to an ozone-depleting substance, means —

- (a) except in relation to a halon, the number designation of a substance as specified in AS 1942-1987; or
- (b) in relation to a halon, the number specified in the Schedule;

“ozone-depleting substance” means a substance listed, or referred to, in the Schedule, whether existing alone or mixed with any other substance;

“packaging material” means a material that is primarily intended to be used for wrapping, protecting or containing (or partially wrapping, protecting or containing) any substance or thing;

“portable halon fire extinguisher” means a portable fire extinguisher containing halon or a mixture which includes a halon;

“pressure pack” means a container —

- (a) that is designed to be hand held;
- (b) the contents of which includes an ozone-depleting substance that provides, either solely or in a mixture with any other substance, the pressure required to expel any contents from the container into the atmosphere; and
- (c) that is designed to be discarded after the contents have been expelled or substantially expelled;

“reclamation equipment” means a device which is —

- (a) designed to remove an ozone-depleting substance from equipment with little or no discharge of the ozone-depleting substance into the environment; and
- (b) available in Australia to persons carrying on the business of servicing cooling equipment;

“restricted activity” means any of the following activities —

- (a) the design, manufacture, installation, servicing or decommissioning of a controlled article or cooling equipment;
- (b) dry cleaning involving the use of an ozone-depleting substance;

“sell” includes, without limiting its primary meaning —

- (a) barter and exchange;
- (b) agreeing to sell;
- (c) attempting to sell;
- (d) offering to sell;
- (e) displaying or exposing for sale; and
- (f) supplying, transporting or holding with a view to sale;

“service”, in relation to a controlled article or cooling equipment, means any installation, service, repair, dismantling, maintenance or adjustment of the article or equipment which involves the risk of the release of an ozone-depleting substance from that article.

Certain purchases and sales of ozone-depleting substances to be disregarded

5. (1) For the purposes of this policy, a person or business is not to be regarded as purchasing or selling an ozone-depleting substance merely because a person or business purchases or sells —

- (a) a controlled article; or
- (b) any other thing,

that, in the opinion of the chief executive officer, contains an ozone-depleting substance in minute or residual quantities only.

(2) For the purposes of this policy, a sale or purchase of an ozone-depleting substance that is merely ancillary to the sale or purchase of a controlled article or cooling equipment is not regarded as a sale or purchase of an ozone-depleting substance.

Continued use of certain products containing ozone-depleting substances

6. (1) Subject to subclause (2), a person may use, store, sell or dispose of a product containing an ozone-depleting substance if the product was manufactured or imported before this policy came into operation.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to —

- (a) the use, storage, sale and disposal of a portable fire extinguisher containing Halon 1211 (a BCF fire extinguisher);
- (b) the storage and disposal of a refrigerator (other than a domestic refrigerator containing less than 3 kilograms of a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule), air conditioner or halon flooding fire control system that contains a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule; and

(c) the disposal of a motor vehicle air conditioner, whether manufactured or imported before or after this policy came into operation.

PART 2 — GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON SALE, PURCHASE AND USE OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

Division 1 — Restrictions on sellers

Authorization required to sell ozone-depleting substances

7. A person or business shall not sell an ozone-depleting substance unless that person or business is authorized to do so, and does so in accordance with any conditions to which the authorization is subject.

Sale to unauthorized purchaser prohibited

8. A person or business shall not sell an ozone-depleting substance to another person or business unless that other person or business is authorized to purchase it, and can provide evidence of the authorization to the seller.

Seller to supply, and accept return of, containers for reclaiming

9. (1) A person ("the supplier") who is authorized to sell an ozone-depleting substance shall, on request by a person ("the purchaser") who is authorized to purchase the substance —

- (a) supply to the purchaser a container that complies with subclause (2) and which is suitable to be used for returning the substance to that supplier when it is reclaimed; and
- (b) accept the substance when it is returned to the supplier in a container that was supplied by that supplier and complies with subclause (2).

(2) A container must be clearly marked with the following —

- (a) the word "RECLAIMED";
- (b) the number designation of the substance and its colour code (as specified in AS 1942-1987);
- (c) the name of the supplier; and
- (d) a statement that the container is to be used only for the storage and return of the substance indicated.

(3) A person shall not return a container, marked in accordance with subclause (2), to the supplier if that container contains any substance other than the substance indicated on the container, unless the container is clearly marked so as to indicate —

- (a) that it contains a mixture of substances; or
- (b) that the substance is adulterated, or suspected to be adulterated.

(4) This clause does not prevent a supplier from imposing a charge for supplying, or accepting the return of, a container under this clause.

(5) This clause does not apply in respect of a halon or CFC with the number designation 113.

Division 2 — Restrictions on purchasers

Authorization required for both persons and businesses to purchase ozone-depleting substances

10. A person, business or person acting on behalf of a business, shall not purchase an ozone-depleting substance unless that person or business is, or both the business and that person are (as the case may be), authorized to do so by an issuing body, and do so in accordance with any conditions to which the authorization is subject.

Record keeping by persons holding authorizations

11. (1) A person or business authorized to purchase or import an ozone-depleting substance shall make and retain a record of each purchase of an ozone-depleting substance specifying —

- (a) the name and address of the person or business from whom the substance was purchased;
- (b) the name of the substance purchased (as set out in the Schedule) and the quantity purchased; and
- (c) the date that the substance was purchased.

(2) Subject to subclause (3), a person or business referred to in subclause (1) shall ensure that the records are in writing and are retained for a minimum of 2 years after they are made, and that the records are furnished to the issuing body on or before 30 June each year.

(3) A person or business referred to in subclause (1), who imports an ozone-depleting substance into the State, shall furnish to the chief executive officer the records relating to the importation of the ozone-depleting substances —

- (a) for the 6 month period commencing 1 January to 30 June each year, on or before 31 July of that year; and

- (b) for the 6 month period commencing 1 July to 31 December each year, on or before 31 January of the following year.

Division 3 — Restrictions on activities involving ozone-depleting substances

Authorization required to engage in restricted activities

12. A person or business shall not engage in a restricted activity unless —
- (a) that person or business is authorized to do so, or is acting under the direct and immediate supervision of a person authorized to do so; and
 - (b) that person or business does so in accordance with any conditions of the relevant authorization.

Restrictions on the granting of authorization

13. An issuing body may only grant an authorization to a person or business to engage in a restricted activity if the issuing body is satisfied —

- (a) that the person or business demonstrates —
 - (i) an adequate awareness of the health and environmental effects of stratospheric ozone depletion and the need to minimize emissions of ozone-depleting substances to protect the stratospheric ozone layer; and
 - (ii) an adequate knowledge of this policy;
- or
- (b) that the person or business is currently authorized to engage in a restricted activity by another State,

and has, or has access to, the appropriate equipment, as specified by the issuing body.

PART 3 — ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES INVOLVING OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

Division 1 — Foams

Rigid polyurethane foam

14. (1) A person shall not use a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for use as packaging material.

(2) On or after 1 December 1993 a person shall not sell rigid polyurethane foam for use as packaging material if a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule was used in the manufacture of that foam.

(3) On or after 1 January 1995, a person shall not use a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule in the manufacture of any rigid polyurethane foam.

Moulded flexible polyurethane foams

15. On or after 1 January 1995, a person shall not use a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule in the manufacture of any moulded flexible, or slab stock, polyurethane foams.

Extruded polystyrene packaging and insulation materials

16. (1) A person shall not sell any extruded polystyrene product if that product is to be used for packaging or as insulation material and —

- (a) the product contains a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule; or
- (b) a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule was used in the manufacture of that product.

(2) In this clause “insulation material” means a material that is primarily used in sheet form to provide thermal insulation.

Phenolic foams

17. On or after 1 January 1995, a person shall not use a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule in the manufacture of any phenolic foam.

Division 2 — Solvents and cleaning agents

Dry cleaning

18. (1) On or after 1 January 1994, a person who operates or services dry cleaning equipment that uses an ozone-depleting substance in its operation shall ensure that there is no discharge of any ozone-depleting substance into the environment as a result of the operation or servicing of that equipment.

(2) A person shall not manufacture machinery that is —

- (a) to be used for dry cleaning fabric or leather goods; and
- (b) capable of being operated only using an ozone-depleting substance.

Solvents

19. A person who operates or services equipment that uses an ozone-depleting substance as a solvent for cleaning or degreasing shall ensure that the substance used is not released into the atmosphere, and that any of that substance that would otherwise be released is reclaimed.

Division 3 — Portable halon fire extinguishers**Restriction on the sale of portable halon fire extinguishers**

20. (1) A person shall not sell a portable halon fire extinguisher unless —

- (a) the person has been authorized by the chief executive officer to sell portable halon fire extinguishers;
- (b) the particular sale has been approved in writing by the chief executive officer; and
- (c) any conditions to which the chief executive officer's approval is subject are displayed on a label affixed or attached to the particular extinguisher at the time of sale.

(2) The chief executive officer may give approval for the sale of an extinguisher only if satisfied that, in the circumstances in which the extinguisher is to be available for use, there is no acceptable alternative means of fire protection available and that the availability of the extinguisher in those circumstances is necessary —

- (a) to protect persons in a situation where human occupancy is essential and timely evacuation is not possible;
- (b) to facilitate the continued operation of equipment, the operation of which is necessary to protect human life; or
- (c) to protect equipment, the operation of which is critical to the community (e.g. where a fire-caused loss of equipment or a fire-caused loss to the operation of the equipment or to the facilities provided by the operation of the equipment may have far reaching consequences).

(3) The chief executive officer may impose conditions on his or her approval, including conditions as to the place and manner in which the extinguisher may be kept or used.

(4) A person shall not deface or remove a label affixed or attached to a portable halon extinguisher for the purposes of this clause.

Person in possession of a portable halon fire extinguisher to comply with conditions

21. A person who has possession of a portable halon fire extinguisher shall comply with any conditions displayed on a label which has been affixed or attached to that extinguisher under clause 20.

Special conditions on existing extinguishers

22. (1) A person who has possession of a portable halon fire extinguisher which was in existence before this policy came into operation shall ensure that it is decommissioned, and that any halon it contains is reclaimed, either —

- (a) when it becomes due for hydrostatic testing;
- (b) when it is wholly or partially discharged; or
- (c) before 1 January 1996,

whichever is the earliest event.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply in a case where the chief executive officer has approved, in writing, the continued possession of a specified extinguisher by a person, and that person complies with any condition to which the approval is subject.

(3) The chief executive officer may only give approval under subclause (2) if satisfied that the criteria set out in clause 20 (2) could be satisfied if the extinguisher were to be sold under clause 20 (1).

(4) The chief executive officer may impose conditions on approval given under subclause (2), including conditions as to the place and manner in which the extinguisher can be kept and used.

Discharge prohibited except to extinguish fire

23. A person shall not discharge a portable halon fire extinguisher except for the purpose of extinguishing a fire in an emergency.

Division 4 — Fixed halon flooding systems**Interpretation**

24. In this Division, the “appropriate agency” is the chief executive officer, or such other person or body as the chief executive officer directs, by notice published in the *Government Gazette*, to be the appropriate agency for the purposes of any notification under this Division.

Use and testing of fixed halon flooding systems

25. (1) A person shall not test a fixed halon flooding system in a manner which will result in the release of a halon into the atmosphere.

(2) A person shall not discharge a fixed halon flooding system except for the purpose of extinguishing a fire in an emergency.

Installation of fixed halon flooding systems

26. (1) A person shall not install, or cause to be installed, a fixed halon flooding system except with the written approval of the chief executive officer, and in accordance with any conditions which may be imposed by the chief executive officer on that approval.

(2) The chief executive officer may give approval for the installation of a fixed halon flooding system only if satisfied that, in the circumstances in which the system is to be used, there is no acceptable alternative means of fire protection available and that the installation of the system in those circumstances is necessary —

- (a) to protect persons in a situation where human occupancy is essential and timely evacuation is not possible;
- (b) to facilitate the continued operation of equipment, the operation of which is necessary to protect human life; or
- (c) to protect equipment, the operation of which is critical to the community (e.g. where a fire-caused loss of equipment or a fire-caused loss to the operation of the equipment or to the facilities provided by the operation of the equipment may have far reaching consequences).

Occupier of premises to notify details of existing fixed halon flooding system

27. (1) The occupier of premises on which an existing fixed halon flooding system is installed shall, within 6 months of this policy coming into operation, notify the appropriate agency, in writing, of the location and capacity of that system.

(2) In this clause "existing fixed halon flooding system" means a fixed halon flooding system installed on or before this policy came into operation.

Discharges of halon to be notified

28. The occupier of premises on which a fixed halon flooding system is installed shall notify in writing the appropriate agency within 30 days of any discharge of halon from the system, stating the reason for the discharge.

Manufacture, etc., of halon systems

29. A person who manufactures or services a fixed halon flooding system shall ensure that there is no discharge of any ozone-depleting substance into the environment as a result of the manufacture or servicing of that system.

Halon to be reclaimed when system serviced or decommissioned

30. The occupier of premises on which a fixed halon flooding system is installed shall ensure that when the system is serviced or decommissioned any halon that would otherwise be released is reclaimed.

Division 5 — Sterilization equipment**Sterilization equipment not to contain ozone-depleting substances**

31. On or after 1 January 1994, a person shall not —

- (a) manufacture;
- (b) sell; or
- (c) supply,

sterilizing equipment only using, or intended to use, ozone-depleting substances.

Division 6 — Aerosols**Control of pressure packs**

32. A person shall not —

- (a) bring or attempt to bring into the State for the purposes of sale by any person;
- (b) make, assemble, alter or adapt; or
- (c) sell,

any pressure pack that contains a substance listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Schedule, or cause or permit the doing of any of those things, unless that person has been granted an exemption in relation to that pressure pack under section 40 of the *Ozone Protection Act 1989* of the Commonwealth.

Division 7 — Refrigerants**Servicing of cooling equipment**

33. (1) Subject to subclause (2), a person who services an item of refrigeration or air conditioning equipment shall —

- (a) in so doing prevent the discharge of the ozone-depleting substance contained in that item into the environment (whether with or without the use of reclamation equipment);
- (b) in transferring an ozone-depleting substance to or from that item, ensure that none of the ozone-depleting substance is discharged into the environment; and
- (c) generally, ensure that there is no discharge of any ozone-depleting substance into the environment as a result of the servicing of that equipment.

(2) A person does not commit an offence under subclause (1) if the relevant ozone-depleting substance is discharged into the environment —

- (a) when reclamation equipment is being used, only in amounts to be expected with —
 - (i) the reclamation equipment working properly and in accordance with the instructions of its manufacturer; and
 - (ii) the refrigeration or air conditioning equipment working properly and in accordance with its design specifications;
- (b) when reclamation equipment is not being used, only in amounts to be expected with the refrigeration or air conditioning equipment working properly and in accordance with its design specifications;
- (c) during the transfer of an ozone-depleting substance to or from the refrigeration or air conditioning equipment, only in amounts to be expected during the execution of such a transfer, if those amounts of ozone-depleting substances are minimal; or
- (d) through leaks caused by the failure, which cannot reasonably be foreseen or prevented, of the refrigeration or air conditioning equipment or reclamation equipment.

Division 8 — Transportable containers

Filling of transportable containers with ozone-depleting substances

34. When filling a transportable container with an ozone-depleting substance, a person shall not cause the discharge of any ozone-depleting substance into the environment by exceeding the maximum carrying capacity of the container as defined by Table 3 of Australian Standard AS 2030.1-1985 (The Approval, Filling, Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Cylinders for the Storage and Transport of Compressed Gases: Part 1 - Cylinders for Compressed Gases other than Acetylene) published by the Standards Association of Australia.

Division 9 — General

Filling of containers with incorrect substances

35. (1) A person shall not fill a container, the label attached to which indicates (whether in writing, by use of a colour code, pictorially or in some other manner) that the container should contain —

- (a) only a particular ozone-depleting substance in pure form, with a substance other than that ozone-depleting substance in that form;
or

- (b) only a particular ozone-depleting substance in contaminated form, with a substance other than that ozone-depleting substance in pure or contaminated form.

(2) In subclause (1), “contaminated” means contaminated through use in cooling equipment operated normally.

Duty to prevent the release of, and to reclaim, ozone-depleting substances

36. A person authorized to engage in a restricted activity —

- (a) shall not, in the course of engaging in that activity, release or permit the release of an ozone-depleting substance into the atmosphere, except as permitted by this policy; and
- (b) shall reclaim any ozone-depleting substance that would otherwise be released in the course of engaging in that activity, if the release is not permitted under paragraph (a).

Non-returnable cylinders

37. On or after 1 December 1993, a person shall not —

- (a) manufacture;
- (b) sell; or
- (c) supply,

non-returnable cylinders containing, or intended to contain, ozone-depleting substances.

Discharge of ozone-depleting substances generally

38. (1) Subject to subclause (2), a person shall not cause or allow the discharge of an ozone-depleting substance into the environment unless that person does so in accordance with this policy.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a discharge of an ozone-depleting substance if that discharge —

- (a) occurs during the filling of a charging cylinder for the purposes of measuring the quantity of ozone-depleting substance transferred to cooling equipment, provided the reclamation equipment is used to collect the vapour otherwise released from the charging cylinder vent during the filling operation and any discharge and is of the minimum quantity of the ozone-depleting substance necessary to enable the filling to take place; or
- (b) occurs from a pressure pack.

(3) In subclause (2), “charging cylinder” means a device used for measuring quantities of ozone-depleting substances.

PART 4 — AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THIS POLICY**Approval of issuing bodies**

39. (1) The chief executive officer may from time to time approve of a person, body or association as an issuing body for particular types of authorizations which may be granted for the purposes of this policy.

(2) The chief executive officer may alter or revoke any approval given under subclause (1) at any time by notice in writing given to the person, body or association concerned.

Issuing bodies empowered to grant or cancel authorizations

40. An issuing body is empowered to grant or cancel authorizations in accordance with this policy, and to receive and retain fees payable under this Part in respect of those authorizations.

Grant of authorization on application and payment of fee

41. (1) Upon receiving an application in a form approved by the issuing body, and upon the receipt of such application fee (if any) as may be approved by the chief executive officer, an issuing body may grant the authorization for which the application was made.

(2) An authorization issued under subclause (1) must be in writing and must specify the date after which the authorization must be renewed.

(3) An authorization under this clause does not take effect until written notice of the authorization is given to the applicant.

Authorization can be subject to conditions

42. (1) An issuing body may impose conditions on an authorization when that authorization is granted, or at any time after granting it, and may vary or revoke any such condition.

(2) The imposition, variation or revocation of a condition which has been imposed on an authorization under subclause (1) does not take effect until written notice of that imposition, variation or revocation has been given to the holder of that authorization.

Renewal fee

43. Where the holder of an authorization under this Part wishes to extend or renew that authorization for a further period, the holder may do so by payment to the issuing body, within one month after the date specified in the authorization, of such renewal fee as is determined by the chief executive officer from time to time.

Authorization remains in force until cancelled or surrendered

44. An authorization remains in force until cancelled under this Part, or until it is surrendered by the holder.

Cancellation of authorization

45. (1) An issuing body may cancel an authorization if it is satisfied that holder of that authorization —

- (a) has contravened a condition of the authorization;
- (b) has been convicted of an offence under —
 - (i) the Act; or
 - (ii) this policy;
- (c) has ceased to carry on the activity to which the authorization relates; or
- (d) has failed to pay a fee payable under this policy within one month after a written demand has been given to the holder by the issuing body.

(2) The cancellation of an authorization under subclause (1) does not take effect until written notice of that cancellation has been given to the holder of that authorization.

PART 5 — MISCELLANEOUS**Exemptions**

46. (1) The chief executive officer may exempt a holder of an authorization, or a class of holders of authorizations, from compliance with specified provisions of this policy, and may require a fee to be paid for the grant of such an exemption.

(2) An exemption granted under subclause (1) may be granted in respect of particular ozone-depleting substances or controlled articles, or particular classes of ozone-depleting substances or controlled articles.

(3) An exemption under this clause must be in writing.

(4) An exemption under this clause does not have effect for longer than 12 months from the time it is granted, or such shorter period as is specified in the exemption.

(5) The chief executive officer may grant an exemption under this clause which permits conduct that would otherwise contravene a provision of this policy, only if the chief executive officer is satisfied that there is no practical alternative to the conduct.

Penalties

47. (1) An individual who contravenes any of the clauses set out in the Table to this clause is liable on conviction to a maximum penalty not exceeding \$5 000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, to a daily penalty not exceeding \$1 000.

(2) A body corporate which contravenes any of the clauses set out in the Table to this clause is liable on conviction to a maximum penalty not exceeding \$10 000 and, if the offence is a continuing offence, to a daily penalty not exceeding \$2 000.

Table

clause 7	clause 22 (1)
clause 8	clause 23
clause 9 (1)	clause 25 (1)
clause 9 (3)	clause 25 (2)
clause 10	clause 26 (1)
clause 11 (1)	clause 27 (1)
clause 11 (2)	clause 28
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clause 14 (1)	clause 31
clause 14 (2)	clause 32
clause 14 (3)	clause 33 (1)
clause 15	clause 34
clause 16 (1)	clause 35 (1)
clause 17	clause 36
clause 18 (1)	clause 37
clause 18 (2)	clause 38 (1).
clause 19	
clause 20 (1)	
clause 20 (4)	
clause 21	

SCHEDULE

[Clauses 4, 6, 11, 17 and 32]

Ozone-depleting substances

1. Annex A:

Group I: CFCs — 11, 12, 113, 114 and 115

Group II: Halons — 1211, 1301 and 2402

2. Annex B:

Group I: CFCs - 13, 111, 112, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216 and 217

Group II: carbon tetrachloride

Group III: 1,1,1 - trichloroethane (methyl chloroform).

3. Annex C:

HCFCs — 21, 22, 31, 121, 122, 123, 124, 131, 132, 133, 141, 141b, 142, 142b, 151, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 225ca, 225cb, 226, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 241, 242, 243, 244, 251, 252, 253, 261, 262, and 271

4. Any mixture of any substance, referred to in item 1, with any other substance or substances including mixtures R500, R501, R502, R503 and R504.

5. Any other substance which is included in the Schedule to the Commonwealth *Ozone Protection Act 1989* at the time this policy comes into effect.

9 September 1993.

K. J. MINSON,
Minister for the Environment.