

Environmental Protection (Petrol) Regulations 1999

Compare between:

[19 Dec 2000, 00-a0-08] and [10 Oct 2012, 00-b0-03]

Western Australia

Environmental Protection Act 1986

Environmental Protection (Petrol) Regulations 1999

Part 1 — Preliminary

1. Citation

These regulations may be cited as the *Environmental Protection* (*Diesel and Petrol*) *Regulations* 1999¹.

[Regulation 1 amended in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4748.]

2. Commencement

These regulations come into operation on 1 January 2000.

3. Interpretation

(1) In these regulations —

ASTM followed by a designation refers to the <u>standard</u> test <u>method</u> of that designation in the 2000 Annual Book of ASTM <u>Standards</u>, as amended from time to time, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, USA<u>standards development</u> organisation known as ASTM International;

AVSR additive means a substance that may be added to petrol in order to reduce valve seat recession in internal combustion engines using the petrol;

diesel means any petroleum or shale product that —

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- (a) is used or capable of being used to power an internal combustion engine with compression ignition; and
- (b) has been entered for home consumption;

entered for home consumption, in relation to fuel, means entered for home consumption or delivered for or into home consumption for the purposes of the *Customs Act 1901* or *Excise Act 1901* of the Commonwealth;

fuel means petrol or diesel;

- (a) petrol; or
- (b) any substance that is used as a substitute for petrol; or
- (c) any substance that is supplied or represented as petrol or as a substance that is used as a substitute for petrol;

fuel distributor has the meaning given by subregulation (5);

fuel supplier has the meaning given by subregulation (4);

fuel warranty, in relation to any fuel, means a warranty given under regulation 17(1);

IP followed by a designation refers to the test of that designation in the *Standard Methods for Analysis and Testing of Petroleum and Related Products and British Standard 2000 Parts 2000* published by The Institute of Petroleum, London;

motorsport organisation includes the following organisations —

- (a) Confederation of Australian Motor Sport (CAMS);
- (b) National Association of Speedway Racing;
- (c) Australian National Drag Racing Association; and
- (d) Motorcycling Australia;

Perth area means the area referred to in Schedule 1;

petrol means any petroleum or shale product<u>, or petrol blend</u>, that —

(a) is used or capable of being used to power an internal combustion engine with positive or spark ignition; and

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(b) has been entered for home consumpti	on;
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petrol	blend	means	a pr	oduct	that	consists	of a	petroleum	or
shale	produc	t mixed	l wit	h eth	anol;			-	

prescribed blended petrol means petrol that contains at least 4% of ethanol by volume but no more than 10% of ethanol by volume;

summer means a period that begins at the start of 15 October in any year and ends at the end of 15 April in the following year;

supply includes deliver, give or sell;

vehicle means any thing used or capable of being used to transport people or things by land or water.

- (2) For the purposes of these regulations a person supplies fuel at a place if the person supplies fuel to another person who takes delivery of it at that place.
- (3) For the purposes of these regulations fuel is used at a place if, in the case of fuel used in a vehicle, the fuel is put in the vehicle's tank at the place, and it does not matter that all of that fuel is not used at the place.
- (4) For the purposes of these regulations a person is a fuel supplier if the person
 - (a) enters fuel for home consumption; and
 - (b) either
 - (i) supplies the fuel to another person; or
 - (ii) uses the fuel for the person's own purposes.
- (5) For the purposes of these regulations a person is a fuel distributor if the person takes delivery of fuel from a fuel supplier or from another fuel distributor and supplies the fuel to another person for that person's use, and it does not matter that the fuel distributor also uses some of the fuel for the fuel distributor's own purposes.

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r. 3A

[Regulation 3 amended in Gazette 19 December 2000 p.7285: 9 Oct 2012 p. 4749.]

3A. Regulations do not apply to some fuel

These regulations do not apply to —

- (a) petrol that is for use in an aircraft or in a motor vehicle used solely for motor racing at a racing event or facility approved or recognised by a motorsport organisation;
- (b) diesel that is for use in a boat while it is at sea;
- (c) liquefied petroleum gas;
- (d) liquefied natural gas;
- (e) compressed natural gas; or
- (f) alcohols, including ethanol.

[Regulation 3A inserted in Gazette 19 December 2000 p.7286: amended in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4749.]

3B. Exemption where state of emergency has been declared

- (1) A fuel supplier or a fuel distributor does not commit an offence under regulation-9(1) if the fuel supplier or fuel distributor supplies or uses petrol that does not conform with the <u>specificationsspecification</u> in <u>Table B of Schedule 2that</u> regulation at a place in the State during a period when an order made by the Governoris in force under section 43 of the Fuel, Energy and Power Resources Act-1972 is in force. 1972 section 43 declaring that a state of emergency exists in —
 - (a) the whole State; or
 - (b) a part of the State that includes the place at which the petrol is supplied or used.
- (2) A fuel supplier does not commit an offence under <u>any of the</u> <u>following (the *relevant provision*) —</u>
 - (a) regulation-10(2);
 - (b) regulation 11(2) or (3),

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if the fuel supplier supplies or uses petrol that does not conform with the specificationsspecification set out in regulation 10(2) and, at any timethe relevant provision during thea period when the average Reid Vapour Pressure of the petrol is calculated, an order made by the Governoris in force under section 43 of the *Fuel, Energy and Power Resources Act-1972* section 43 declaring that a state of emergency exists in the Perth area, in any part of the Perth area or in the whole State-is in force.

[Regulation 3B inserted in Gazette 19 December 20009 Oct 2012 p.7286 4750.]

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[Part 2 — Diesel

(<u>r. 4.</u> Diesel-500 sulfur to be supplied and used_6) deleted in the Perth area Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4750.]

- (1) A fuel supplier who supplies or uses diesel at a place in the Perth area commits an offence if the diesel contains more than 500 mg of sulphur per kilogram of diesel.
- (2) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (1) alleged to have been committed before 31 January 2000 to prove that between the beginning of 1 January 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the total amount of diesel that the fuel supplier had supplied and used was less than 3 times the fuel supplier's storage capacity for diesel.
- (3) On and after 31 January 2000 a fuel distributor who supplies or uses diesel at a place in the Perth area commits an offence if the diesel contains more than 500 mg of sulphur per kilogram of diesel.
- (4) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (3) to prove —
 - (a) that all diesel in the possession of the fuel distributor at the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel warranty given by the person who supplied the diesel to the distributor; or
 - (b) that between the beginning of 31 January 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the total amount of diesel that the fuel distributor had supplied and used was less than 3 times the distributor's storage capacity for diesel.
 - **Diesel-500 sulfur to be supplied and used south of 25°S**
- (1) A fuel supplier who supplies or uses diesel at a place that is south of latitude 25°S commits an offence if the diesel contains more than 500 mg of sulphur per kilogram of diesel.

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- (2) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (1) alleged to have been committed before 31 March 2000 to prove that between the beginning of 1 January 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the total amount of diesel that the fuel supplier had supplied and used was less than 3 times the fuel supplier's storage capacity for diesel.
- (3) On and after 30 April 2000 a fuel distributor who supplies or uses diesel at a place that is south of latitude 25°S commits an offence if the diesel contains more than 500 mg of sulphur per kilogram of diesel.
- (4) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (3) to prove—
 - (a) that all diesel in the possession of the fuel distributor at the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel warranty given by the person who supplied the diesel to the distributor; or
 - (b) that between the beginning of 30 April 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the total amount of the diesel that the fuel distributor had supplied and used was less than 3 times the distributor's storage capacity for diesel.
- 6. Diesel-500 sulfur to be supplied and used in the whole State
- (1) On and after 1 January 2001 a fuel supplier who supplies or uses diesel at a place in the State commits an offence if the diesel contains more than 500 mg of sulphur per kilogram of diesel.
- (2) On and after 1 March 2001 a fuel distributor who supplies or uses diesel at a place in the State commits an offence if the diesel contains more than 500 mg of sulphur per kilogram of diesel.
- (3) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (2) to prove that all diesel in the possession of the fuel distributor at the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel

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warranty given by the person who supplied the diesel to the distributor.

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Part 3 — Petrol

<u>[</u> 7	Petrol supplied, 8.Deleted in the Perth area9 Oct 2012 p. 4750.]
9.	Methyl tertiary butyl ether in 2000 petrol
—(1)	A fuel supplier who supplies or uses petrol at a place in the Perth area in the year 2000 commits an offence if the petrol does not conform with the specifications in Table A of Schedule 2.
(2)	It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (1) alleged to have been committed before 15 January 2000 to prove that between the beginning of 1 January 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the amount of petrol that the fuel supplier had supplied and used was less than 3 times the fuel supplier's storage capacity for petrol.
(3)	A fuel distributor who supplies or uses petrol at a place in the Perth area between 15 January and 31 December 2000 (both dates inclusive) commits an offence if the petrol does not conform with the specifications in Table A of Schedule 2.
(4)	It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (3) to prove —
	(a) that all petrol in the possession of the fuel distributor at the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel warranty given by the person who supplied the petrol to the distributor; or
	(b) that between the beginning of 15 January 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the total amount of petrol that the fuel distributor had supplied and used was less than 3 times the distributor's storage capacity for petrol.
8.	Petrol supplied outside the Perth area in 2000
—(1)	A fuel supplier who supplies or uses petrol at a place outside the Perth area in the year 2000 commits an offence if the petrol does not conform with the specifications in Table A of Schedule 2.

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(2)	It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (1)
	alleged to have been committed before 1 May 2000 to prove
	that between the beginning of 1 January 2000 and the time of
	the alleged offence the total amount of petrol that the fuel
	supplier had supplied and used was less than 3 times the fuel
	supplier's storage capacity for petrol.

- (3) A fuel distributor who supplies or uses petrol at a place outside the Perth area between 1 May and 31 December 2000 (both dates inclusive) commits an offence if the petrol does not conform with the specifications in Table A of Schedule 2.
- (4) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (3) to prove
 - (a) that all petrol in the possession of the fuel distributor at the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel warranty given by the person who supplied the petrol to the distributor; or
 - (b) that between the beginning of 1 May 2000 and the time of the alleged offence the total amount of petrol that the fuel distributor had supplied and used was less than 3 times the distributor's storage capacity for petrol.

9. Petrol supplied in 2001

- (1) On and after 1 January 2001 a (1) A fuel supplier or a fuel distributor who supplies or uses petrol at a place in the State commits an offence if the petrol does not conform with the specifications in Table B of Schedule 2methyl tertiary-butyl ether in the petrol is more than 0.10% volume by volume.
- (2) It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (1) against a fuel distributor to prove that all petrol in the possession of the distributor at the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel warranty given by the person who supplied the petrol to the distributor.

[Regulation 9 amended in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4750.]

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10.	Petrol <u>Reid Vapour Pressure of petrol</u> supplied in the Perth area induring summer: until 15 April 2016
(1)	If between 15 January and This regulation applies until the end of 15 April-2000 (both dates inclusive) 2016.
(2)	A fuel supplier commits an offence if —
	(a) during a period of 30 consecutive days that is entirely during summer, the fuel supplier supplies or uses petrol at a place in the Perth area; and
	(b) the average Reid Vapour Pressure of the petrol over any consecutive 30 days in that <u>30-day</u> period, calculated under subregulation(3), is more than 72 kPa, the fuel supplier commits an offence
(2)	If between 15 October in each year and the following 15 April (both dates inclusive) a fuel supplier supplies or uses petrol at a place in the Perth area and the average Reid Vapour Pressure of the petrol over any consecutive 30 days in that period, calculated under subregulation (3), is more than 67 kPa, the fuel supplier commits an offence.
	(3) The average Reid Vapour Pressure of (i)
	for petrol (other than prescribed blended petrol) — more than 67 kPa; or
	(ii) for prescribed blended petrol — more than
	<u>74 kPa.</u>
(3)	For the purposes of subregulation (2)(b), the average Reid
	<u>Vapour Pressure of petrol supplied or used by a fuel supplier</u>
	over <u>any a period of 30</u> consecutive 30 days is the average <u>of</u> <u>the</u> Reid Vapour Pressure (ascertained in accordance with
	regulation 19) of at least 4 samples, taken on separate days at regular intervals in that 30-days, of the petrol supplied or used by the fuel supplier in that time.

11. Unleaded petrol

[Regulation 10 inserted in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4751.]

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<u>11.</u>	Reid Vapour Pressure of petrol supplied in Perth area
	during summer: from 15 October 2016
(1)	This regulation applies on and after 15 October 2016.
(2)	_A fuel supplier who, at commits an offence if —
(a -pla	ce in) the State, <u>fuel supplier</u> supplies as unleaded or uses
	petrol any at a place in the Perth area during summer;
	and
	(b) the Reid Vapour Pressure of the petrol that contains
	more than 1.3 mg of phosphorus per litre commits an offence.supplied or used is —
(2)	A fuel distributor who, at a place in the State, supplies as unleaded petrol any petrol that contains more than 1.3 mg of
	phosphorus per litre commits an offence.
(2)	
(3)	It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (2) to prove that all petrol in the possession of the fuel distributor at
	the time of the alleged offence was the subject of a fuel
	warranty given by the person who supplied the petrol to the
	distributor.
12.	Petrol to replace leaded petrol ("lead replacement petrol")
—(1)—	In this regulation
	lead replacement petrol means petrol that is supplied as a
	substitute for petrol containing added lead and that complies
	with the requirements in subregulation (2).
	The requirements for lead replacement petrol are
	(a) that it contains an AVSR additive;
	(b) that the petrol does not contain more than 1.3 mg of
	phosphorus per litre, unless the AVSR additive has
	increased the level of phosphorus in the petrol; and
	(c) if the AVSR additive

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	(i) has increased the level of phosphorus in the petrol, that the petrol contains at least 6 mg and not more than 36 mg of phosphorus per litre; or
	(ii) has added potassium to the petrol, that the petrol contains at least 6 mg and not more than 15 mg of potassium per litre.
(3)	A fuel supplier or fuel distributor who, at a place in the State, supplies as lead replacement petrol any petrol that does not comply with the requirements in subregulation (2) commits an offence.
(4)	It is a defence to an alleged offence under subregulation (3) against a fuel distributor to prove that all petrol in the possession of the distributor at the time of the offence was the subject of a fuel warranty given by the person who supplied the petrol to the distributor.
(5)	A fuel distributor who dispenses lead replacement petrol through a petrol pump nozzle that is of a diameter designed to dispense unleaded petrol to motor vehicles commits an offence.
	(i) for petrol (other than prescribed blended petrol) — more than 64 kPa; or
	(ii) for prescribed blended petrol — more than <u>71 kPa.</u>
(3)	A fuel supplier commits an offence if —
	(a) the fuel supplier supplies or uses petrol (other than prescribed blended petrol) at a place in the Perth area during a month in summer; and
	(b) the monthly volumetric average Reid Vapour Pressure of the petrol in the month during which the petrol is supplied or used, calculated under subregulation (4), is more than 62 kPa.

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<u>r. 12</u>

(4)	For th	e purposes of subregulation (3)(b), the monthly
	volum	netric average Reid Vapour Pressure of petrol in a
	partic	ular month is to be calculated as follows —
	(a)	a sample is to be taken from each batch of the petrol
		supplied or used during the month by the fuel supplier;
	(b)	the Reid Vapour Pressure of each sample taken is to be
	(0)	ascertained using the same standard test method
		prescribed by regulation 19;
	(c)	the Reid Vapour Pressure of each sample taken is to be
	(0)	multiplied by a fraction that is equal to the volume of
		petrol in the batch from which the sample was taken
		divided by the total volume of petrol supplied or used in
		the relevant month;
	(d)	the figures calculated under paragraph (c) for each
		sample of petrol are to be added together.
	F (1	
(5)		e purposes of subregulations (3) and (4) —
	(a)	if petrol is supplied or used during the period that begins
		at the start of 15 October and ends at the end of
		<u>31 October in any year — a reference in those</u>
		subregulations to a month is taken to be a reference to that period; and
	<u>(b)</u>	if petrol is supplied or used during the period that begins
		at the start of 1 April and ends at the end of 15 April in any year — a reference in those subregulations to a
		month is taken to be a reference to that period.
	(1)	
		<i>llation</i> 12 amended 11 inserted in Gazette 19 December
	2000	p7286-7. 9 Oct 2012 p. 4751-2.]
[12, 13.	Anti v	valve seat recession (AVSR) additives
-(1)-		son who adds an AVSR additive to petrol commits an
		e if the AVSR additive has not been approved in writing Chief Executive Officer.
	oy tile	Chief Excentive Officer.

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(2)	A person who sells as an AVSR additive a substance that has
(2)	A person who sens as an A v SK additive a substance that has
	not been approved in writing by the Chief Executive Officer
	commits an offence.

(3) A fuel supplier or fuel distributor who adds an AVSR additive to petrol other than <u>Deleted</u> in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the AVSR commits an offence.Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4751.]

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Part-4 — Record keeping and testing requirements

[Heading inserted in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4752.]

14. General

- (1) If this Part requires a person to keep a record of an analysis the person must keep a record of the test used to conduct the analysis and the result of the analysis.
- (2) If this Part requires a person to keep a record the person must make the record and retain it for 24 months after the event to which the record relates.

[15. Duties of fuel suppliers as to diesel

(1) A fuel supplier who does not, <u>Deleted</u> in accordance with regulation 14, keep a record of the analyses, conducted in accordance with this regulation, of each kind of diesel supplied by the supplier at a place in the State commits an offence.<u>Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4752.1</u>

(2) An analysis of each kind of diesel

(a) must be conducted in respect of each batch of the diesel entered for home consumption; and

(b) must determine the amount of sulfur in the diesel in accordance with the tests prescribed by regulation 18.

16. Duties of fuel suppliers as to petrol <u>products</u>

(1) In this regulation —

petrol product means <u>any product (for example, unleaded</u> petrol, <u>or</u> premium unleaded petrol, <u>lead replacement</u>) <u>that</u> <u>consists of petrol and any other product containing petrol.</u>

(2) A fuel supplier who<u>commits an offence if the fuel supplier</u> does not, for each petrol product supplied or used by the fuel supplier <u>at a place in the State —</u>

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	(a) ensure that analyses and calculations are conducted in relation to the petrol product in accordance with this regulation 14, ; and
	(b) keep a record of the results of the those analyses, conducted and calculations in accordance with this regulation, of each petrol product supplied by the supplier at a place in the State commits an offence. 14.
(3)	An analysis of each petrol product — —(a) —must be conducted in respect of each batch of the product entered for home consumption;
(b)	must determine the amount of each substance mentioned in Schedule 2 in the <u>petrol</u> product in accordance with the tests prescribed by regulation 18; and <u>entered for home consumption.</u>
(e)	- <u>4) An analysis under subregulation (3) must, between</u> (a) determine the dates referred to amount of methyl tertiary-butyl ether in the petrol product in accordance with the standard test method prescribed by regulation 10, 18; and
	 (b) if the petrol product is supplied or used in the Perth area during summer — determine the Reid Vapour Pressure of eachthe petrol product in accordance with the testsa standard test method prescribed by regulation-19.
(4)	 A-5) If, before the end of 15 April 2016, a fuel supplier who adds an AVSR additive to supplies or uses a petrol that is subsequently supplied at a placeproduct in the State and who does not keep a record of
—(b)	the ratiopetrol product for each consecutive period of the volume of AVSR additive to the volume of petrol,30 days

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<u>r. 16</u>

	during summer must be calculated in accordance with regulation 10(3).
	commits an offence.
(6)	If, on or after 15 October 2016, a fuel supplier supplies or uses a petrol product (other than a petrol product consisting of prescribed blended petrol) in the Perth area during summer, the monthly volumetric average Reid Vapour Pressure of the petrol product for each month in summer must be calculated in accordance with regulation 11(4).

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Part 5 — Miscellaneous

17. Fuel warranties

- (1) A person who supplies fuel to another person must, if the other person is
 - (a) a fuel distributor; or
 - (b) a person who supplies fuel to a fuel distributor,

give that other person a written warranty that the fuel has been supplied in accordance with these regulations.

- A person who supplies fuel is not required to give such a warranty in respect of regulation-<u>9-or(1)</u>, 10(2) or <u>11(2)</u> or (3) if, by reason of regulation-<u>3B</u>, the person was not required to comply with those regulations when supplying the fuel.
- (23) A person who does not comply with subregulation-_(1) commits an offence.
- (34) A person who gives a warranty that fuel has been supplied in accordance with these regulations when in fact the fuel has not been so supplied commits an offence.

[Regulation 17 amendedinserted in Gazette 19 December 20009 Oct 2012 p.7287 4753-4.]

18. Measuring substances in fuelmethyl tertiary-butyl ether

For the purposes of these regulations the amount of a substancemethyl tertiary-butyl ether in any fuelpetrol is the amount determined in accordance with the test or tests specified opposite that substance in Schedule <u>3ASTM D4815</u>.

[Regulation 18 inserted in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4754.]

19. Measuring Reid Vapour Pressure (RVP)

For the purposes of these regulations the Reid Vapour Pressure of petrol is <u>thatto be</u> determined in accordance with <u>these</u> <u>tests</u>any of the following standard test methods —

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- (a) ASTM D323-99;
- (b) ASTM D5190-96;
- (c) ASTM D5191-99.

[Regulation 19 amendedinserted in Gazette 19 Dec 20009 Oct 2012 p. 72874754.]

20. Defence to certain charges

It is a defence to an alleged offence under these regulations involving the use of fuel in a vehicle at a place to prove that the fuel was put into the vehicle at a place at which it would not have been an offence under these regulations to use the fuel.

21. Penalty for offences

A person who commits an offence under these regulations is liable to a fine of \$5 000.

22. Environmental Protection Regulations 1987 Part 8 repealed

Part 8 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* is repealed.

[22. Deleted in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4754.]

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Schedule 1 — Perth area

[r. 3]

The area covered by these local government districts (under the *Local Government Act 1995*) —

Armadale	Gingin	Perth Rockingham
Bassendean	Gosnells	RockinghamSerpentine-
		Jarrahdale
Bayswater	Joondalup	Serpentine-
	-	JarrahdaleSouth Perth
Belmont	Kalamunda	South PerthStirling
Beverley	Kwinana	StirlingSubiaco
Boddington	Mandurah	SubiacoSwan
Cambridge	Melville	<u>SwanToodyay</u>
Canning	Mosman Park	ToodyayVictoria Park
Chittering	Mundaring	Victoria ParkVincent
Claremont	Murray	VincentWandering
Cockburn	Nedlands	Wandering Wanneroo
Cottesloe	Northam (shire)	Wanneroo Waroona
East Fremantle	Northam	Waroona York
	(town)Peppermint Grove	
Fremantle	Peppermint GrovePerth	York
Beverley Boddington Cambridge Canning Chittering Claremont Cockburn Cottesloe East Fremantle	Kwinana Mandurah Melville Mosman Park Mundaring Murray Nedlands Northam (shire) Northam (town)Peppermint Grove	South PerthStirling StirlingSubiaco SubiacoSwan SwanToodyay ToodyayVictoria Park Victoria ParkVincent VincentWandering WanderingWanneroo WannerooWaroona WaroonaYork

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Schedule 2 Petrol specifications

[rr. 7, 8, 9]

Table A — Specifications for supplies in 2000

Substance	Maximum
Hydrocarbons:	
aromatics	4 8.0% v/v
benzene	2.0% v/v
Oxygenates:	
- methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	0.10% v/v
Lead	13 mg/L

Table B—**Specifications for supplies in 2001**

Substance	Maximum
Hydrocarbons:	
aromatics	4 2.0% v/v
benzene	1.0% v/v
	18.0% v/v
Oxygenates:	
- methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	0.10% v/v
Lead	5 mg/L
Sulfur	150 mg/kg

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Tests for substances Schedule 3

Schedule 3—**Tests for substances**

[r. 18]

Substance	Tests
Aromatics	ASTM D1319-98
	ASTM D5134-98
	ASTM D5443-93
	ASTM D5580-95
Benzene	ASTM D3606-99
	ASTM D4420-94
	ASTM D5845-95
	ASTM D5580-95
Lead	ASTM D3237-97
	-ASTM D3341-95
	ASTM D3348-98
	ASTM D5059-98
	IP 352/84-2000
	IP 224/68-96
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	ASTM D4815-94
Olefins	ASTM D1319-98
	ASTM D5443-98
	ASTM D6293-98
Phosphorus	ASTM D3231-99
Potassium	ASTM D5185-97
	IP 456/2000
Sulphur	ASTM D2622-98
•	ASTM D3120-96
	ASTM D4045-99
	ASTM D4294-98
	ASTM D5453-93
	IP 243-94
	IP 336-95

[Schedule31] amended in Gazette 19 December 2000 pp.7287-89 Oct 2012 p. 4754.]

[Schedule 2 and 3 deleted in Gazette 9 Oct 2012 p. 4754.]

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Notes

This is a compilation of the *Environmental Protection* (*Diesel and Petrol*) *Regulations 1999* and includes the amendments referred to in the following Table.

Compilation table

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement
<i>Environmental Protection (Diesel and Petrol) Regulations 1999</i> ²	17 Dec 1999 pp.<u>p.</u>6307-25	1 Jan 2000 (see regulation 2)
Environmental Protection (Diesel and Petrol) Amendment Regulations 2000	19 Dec 2000 pp7285 p. 7285 -8	19 Dec 2000
Environmental Protection (Diesel and Petrol) Amendment Regulations 2012	<u>9 Oct 2012</u> <u>p. 4748-54</u>	r. 1 and 2: 9 Oct 2012 (see r. 2(a)) Regulations other than r. 1 and 2: 10 Oct 2012 (see r. 2(b))

Now known as the *Environmental Protection (Petrol) Regulations 1999*; citation changed (see note under r. 1).

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