



# Victoria Government Gazette

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## Environment Protection Act 1970 Act No. 8056/1970

### INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY (PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE) Prescribed Industrial Waste – Classification by Hazard

Pursuant to clause 11(1) of the Industrial waste management policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste) and in accordance with the criteria presented in Schedule 1 to that policy, the Environment Protection Authority Victoria ('EPA') hereby classifies the prescribed industrial wastes specified in Section 3 below based on the hazard posed by the waste to human health and the environment.

#### 1. CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

2008/021

#### 2. OCCUPIER AND PREMISES TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES

- Transwaste Technologies Pty Ltd ('the occupier')
- Premises address: 88–90 and 92–94 Ordish Rd, Dandenong, Victoria ('the premises')
- EPA licence number: EI23855

#### 3. PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES

3.1 This classification applies to the following prescribed industrial wastes that have undergone treatment at the premises.

- Treatment plant residue treated in accordance with the methodology specified in Transwaste Technologies Pty Ltd Application for Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Waste: Treatment Plant Residue and Dryer Dust submitted to EPA on 1 September 2008 with reference to previous classifications:
  - containing antimony with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 160 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996, Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes, 2005 (as amended from time to time) ('EPA Publication 996'); and
  - containing di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 200 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH C10–C36) with a total concentration not exceeding 80000 mg/kg; and
  - containing any other contaminants where contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations do not exceed any relevant TC2 or ASLP2 thresholds specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - that does not display any of the specific hazard characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of EPA Publication 996; and
- Dryer dust treated in accordance with the methodology specified in Transwaste Technologies Pty Ltd Application for Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Waste: Treatment Plant Residue and Dryer Dust submitted to EPA on 1 September 2008, with reference to previous classifications:

**SPECIAL**

- containing antimony with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 160 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 200 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH C10–C36) with a total concentration not exceeding 80000 mg/kg; and
  - containing any other contaminants where contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations do not exceed any relevant TC2 or ASLP2 thresholds specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - that does not display any of the specific hazard characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of EPA Publication 996.
- 3.2 This classification does not apply to prescribed industrial wastes that contain contaminated soils as specified by the following waste type codes:
- N119 – ‘Category A contaminated soil’; or
  - N120 – ‘Category B contaminated soil’; or
  - N121 – ‘Category C contaminated soil’.

#### 4. PERIOD OF VALIDITY

This classification commences on 1 October 2008 and is effective until 31 March 2009 unless it is revoked or varied by the EPA before that date.

#### 5. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Treatment plant residue and dryer dust (as specified in section 3.1 above) that have been managed in accordance with the conditions of this classification (as set out in Section 6 below) are classified as Category B prescribed industrial wastes.

#### 6. CONDITIONS OF CLASSIFICATION

Treatment plant residue and dryer dust referred to above (‘treated waste’) are only classified as Category B wastes if all of the following conditions have been met.

##### Waste assessment, treatment and disposal requirements

- 6.1 Treated waste destined for landfill must not contain any free liquid as determined by method 9095A ‘Paint Filter Liquid Test’ in the Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes – Chemical / Physical Methods (USEPA 1997).
- 6.2 Treated wastes destined for landfill must not be mixed or contaminated with any other prescribed industrial waste as listed in Part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998 or any other treated waste prior to sampling and laboratory analyses of the wastes conducted as per Schedule 1 to this classification.
- 6.3 Treated wastes must be assessed against compliance with section 3.1 of this classification prior to their disposal to landfill. Treated wastes with result/s of laboratory analyses exceeding the allowed threshold values of total concentrations or leachate concentrations specified in 3.1 must not be disposed to landfill.
- 6.4 Treated waste may only be disposed to a facility licensed by EPA to accept Category B prescribed industrial wastes.

**Sampling and analysis**

- 6.5 The occupier must carry out sampling and analysis of the treated waste as set out in Schedule 1 to this classification.
- 6.6 The sampling of treated waste must be carried out in accordance with EPA Publication 441, A guide to the Sampling and Analysis of Waters, Wastewater, Soils and Waste, 2000 (as amended from time to time).
- 6.7 The analysis of treated waste to determine the hazard category must be carried out in accordance with EPA Publication 996.

**Monitoring and reporting**

- 6.8 The occupier must provide to EPA:
- a) a written report for each calendar month by the end of the following month that includes:
    - quantities of solid, liquid and sludge prescribed industrial waste accepted into the facility that has undergone or will undergo treatment to produce treated waste; and
    - quantities of treated waste disposed to landfill; and
    - analytical results and summary charts for waste analyses as specified in Schedule 1; and
    - clear identification of the treated waste and the corresponding results of the laboratory analysis of its representative sample.
  - b) written reports as required in Schedule 2.
- 6.9 The occupier must provide to the receiving landfill a full copy of this classification.

**Notification and record keeping**

- 6.10 The occupier must keep a copy of all analysis results for treated wastes for a period of at least five years.
- 6.11 The occupier must keep records of transport certificate numbers and associated certificate of analysis report numbers for each load of treated waste sent to landfill for a period of at least two years.

**7. NOTE**

This classification may be amended or revoked by the EPA by way of written notice in the Victoria Government Gazette. Current classifications can also be found on EPA's website at [www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au)

**Schedule 1: Sampling and analysis requirements**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Sample Requirements</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Analytical Parameters</b>
1 Oct 2008 – 31 March 2009	One grab sample of treatment plant residue from each treated pit of waste combined into a composite sample for the batch.	One composite sample for each batch, prior to sending to disposal.	Analysis of total contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations for the following contaminants listed in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996: – all inorganic species; – C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons; – C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons (as total recoverable hydrocarbons and as total petroleum hydrocarbons); – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and styrene; – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; – di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; and – any other contaminant that may be present in the waste.
01 Oct 2008 – 31 March 2009	One grab sample of dryer dust from each of ten random one-tonne bags of waste combined into a composite sample for the batch.	One composite sample for each batch, prior to sending to disposal.	Analysis of total contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations for the following contaminants listed in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996: – all inorganic species; – C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons; – C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons (as total recoverable hydrocarbons and as total petroleum hydrocarbons); – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and styrene; – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; – di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; and – any other contaminant that may be present in the waste.

**Schedule 2: Reporting requirements**

	<b>Report due date</b>	<b>Report requirements</b>
A	31 January 2009	A written report describing plans to segregate wastes of different hazards received at the premises and an update of improvements implemented in the treatment plant to reduce the generation of waste and/or lower the category of treated waste from Category B to Category C.

**Environment Protection Act 1970**  
**Act No. 8056/1970**

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY (PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE)**

Prescribed Industrial Waste – Classification by Hazard

Pursuant to clause 11(1) of the Industrial waste management policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste) and in accordance with the criteria presented in Schedule 1 to that policy, the Environment Protection Authority Victoria ('EPA') hereby classifies the prescribed industrial wastes specified in Section 3 below based on the hazard posed by the waste to human health and the environment.

**1. CLASSIFICATION NUMBER**

2008/022

**2. OCCUPIER AND PREMISES TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES**

- Transwaste Technologies Pty Ltd ('the occupier')
- Premises address: 126 Barry Rd, Campbellfield, Vic. 3061 ('the premises')
- EPA license number: EI36159

**3. PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES**

3.1 This classification applies to the following prescribed industrial wastes that have undergone treatment at the premises:

- Treatment plant residue treated in accordance with the methodology specified in Transwaste Technologies Pty Ltd Application for Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Waste: Treatment Plant Residue submitted to EPA on 1 September 2008 with reference to previous classifications:
  - containing antimony with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 160 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996, Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes, 2005 (as amended from time to time) ('EPA Publication 996'); and
  - containing di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 200 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH C10–C36) with a total concentration not exceeding 80,000 mg/kg; and
  - containing any other contaminants where contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations do not exceed any relevant TC2 or ASLP2 thresholds specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - that does not display any of the specific hazard characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of EPA Publication 996; and

3.2 This classification does not apply to prescribed industrial wastes that contain contaminated soils as specified by the following waste type codes:

- N119 – 'Category A contaminated soil'; or
- N120 – 'Category B contaminated soil'; or
- N121 – 'Category C contaminated soil'.

**4. PERIOD OF VALIDITY**

This classification commences on 1 October 2008 and is effective until 31 March 2009 unless it is revoked or varied by the EPA before that date.

**5. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

Treatment plant residue (as specified in section 3.1 above) that have been managed in accordance with the conditions of this classification (as set out in Section 6 below) are classified as Category B prescribed industrial wastes.

**6. CONDITIONS OF CLASSIFICATION**

Treatment plant residue referred to above ('treated waste') are only classified as Category B wastes if all of the following conditions have been met.

**Waste assessment, treatment and disposal requirements**

- 6.1 Treated waste destined for landfill must not contain any free liquid as determined by method 9095A 'Paint Filter Liquid Test' in the Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes – Chemical / Physical Methods (USEPA 1997).
- 6.2 Treated wastes destined for landfill must not be mixed or contaminated with any other prescribed industrial waste as listed in Part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998 or any other treated waste prior to sampling and laboratory analyses of the wastes conducted as per Schedule 1 to this classification.
- 6.3 Treated wastes must be assessed against compliance with section 3.1 of this classification prior to their disposal to landfill. Treated wastes with result/s of laboratory analyses exceeding the allowed threshold values of total concentrations or leachate concentrations specified in 3.1 must not be disposed to landfill.
- 6.4 Treated waste may only be disposed to a facility licensed by EPA to accept Category B prescribed industrial wastes.

**Sampling and analysis**

- 6.5 The occupier must carry out sampling and analysis of the treated waste as set out in Schedule 1 to this classification.
- 6.6 The sampling of treated waste must be carried out in accordance with EPA Publication 441, A guide to the Sampling and Analysis of Waters, Wastewater, Soils and Waste, 2000 (as amended from time to time).
- 6.7 The analysis of treated waste to determine the hazard category must be carried out in accordance with EPA Publication 996.

**Monitoring and reporting**

- 6.8 The occupier must provide to EPA:
  - a) a written report for each calendar month by the end of the following month that includes:
    - quantities of solid, liquid and sludge prescribed industrial waste accepted into the facility that has undergone or will undergo treatment to produce treated waste; and
    - quantities of treated waste disposed to landfill; and
    - analytical results and summary charts for waste analyses as specified in Schedule 1; and
    - clear identification of the treated waste and the corresponding results of the laboratory analysis of its representative sample.
  - b) written reports as required in Schedule 2.
- 6.9 The occupier must provide to the receiving landfill a full copy of this classification.

**Notification and record keeping**

- 6.10 The occupier must keep a copy of all analysis results for treated wastes for a period of at least five years.
- 6.11 The occupier must keep records of transport certificate numbers and associated certificate of analysis report numbers for each load of treated waste sent to landfill for a period of at least two years.

**7. NOTE**

This classification may be amended or revoked by the EPA by way of written notice in the Victoria Government Gazette. Current classifications can also be found on EPA's website at [www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au)

**Schedule 1: Sampling and analysis requirements**

Period	Sample Requirements	Frequency	Analytical Parameters
1 Oct 2008 – 31 March 2009	One grab sample of treatment plant residue from each treated pit of waste combined into a composite sample for the batch.	One composite sample for each batch, prior to sending to disposal.	Analysis of total contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations for the following contaminants listed in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– all inorganic species;</li> <li>– C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons;</li> <li>– C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons (as total recoverable hydrocarbons and as total petroleum hydrocarbons);</li> <li>– benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and styrene;</li> <li>– polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;</li> <li>– di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; and</li> <li>– any other contaminant that may be present in the waste.</li> </ul>

**Schedule 2: Reporting requirements**

	Report due date	Report requirements
A	31 January 2009	A written report describing plans to segregate wastes of different hazards received at the premises and an update of improvements implemented in the treatment plant to reduce the generation of waste and/or lower the category of treated waste from Category B to Category C.

**Environment Protection Act 1970**  
**Act No. 8056/1970**

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY (PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE)**

Prescribed Industrial Waste – Classification by Hazard

Pursuant to clause 11(1) of the Industrial waste management policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste) and in accordance with the criteria presented in Schedule 1 to that policy, the Environment Protection Authority Victoria ('EPA') hereby classifies the prescribed industrial wastes specified in Section 3 below based on the hazard posed by the waste to human health and the environment.

**1. CLASSIFICATION NUMBER**

2008/023

**2. OCCUPIER AND PREMISES TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES**

- Veolia Environmental Services (Australia) Pty Ltd ('the occupier')
- Premises address: 2 McDonald Rd Brooklyn, Victoria ('the premises')
- EPA licence number: ES33769

**3. PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES**

3.1 This classification applies to the following prescribed industrial wastes that have undergone treatment at the premises.

- Filter cake treated in accordance with the methodology specified in section 4 of the Veolia Environmental Services Pty Ltd Application for Hazard Classification Re-Issue Brooklyn Liquid Treatment Plant submitted to EPA on 11 August 2008 with reference to previous classifications:
  - containing antimony with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 160 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996, Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes, 2005 (as amended from time to time) ('EPA Publication 996'); and
  - containing di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 200 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons with a total concentration not exceeding 80,000 mg/kg; and
  - containing any other contaminants where contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations do not exceed any relevant TC2 or ASLP2 thresholds specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - that does not display any of the specific hazard characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of EPA Publication 996; and
- Pit sludge treated in accordance with the methodology specified in section 4 of the Veolia Environmental Services Pty Ltd Application for Hazard Classification Re-Issue Brooklyn Liquid Treatment Plant submitted to EPA on 11 August 2008 with reference to previous classifications:



- containing antimony with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 160 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate with:
    - a total concentration not exceeding 200 mg/kg; and
    - a leachable concentration not exceeding the ASLP2 threshold specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - containing C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons with a total concentration not exceeding 80,000 mg/kg; and
  - containing any other contaminants where contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations do not exceed any relevant TC2 or ASLP2 thresholds specified in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996; and
  - that does not display any of the specific hazard characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of EPA Publication 996.
- 3.2 This classification does not apply to prescribed industrial wastes that contain contaminated soils as specified by the following waste type codes:
- N119 – ‘Category A contaminated soil’; or
  - N120 – ‘Category B contaminated soil’; or
  - N121 – ‘Category C contaminated soil’.

#### 4. PERIOD OF VALIDITY

This classification commences on 1 October 2008 and is effective until 31 March 2009 unless it is revoked or varied by the EPA before that date.

#### 5. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Filter cake and pit sludge that have been managed in accordance with the conditions of this classification (as set out in Section 6 below) are classified as Category B prescribed industrial wastes.

#### 6. CONDITIONS OF CLASSIFICATION

Filter cake and pit sludge referred to above (‘treated waste’) are only classified as Category B wastes if all of the following conditions have been met.

##### Waste assessment, treatment and disposal requirements

- 6.1 Treated waste destined for landfill must not contain any free liquid as determined by method 9095A ‘Paint Filter Liquid Test’ in the Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes – Chemical / Physical Methods (USEPA 1997).
- 6.2 Treated wastes destined for landfill must not be mixed or contaminated with any other prescribed industrial waste as listed in Part B of Schedule 1 to the Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998 or any other treated waste prior to sampling and laboratory analyses of the wastes conducted as per Schedule 1 to this classification.
- 6.3 Treated wastes must be assessed against compliance with section 3.1 of this classification prior to their disposal to landfill. Treated wastes with result/s of laboratory analyses exceeding the allowed threshold values of total concentrations or leachate concentrations specified in 3.1 must not be disposed to landfill.

- 6.4 Treated waste may only be disposed to a facility licensed by EPA to accept Category B prescribed industrial wastes.

**Sampling and analysis**

- 6.5 The occupier must carry out sampling and analysis of the treated waste as set out in Schedule 1 to this classification.
- 6.6 The sampling of treated waste must be carried out in accordance with EPA Publication 441, A guide to the Sampling and Analysis of Waters, Wastewater, Soils and Waste, 2000 (as amended from time to time).
- 6.7 The analysis of treated waste to determine the hazard category must be carried out in accordance with EPA Publication 996.

**Monitoring and reporting**

- 6.8 The occupier must provide to EPA:
- a) a written report for each calendar month by the end of the following month that includes:
    - quantities of solid, liquid and sludge prescribed industrial waste accepted into the facility that has undergone or will undergo treatment to produce treated waste; and
    - quantities of treated waste disposed to landfill; and
    - analytical results and summary charts for waste analyses as specified in Schedule 1; and
    - clear identification of the treated waste and the corresponding results of the laboratory analysis of its representative sample; and
  - b) written reports as required in Schedule 2.
- 6.9 The occupier must provide to the receiving landfill a full copy of this classification.

**Notification and record keeping**

- 6.10 The occupier must keep a copy of all analysis results for treated wastes for a period of at least five years.
- 6.11 The occupier must keep records of transport certificate numbers and associated certificate of analysis report numbers for each load of treated waste sent to landfill for a period of at least two years.

**7. NOTE**

This classification may be amended or revoked by the EPA by way of written notice in the Victoria Government Gazette. Current classifications can also be found on EPA's website at [www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au)

**Schedule 1: Sampling and analysis requirements**

Period	Sample requirements	Frequency	Analytical parameters
1 Oct 08 – 31 March 09	One grab sample of filter cake for each press generated, combined into a composite sample for the batch.	Two composite samples for each batch, prior to sending to disposal.	Analysis of total contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations for the following contaminants listed in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– all inorganic species;</li> <li>– C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons;</li> <li>– C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons (as total recoverable hydrocarbons and as total petroleum hydrocarbons);</li> <li>– benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and styrene;</li> <li>– total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;</li> <li>– Benzo(a)pyrene;</li> <li>– di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; and</li> <li>– any other contaminant that may be present in the waste.</li> </ul>
01 Oct 08 – 31 March 09	One grab sample of pit sludge for each pit generated, combined into a composite sample for the batch.	Two composite samples for each batch, prior to sending to disposal.	Analysis of total contaminant concentrations and leachable concentrations for the following contaminants listed in Appendix 3 of EPA Publication 996: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– all inorganic species;</li> <li>– C6–C9 petroleum hydrocarbons;</li> <li>– C10–C36 petroleum hydrocarbons (as total recoverable hydrocarbons and as total petroleum hydrocarbons);</li> <li>– benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and styrene;</li> <li>– total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;</li> <li>– Benzo(a)pyrene;</li> <li>– di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; and</li> <li>– any other contaminant that may be present in the waste.</li> </ul>

**Schedule 2: Reporting requirements**

	Report due date	Report requirements
A	31 January 2009	A written report describing plans to segregate wastes of different hazards received at the premises and an update of improvements implemented in the treatment plant to reduce the generation of waste and/or lower the category of treated waste from Category B to Category C.

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