

FOREWORD

To protect the health of Singaporeans, our waste must be collected safely and without harm to the environment. Licensed general waste collectors have an important role to play. They provide an essential service in Singapore by collecting and transporting waste to proper disposal facilities. In order to safeguard public health, waste collectors should maintain high service standards and conduct their operations professionally. Only through professionalism and quality service can we improve standards of waste collection and enhance the quality of life for Singaporeans.

This Code of Practice provides guidelines on what is good practice in the waste collection business. Adhering to these guidelines is the first step licensed general waste collectors must take towards improving the standards of their operations. To respond to changing circumstances and needs, amendments and revisions will be made to these guidelines from time to time. National Environment Agency (NEA) will keep waste collectors updated so that we can work together in our continuing efforts to improve public health standards in Singapore.

Director General of Public Health
National Environment Agency
Singapore

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CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LICENSED GENERAL WASTE COLLECTORS

PART I: PRELIMINARY

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Code of Practice is divided into three parts. [Part I](#) contains background information relevant to this Code of Practice that applies to all licensed general waste collectors. [Part II](#) stipulates the guidelines for general waste collectors who collect Class A, B and C waste while [Part III](#) stipulates the guidelines that relate specifically to general waste collectors who collect Class B.1 waste.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Code of Practice is to provide guidelines and advice to licensed general waste collectors on the requirements in the collection, handling, and transportation of general waste.

2 Definitions

- 2.1 In this Code, unless otherwise specified: -
- 2.1.1 “*general waste*” is waste that falls into any of the following categories:
- (a) **CLASS A WASTE**
 - (1) Waste such as unwanted furniture, electrical appliances, construction and renovation debris, matter settled out of ballast water in a ship and cut tree trunks and branches.
 - (2) Bulky waste.
 - (3) Non-putrefiable waste.
 - (4) Recyclable waste (excluding food waste).
 - (b) **CLASS B WASTE**
 - (1) Domestic refuse, food waste (excluding used cooking oil) and market waste.
 - (2) Waste with a high organic content and which is putrefiable.
 - (c) **CLASS B.1 WASTE**
 - (1) Used Cooking Oil.

(d) **CLASS C WASTE**

- (1) Sludge and other waste from grease interceptors.
- (2) Sewage, sludge and other waste from water-seal latrines, sewage treatment plants, septic tanks or other types of sewerage systems.
- (3) Waste from sanitary conveniences not part of a sewerage system, including waste from sanitary conveniences which are mobile or in ships or aircraft.

2.1.2 General waste can be incinerable, non-incinerable waste and recyclables:

“incinerable waste” means any general waste that is suitable to be destroyed, rendered inert or reduced to ash through a process of controlled, high temperature combustion without causing damage to, or disrupting the operation of, the refuse incineration plant in which the process is carried out, but does not include non-incinerable waste and recyclable waste as specified under the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations.

“non-incinerable waste” means —

- (a) any recyclable waste;
- (b) any waste specified in the Third Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations; or
- (c) any general waste that is not incinerable waste.

“recyclable waste” means any general waste that is capable of being recycled, and includes any recyclables and any refuse or waste specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations.

“general waste collector” or *“licensee”* means any person or company licensed under the Environmental Public Health Act 1987 (EPHA) to carry on the business of collecting and transporting general waste.

“disposal facility” means any public disposal facility licensed under EPHA which includes a recycling facility, a refuse disposal ground, any place used for the deposit of refuse or waste, an incinerator or any plant, machinery or apparatus used for the processing or treatment of refuse or waste.

3 Licence

- 3.1 No person or company shall collect or transport general waste as a business without a valid General Waste Collector’s Licence issued by the NEA.

- 3.2 It is an offence under the EPHA to operate a waste collection business without a valid licence. Licences that have expired and have not been renewed, and licences that have been suspended or cancelled will not be considered as valid licences.
- 3.3 Any person or company intending to collect general waste as a business must apply for a general waste collector licence and is only allowed to collect the class of waste specified under the licence. A general waste collector may apply to collect one or more classes of waste under the same licence issued. Please see [Appendix 1](#) for details on how to apply for a General Waste Collector's Licence. Application for a licence shall be made through the [GoBusiness portal](#) online.
- 3.4 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class A and B waste are encouraged to open a disposal account with the NEA for the disposal of waste at the disposal facilities. With a disposal account, the general waste collector will be billed fortnightly or monthly for the general waste disposed of at the disposal facilities. Appointed users can submit an application to open a disposal account through the Waste & Resource Management System (WRMS) – The Integrated Waste Management System (iWMS) e-Service at <https://wrms2.nea.gov.sg/>
- 3.5 The general waste collector may refer to the Environmental Service Industry Guidelines on Uniforms at <https://www.nea.gov.sg/industry-transformation-map/create-quality-jobs-improve-job-prospects/guide-on-uniforms-for-environmental-services-industry> to ensure that his workers maintain a clean and presentable appearance.

4 Working with General Waste Generators

- 4.1 To facilitate waste collection operations, general waste collectors are to inform the client/ general waste generators (e.g. commercial and trade premises, food establishments, industrial premises, households) to follow the guidelines listed in [Appendix 2](#).
- 4.2 The general waste collectors are to regularly remind the general waste generators to segregate incinerable waste, non-incinerable waste and recyclables at source. The general waste collector may require the general waste generator to use separate containers for separate storage of the segregated waste.

5 Illegal Dumping and Other Offences

- 5.1 Illegal dumping of waste is a serious offence under the EPHA and the offender is liable to fines and/or jail sentences. A licensed General Waste Collector found to have committed illegal dumping or abetting an individual to commit illegal dumping may also have its General Waste Collector Licence suspended or revoked.
- 5.2 The penalties for illegal dumping and other offences are given in [Appendix 3](#).

PART II: GUIDELINES FOR GENERAL WASTE COLLECTORS (CLASS A, B and C WASTE)

6 Vehicles and Equipment

- 6.1 The general waste collector shall only use those vehicles and equipment approved under each class of waste.
- 6.2 Registration, updating and de-registration of vehicles and equipment are to be made by appointed users through WRMS – The Integrated Waste Management System (iWMS) e-Service at <https://wrms2.nea.gov.sg/>.
- 6.3 The general waste collector shall ensure that the vehicles and equipment used to store, collect and transport waste are suitably designed, kept clean, and maintained in a good working condition at all times.
- 6.4 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class A waste shall transport segregated e-waste in boxed trucks to the appropriate general waste disposal facilities for recycling.
- 6.5 For segregated lithium-ion batteries, general waste collectors licensed to collect Class A waste are required to transport the batteries in dedicated containers of adequate strength and packed with suitable materials designed to prevent leaks, short-circuits and any dangerous evolution of heat during transportation. When transporting lithium-ion batteries, the vehicle is not allowed to stop for any interim sorting, and when a large quantity of lithium-ion batteries is transported, the vehicle should be equipped with a Class A fire extinguisher. Guidelines on containers and packing materials for transport of segregated lithium-ion batteries can be found in [Appendix 4](#).
- 6.6 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class A and B waste shall ensure that all hooklift vehicles and containers used are duly inspected and certified fit for operation by accredited workshops. Accredited workshops shall adhere to the NEA's inspection checklist template found on the NEA website. The certification shall be made available on demand for inspection by any authorised NEA officer. Authorised NEA officers may also require that vehicles and equipment found not in satisfactory condition to be re-certified.
- 6.7 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class C waste shall ensure that all tankers used are inspected regularly and certified fit for operation. Each tanker must pass a hydrostatic test and obtain certification for the hose and air filtering system. The certification shall be made available on demand for inspection by any authorised NEA officer. Authorised NEA officers may also require that vehicles and equipment found not in satisfactory condition to be re-certified.
- 6.8 General waste collectors with collection vehicles fitted with weighing systems or load cells and providing refuse collection services to premises subjected to NEA's Mandatory Waste Reporting Scheme shall retain a copy of a valid calibration report which indicates the date of calibration, calibration results and validity period of the report. The calibration report shall be provided upon NEA's request.

7 Separate Disposal of Incinerable Waste, Non-incinerable Waste and Recyclables

- 7.1 The general waste collector shall work with the waste generators (i.e. clients) to provide necessary receptacles for the waste generators to separate their waste into incinerable waste, non-incinerable waste and recyclables.
- 7.2 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class A and B waste shall dispose –
- (a) incinerable waste at the incineration plants;
 - (b) non-incinerable waste at Tuas Marine Transfer Station or other places specified by the Director General; and
 - (c) recyclable waste at recycling facilities. A non-exhaustive list of general waste disposal facilities and collectors, traders and recycling facilities can be found on the NEA website.
- 7.3 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class C waste shall dispose the waste at Public Utilities Board's (PUB) Water Reclamation Plants.
- 7.4 The general waste collector shall not mix the incinerable waste, non-incinerable waste and recyclables, which have been separated by the waste generator, with one another.
- 7.5 The general waste collector shall ensure that the general waste transported to the disposal facilities shall not contain hazardous and explosive substances.
- 7.6 The general waste collector shall ensure that any incinerable waste which exceeds the dimensions specified below are dismantled or broken down into smaller pieces before it is transported to the incineration plants for disposal –
- (a) Solid object – 0.6 metre in length, 0.6 metre in width or 0.1 metre in thickness; or
 - (b) Hollow object -0.6 metre in length, width or thickness
- 7.7 General waste collector shall ensure that any non-incinerable waste which exceeds 2 metres in length, 2 metres in width or 0.1 metre in thickness are dismantled or broken down into smaller pieces before it is transported to the landfill for disposal.
- 7.8 General waste collector shall refer to the list of Schedules in the Environmental Public Health (GWC) Regulations, on the list of non-incinerable waste, recyclable waste and waste not to be disposed of without the consent of Director-General.

8 Labelling of Vehicles and Equipment

- 8.1 All vehicles and equipment used to collect and transport waste shall be properly labelled for easy identification. Containers and mobile compactors shall be labelled on the 2 opposite sides of the container or compactor that form the length of the container or compactor with information such as company name and contact number of the licensee and container number as shown in [Appendix 5](#).
- 8.2 All labels shall conform to the minimum dimensions specified in [Appendix 5](#). Labels shall be painted on or attached securely to the vehicle/equipment. The letterings shall be

indelible and weather resistant. The labelled area shall be clean and not obstructed from view. The labelling of vehicles and equipment is a requirement under Reg 13(1) and (2) of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations.

9 Collection and Transportation of General Waste

- 9.1 For bin centres with sufficient height to allow refuse collection vehicles to back in, the loading of waste into the vehicles must be carried out inside the bin centres.
- 9.2 Waste conveyed in tippers, open lorries and bins such as open-top containers must be securely covered to ensure that no refuse spills onto the road.
- 9.3 The general waste collector shall note that it is an offence to spill waste or discharge sullage water onto public places.

10 Disposal of General Waste at Disposal Facilities

- 10.1 The general waste collector shall comply fully with the conditions and procedures set out in [Appendix 6](#) for disposal of general wastes at incineration plants and Tuas Marine Transfer Station (TMTS).
- 10.2 The general waste collector shall ensure that any person who is under his employment, direction, or charge and who carries out any work at a disposal facility –
 - (a) has received adequate safety and health training relating to the hazards associated with working in a disposal facility;
 - (b) does not work at height where it is reasonably practicable to carry out the work safely otherwise than at height;
 - (c) is provided with equipment, to aid him in his work which shall be of –
 - i) good construction, sound material and adequate strength;
 - ii) free from patent defects; and
 - iii) properly maintained.

11 Maintenance of Records

- 11.1 General waste collectors shall keep and maintain proper daily records on the general waste collection service rendered by him or his company. These records shall be made available on demand for inspection by any authorised NEA officer.
- 11.2 The records to be kept include:
 - (a) a complete list of clients (i.e. the name and address of companies/premises where the waste is collected)
 - (b) the following information on each of the clients:

- i) frequency of collection (e.g. daily, alternate days, weekly etc.);
 - ii) type and quantity of receptacles for the deposit of recyclables;
 - iii) the type of waste collected;
 - iv) the weight of waste per collection;
 - v) where the waste is disposed of (e.g. Tuas South Incineration Plant, Tuas Marine Transfer Station (TMTS), recycling facilities etc.);
 - vi) the vehicle or container used for collection of the waste (i.e. registration number of vehicle/identification number of the container for each trip whenever requested);
 - vii) the type and origin of waste being disposed, which must be declared at the disposal facilities.
- 11.3 The general waste collector shall submit annual returns during the renewal of the licence. This shall be submitted through the GoBusiness online portal. The general waste collector shall also ensure that the list of vehicles, equipment, waste collection workers are updated on a regularly basis in WRMS - iWMS e-Services.
- 11.4 The general waste collector shall notify Director, Waste Management Division, in writing of any change of his business address within 7 days of such change.

12 Training of Employees

- 12.1 The general waste collector shall ensure that all their waste collection workers are fully briefed and trained according to Singapore Workforce Skills Qualifications (WSQ) certification programme so that they are conversant with the following:
- (a) the requirements of the Environmental Public Health Act (EPHA), the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, and the General Waste Collector Conditions of Licence;
 - (b) the types of waste that are incinerable waste, non-incinerable waste and recyclables;
 - (c) the requirement that incinerable waste, non-incinerable waste and recyclables shall not be mixed;
 - (d) the types of waste carried on each trip; and
 - (e) the procedures to follow in case of spillage.
- 12.2 The general waste collector shall constantly remind his employees of their responsibilities, and the penalties which will be imposed if they are caught violating the EPHA, the Regulations, and the General Waste Collector Conditions of Licence.

- 12.3 The general waste collector shall provide personal protection equipment (PPE) for his employees and ensure PPE are properly used when carrying out waste collection works and disposal of waste at the disposal facilities.
- 12.4 General waste collectors are required to pay Progressive Wage Model (PWM) wages to eligible employees who are Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents (PRs) based on the respective PWM job roles. These employees are also required to meet the mandatory training requirements under their respective job roles. More information on the PWM for the waste collection industry can be found [here](#).

PART III: GUIDELINES FOR GENERAL WASTE COLLECTORS (CLASS B.1 WASTE)

13 Vehicles and Equipment

- 13.1 General waste collectors licensed to collect Class B.1 waste, defined as used cooking oil (UCO) shall store and transport UCO, in Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) Tanks (1000L capacity) secured on open lorries. IBCs filled with UCO secured on the vehicle shall not exceed the maximum laden weight of the vehicle.
- 13.2 IBC Tanks shall be reinforced with an outer steel casting and be properly and safely secured to the transporting lorry to prevent them from falling.
- 13.3 Each IBC tank used shall have valid certificate issued by the manufacturer or by a qualified third-party inspection body.
- 13.4 General waste collectors collecting UCO shall carry in each lorry clean-up equipment and absorbent materials, such as oil-absorbing cloths, mops, cleaning agents, and back-up containers to assist the driver with clean up in an event of a spill or a leak.
- 13.5 General waste collectors collecting UCO shall ensure that the vehicles and equipment used to handle, collect, store and transport UCO are suitably designed, kept clean, and maintained in a good working condition at all times.
- 13.6 Registration and de-registration of vehicles are to be made by appointed users through WRMS – The Integrated Waste Management System (iWMS) e-Service at <https://wrms2.nea.gov.sg>.

14 Collection, Transportation and Disposal of Used Cooking Oil

- 14.1 General waste collector shall note that it is an offence to spill or discharge UCO in public places. Collector shall take effective measures to clean spills and leaks caused by any activity related to the collection, transportation, and disposal of UCO.
- 14.2 UCO that has been collected shall be transported to a general waste disposal facility licensed to receive, store, sort, treat or process UCO. If the UCO is exported to another country, the UCO collector must receive necessary approvals from the relevant authorities of the receiving country prior to export.

15 Labelling of Vehicles and Equipment

- 15.1 General waste collectors must label all vehicles and equipment owned or used by the licensee for the collection and transportation of UCO.
- 15.2 All labels shall state the company name and contact number of the licensee, as seen in [Appendix 5](#). Labels shall be painted on or attached securely to the equipment and to both sides of the rear cabin deck of the transporting open lorry. The labelled area shall

be clean and not obstructed from view. The labelling of vehicles and equipment is a requirement under Reg 13(1) and (2) of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations.

16 Submission and Maintenance of Records

- 16.1 General waste collector shall maintain proper records of the UCO collection and disposal services rendered by his company. These records shall be submitted to NEA through the Waste and Recycling Data Submission Services (WRMD) in WRMS as collection and disposal declarations within two weeks after each calendar quarter. The records shall be kept for a period of twelve months and be available on demand for inspection by any authorised NEA officer.
- 16.2 The collection declaration shall include:
- (a) a complete list of clients (i.e. the name and address of companies/premises where the UCO is collected);
 - (b) amount (in tonnes) of UCO collected from each premises, per calendar month.
- 16.3 The disposal records shall include:
- (a) the date of UCO disposal/export;
 - (b) a complete list of the recipients of the UCO (i.e. the name and address of the companies/premises where the UCO is being disposed/exported);
 - (c) amount (in tonnes) of UCO disposed/exported;
 - (d) the intended use of the UCO.
- 16.4 The collection/disposal records shall be submitted in declaration documents, which can be found on the NEA website. All declaration documents must be certified true and accurate. The general waste collector shall also ensure that the list of vehicles, equipment, waste collection workers are updated on a regular basis through WRMS-iWMS e-Service.
- 16.5 General waste collector shall notify Director, Waste Management Division, in writing of any change of his business address within 7 days of such change.

17 Training of Employees

- 17.1 General waste collector shall ensure that all his waste collection workers and any other employees are fully briefed and trained so that they are conversant with the following:
- (a) the requirements of the Environmental Public Health Act (EPHA), the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, and the General Waste Collector Conditions of Licence;

- (b) the requirements for recording information for input into the quarterly collection and disposal declaration documents;
 - (c) the requirement that vehicles which transport UCO cannot concurrently transport edible oil intended for sale or for the preparation of food that is to be sold;
 - (d) the procedures to follow in an event of UCO spillage.
- 17.2 The general waste collector shall constantly remind his employees or waste collection workers of their responsibilities, and the penalties which will be imposed if they are caught violating the EPHA, the Regulations, or the General Waste Collector Conditions of Licence.

Appendix 1

Application for General Waste Collector Licence

APPENDIX 1

APPLICATION FOR GENERAL WASTE COLLECTOR LICENCE

- 1 Application for a general waste collector licence shall be made through the [GoBusiness portal](#) online.
- 2 The applicant shall declare the details of the vehicles which he intends to use for the waste collection business. The application form shall be accompanied by a certified true copy of the Vehicle Registration Card for each of the vehicles, certified true copy of the company/business registration particulars from the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore (ACRA) and photographs of the vehicles and equipment used, showing licence number plate and labelling. All supporting documents are to be uploaded during the online submission.
- 3 Prevailing licence fee shall be paid online upon approval of the licence application.
- 4 **Issue and Validity of Licence**
 - 4.1 The licence will be issued and sent by email to the applicant upon receipt/ confirmation of payment.
 - 4.2 The General Waste Collector Licence is valid for one year. Licensee will be notified through a reminder email from the One Integrated Licensing System (OneILS) to renew the licence at least one month before its expiry date. Licensee is required to submit annual returns (Form A) during the renewal of licence through the GoBusiness portal and ensure all vehicles, equipment and waste collection workers information are kept up to date in the iWMS e-Service throughout the licence validity period . The fees can be paid through GIRO if your company has applied for GIRO arrangements for payment of licence fees.
 - 4.3 The annual returns during the renewal of licence shall include:
 - a) Details of disposal activity, including name and address of the recycling facility/facilities where recyclables are sent to;and
 - b) Details of Clientele for the past 12 months;

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Class of Waste	Type of vehicle/equipment
<u>Class A</u>	Roll-on/off container and prime movers, lorries with crane, pick-ups, lorries with tipper, or other approved vehicles. Waste must be properly covered.
<u>Class B</u>	Roll-on/off compactors and prime movers; Refuse Compaction Vehicles.
<u>Class B.1</u>	Open lorries with intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) secured to the body of the transporting vehicle, or other approved equipment or vehicles.
<u>Class C</u>	Tanker trucks or other approved vehicles.

Appendix 2

Good Waste Management Practices

APPENDIX 2

RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL WASTE GENERATOR

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 1 Only licensed general waste collectors are to collect and transport waste for disposal.
- 2 General waste generators should actively segregate waste at source into recyclables and non-recyclables. Recyclables should be kept dry and free from food and liquids in recycling receptacles. For more good practices on recycling, please refer to the NEA website (under Waste Management).

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PREMISES AND STRATA-TITLED PROPERTIES WITH RESIDENTIAL UNITS – REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 General waste generators should actively segregate waste at source into recyclables and non-recyclables. The non-recyclables should be segregated into incinerable waste and non-incinerable waste.
- 2 Each category of waste must be contained in proper and identifiable receptacles such as bins, containers or bags after segregation. The waste must be placed and stored in such a manner that they are protected from rain and rummaging by vermin and other animals.
- 3 Every general waste generator must declare the nature of the waste to be disposed of to his waste collector or to the disposal facility, as the case may be.
- 4 All waste containing dangerous substances must be contained and stored separately from other waste.
- 5 Management Committees (MCs) of condominiums must provide recycling receptacles as stated under section 10(1)(c) of the EPHA.

TRADE PREMISES (INCLUDING FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS) AND PREMISES HAVING BIN CENTRES – REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 All waste must be stored in approved containers or receptacles with good fitting covers. Such containers or receptacles must be kept within the premises or in a proper bin centre or other designated space.
- 2 Containers used for organic waste must be washed regularly to prevent smell nuisance and fly breeding. The bin centres must also be cleaned regularly.

LANDED DOMESTIC PREMISES – REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 All waste from households must be contained in proper plastic garbage bags.
- 2 Bagged waste must not be placed outside the premises overnight and should only be brought out from the premises just before daily collection.
- 3 Bagged waste must be contained in proper refuse bins fitted with covers. However, such bins when emptied should be kept within the premises and not along roads or pavements.

- 4 Households should actively participate in the National Recycling Programme by separating recyclables from non-recyclables. Recyclables should be deposited into the recycling receptacles provided by the public waste collectors.

Appendix 3

Offences and Fines

OFFENCES AND FINES

Type of offences	Max. fines
<u>Offences under Environmental Public Health Act</u>	
1 Illegal dumping of waste [Section 20(1)] (a) first conviction	\$50,000/- or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both. Vehicles used for the offence can be forfeited upon conviction.
(b) second and subsequent conviction	\$100,000/- and a mandatory imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months. Vehicles used for the offence can be forfeited upon conviction.
2 Operating as a general waste collector without a licence [Section 31(1)]	\$10,000/- or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both.
<u>Offences under Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations</u>	
3 Failure to label vehicles and/or equipment [Reg 13]	\$10,000/-
4 Failure to ensure that any general waste collection point is cleansed and maintained daily to be free from odours, stains, flies, vermin and rodents. [Reg 15(1)]	\$10,000/-
5 Failure to ensure that general waste or liquid from such waste is not dropped, scattered or spilled onto any public place. [Reg 15(2)]	\$10,000/-
6 Failure to dispose of waste at a disposal facility [Reg 16]	\$10,000/-
7 Failure to ensure that the incinerable waste are dismantled or broken down into smaller pieces, with dimensions not exceeding 0.6 metre in length, width or 0.1 metre in thickness (for solid object) or 0.6 metre in length, width or thickness (for hollow object) before disposal at the incineration plant [Reg 17(1A) read with (1B)(a) or (1B)(b)]	\$10,000/-

8 Failure to obtain consent of the Director-General and dispose of waste specified in the Fifth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations at a refuse incineration plant or landfill [Reg 17(1C)]	\$10,000/-
9 Failure to transport all non-incinerable waste (except recyclable waste) to a landfill for final disposal [Reg 17(2)]	\$10,000/-
10 Failure to ensure that the non-incinerable waste sent to the landfill for disposal are dismantled or broken down into smaller pieces, with dimensions not exceeding 2 metres in length, width or 0.1 m in thickness before it is being transported for final disposal [Reg 17(2) read with 17(2AA)]	\$10,000/-
11 Failure to transport all recyclable waste to a recycling facility [Reg 17(2A)]	\$10,000/-
12 Failure by licensee to disclose information on demand [Reg 18]	\$10,000/-

Appendix 4

CONTAINERS AND PACKING MATERIALS FOR TRANSPORT OF SEGREGATED LITHIUM- ION BATTERIES

APPENDIX 4

CONTAINERS AND PACKING MATERIALS FOR TRANSPORT OF SEGREGATED LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

1. Suitable container types include drum-type and box-type containers made of steel or aluminum.
2. Suitable packing materials could include but not be limited to the following:
 - a. Inert absorbent materials to absorb releases of electrolyte, such as Vermiculite, clay particles and cellulose particles; and
 - b. Electrically non-conductive and non-combustible cushioning materials to fill empty spaces between batteries in the packaging, such as neoprene rubber foam.
3. Spent packaging materials are to be disposed of appropriately.

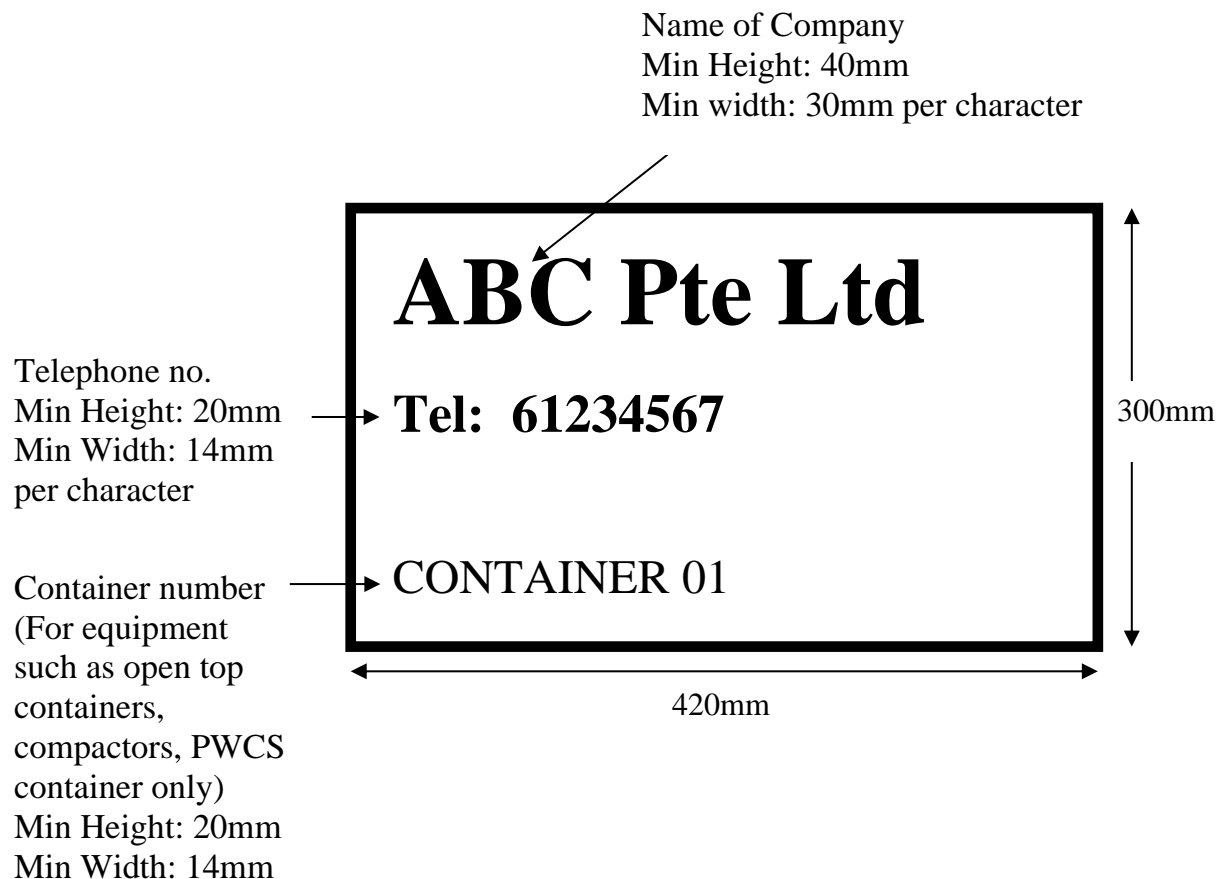
Appendix 5

Labelling for General Waste Collectors

For General Waste Collectors collecting Class A, B and C waste

All vehicles and equipment are to be labelled on both sides with the name and contact number of the licensee (see Diagram 1 below).

DIAGRAM 1



For General Waste Collectors collecting Class B.1 waste (UCO)

All vehicles (open lorries) transporting Class B.1 waste, defined as used cooking oil, are to have **both sides of the rear cabin deck** be labelled with the name and contact number of the licensed UCO collector (see Diagram 2 below).

DIAGRAM 2

Name of Company
Min Height: 40mm
Min width: 30mm per character



ABC Pte Ltd

Contact no. —→ **Tel: 61234567**
Min Height: 20mm
Min Width: 14mm
per character

Appendix 6

Responsibilities of General Waste Collectors When Disposing Waste at Disposal Facilities

APPENDIX 6

RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL WASTE COLLECTORS WHEN DISPOSING WASTES AT DISPOSAL FACILITIES

1. Waste conveyed in tippers, open lorries and bins must not be overly filled and securely covered to ensure no littering of waste on the road. Failing to do so, the driver of the vehicle is liable to be prosecuted under the Environmental Public Health Act.
2. General waste collectors shall ensure only incinerable waste is brought to the incineration plants. Incinerable waste shall be dismantled and/or broken down into smaller pieces, with dimensions not exceeding 0.6 metre in length, width or 0.1 metre in thickness (for solid object) or 0.6 metre in length, width or thickness (for hollow object) before disposal at the incineration plant. No explosives or non-incinerable waste shall be disposed of at the incineration plants.
3. General waste collectors shall ensure that only non-incinerable waste is brought to the Tuas Marine Transfer Station (TMTS). Non-incinerable waste shall be dismantled and/or broken down into smaller pieces, with dimensions not exceeding 2 metre in length, width or 0.1 metre in thickness before disposal at TMTS. No untreated dangerous substances shall be disposed of at the transfer station.
4. General waste collectors shall adhere to the safety/ house rules when performing waste disposal operations at the disposal facilities, at all times.