



Definition

Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) means an asphalt matrix that was previously used as an engineering material and which must not contain a detectable quantity of coal tar or asbestos.

Important information

Where RAP is moved within road corridors, refer to the Excavated Public Road Material (EPRM) fact sheet

Waste classification

RAP is a waste that has been pre-classified as general solid waste (non-putrescible).

Beneficial re-use

RAP may be sent offsite to a place that can legally accept this material for reuse or reprocessing. Off-site reuse must be undertaken in compliance with all conditions of the EPA's [Reclaimed asphalt pavement order 2014](#) (RAP order) and [Reclaimed asphalt pavement exemption 2014](#) (RAP exemption). RAP can be beneficially re-used off-site for road maintenance activities, used as a road base and sub-base, applied as a surface layer on road shoulders and unsealed roads, and used as an engineering fill. RAP may also be beneficially reused as an alternative input into the manufacture of asphalt.

Prior to supplying RAP off-site, the processor must certify that the RAP complies with the relevant conditions of the RAP order and provides the off-site consumer with:

- A written statement of compliance, certifying that the RAP complies with the conditions of the RAP order
- A copy of the RAP exemption, or a link to the EPA website where the RAP exemption can be found.
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The processor must keep a written record of the quantity of RAP supplied, and the name and address of each person to whom the processor supplied the RAP. Records must be kept for six years.

Receiving RAP from an off-site source requires that you ensure the RAP complies with the relevant conditions of the RAP exemption and:

- Is applied to land within the road corridor for public road-related activities including road construction, maintenance and installation of road infrastructure facilities
- Is stored within the road corridor at the site where it is to be applied to land.
- Is applied to land within a reasonable period of time after its receipt.

A consumer must keep records of the quantity of RAP received and the supplier's name and address. These records must be kept for six years.

Appropriate procedures must be adopted and documented to minimise the potential to receive or process RAP containing asbestos or detectable quantities of coal tar¹.

Testing requirements

Classification of asphalt material as RAP requires certainty that all aspects of the above definition are met. To determine if your material meets the definition of RAP the following questions must be asked:

1. Is there a known history of the use of coal tar asphalt in the local area?
2. Are naturally occurring asbestos soils present?
3. Is there a distinct odour (different to bitumen) produced when the asphalt is milled?

If your material meets the definition of RAP, it can be re-used without prior testing.

If there is any doubt as to whether the material is RAP, you must sample and test the material for the presence of asbestos and/or coal tar to confirm that the material is free of contaminants.

Where the presence of coal tar has been detected refer to the coal tar asphalt fact sheet (EMF-WM-FS-0065) for appropriate management.

Transport requirements

It is a Transport requirement that records must be kept for six years and include as a minimum:

- Notice under section 143
- amount and type of waste generated, stored, treated or disposed of
- amount and type of waste transported
- name of transporter and transporter's vehicle registration number
- date of transportation
- name and location of waste facility that is receiving the waste.

Disposal requirements

Transport for NSW has a target of 100% beneficial re-use of RAP.

Every effort must be made to re-use RAP on- or off-site before considering disposal. If disposal is the only option, justification of disposal must be documented and the material taken to a licenced waste facility, licenced to accept General Solid Waste (non-putrescible).

Contact and further information

Internal: Environment and Sustainability Management Framework - Waste

All users: environmentandsustainability@transport.nsw.gov.au

¹ A 'detectable quantity of coal tar' means that coal tar is deemed to be present in an asphalt matrix based on analytical tests of the material using Test Method T542.