

Waste Management Procedure

1. Purpose

The purpose of this Procedure is to provide a summary of tasks, responsibilities, tools and templates applicable to renewals programs delivered by the Project Delivery Group relevant to waste management. The Procedure includes:

- Waste Identification and Classification
- Controlled Waste Management
- General or “Non-Controlled” Waste Management
- Concrete Washout Area Management

The scope also includes the assignment of responsibilities to each of the procedure steps. This document should be read in conjunction with the following Procedures and Tools:

1. PDG Environmental Management Plan
2. Incident Management - Reporting and Investigation Procedure
3. Contractor Waste and Water Report
4. Contaminated Land Management Procedure
5. ASS Management Procedure
6. Dewatering & Bypass Pumping Procedure
7. Dewater or Bypass Pump Permit
8. Materials Tracking Form

2. Scope

<input type="checkbox"/> Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery	<input type="checkbox"/> Handover
<input type="checkbox"/> Program Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Procurement	<input type="checkbox"/> Community & Stakeholder
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality

This Procedure steps through the processes for waste management on projects and programs delivered by TasWater.

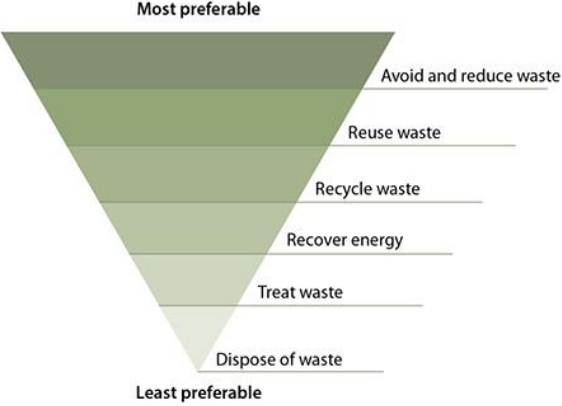
3. Definitions

This Procedure should be read in conjunction with the Project Delivery Group Acronyms and Glossary document.

This is not an exhaustive list. It provides step-by-step guidance. Please refer to the relevant management plan or tools for detailed information.

4. Waste Identification, Classification and Reporting

TasWater PDG (Renewals) projects will potentially result in the generation of waste that if not correctly identified, classified, stored, handled, transported or disposed of may result in environmental harm or nuisance.

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
WASTE IDENTIFICATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waste streams likely to be generated during a project shall be identified, classified and minimised. A list of commonly encountered waste streams and their management is provided in Appendix A. 	Contractor
WASTE CLASSIFICATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste can be classified as either controlled or non-controlled. It is the responsibility of the waste producer (i.e. TasWater), agents acting on behalf of the producer (i.e. the contractor) and the receiving facility operator to classify wastes and identify appropriate management requirements. Controlled wastes in Tasmania are either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastes listed in List 1, Schedule A of the <i>National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 2004</i> (Cwlth) (Controlled Waste NEPM) and are assumed to possess at least one of the characteristics in List 2; both lists are provided in Appendix B; or A substance prescribed by the Regulations to be a controlled waste, includes, but is not limited to, dangerous goods as a defined in the <i>Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010</i> (Tas), a poison as defined in the <i>Poisons Act 1971</i> (Tas), and sewage sludge/residue. Wastes that do not meet the above criteria are considered non-controlled. If unsure of the classification of a waste type, contact your Environmental Advisor for advice. 	Contractor
WASTE MINIMISATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction or elimination of waste maximises resource conservation, promotes business efficiency, saves money, and protects the environment and peoples' amenity and safety. The waste hierarchy should be followed for the use of all resources at TasWater PDG sites to avoid and reduce waste, minimising the need to dispose of waste to landfill. 	All
 <p style="text-align: center;">Waste Hierarchy</p>	
WASTE DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste data is collected on the project to allow monthly reporting of the following: 	Contractor

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quantity of each type of waste sent to landfill ○ The quantity of each type of waste recycled ○ The quantity of each type of waste reused ○ The quantity of each type of hazardous/regulated waste generated on the project and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Its method of treatment and disposal ○ The location of treatment and disposal ○ Copies of records confirming the legal transport, treatment and disposal ○ Measurement of any reduction in waste generation that has been achieved ● Contractor waste data shall be reported to TasWater using the Contractor Waste and Water Report [Ref.3] or similar. 	
INCIDENT REPORTING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Failure to identify and manage waste in accordance with its classification resulting in actual or potential environmental harm or nuisance must be reported to the TasWater Environmental Advisor, recorded as an environmental incident in accordance with the Incident Management - Reporting and Investigation Procedure [Ref. 2], and entered in to IRIS for action tracking and closeout. 	All

5. Controlled Waste Management

Controlled waste management in Tasmania is governed by the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020* (the Regulations).

The Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Controlled Waste Tracking) Regulations 2010 (Tas) (CWT Regulations) are used to regulate the movement of controlled waste within Tasmania. The CWT Regulations provide a legal basis for the EPA's proposed Controlled Waste Tracking System (CWTS). The CWT Regulations only apply to intrastate controlled waste movements, and entirely exclude interstate controlled waste movements.

Interstate movements of controlled waste (including the Tasmanian leg of such movements) are controlled under the *National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure (2004)* (the Controlled Waste NEPM). A separate system of applications and approvals applies to interstate movements, as opposed to intrastate movements (i.e. movements originating and ending within Tasmania).


PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
CONTROLLED WASTE MANAGEMENT – APPROVALS AND AUTHORISATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The production, receipt, storage, reuse, recycling, reprocessing, salvage, incineration, treatment, disposal or use for energy recovery of a controlled waste requires approval under the Regulations. ● There are various approvals accepted under the Regulations dependant on the controlled waste type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A permit granted under the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> for a Level 1 or 2 activity may contain controlled waste conditions. ○ An Environmental Protection Notice (EPN) issued for a project may contain controlled waste conditions. ○ Under regulation 21 of the Regulations, persons may apply to the Director, EPA for an environmental approval for the handling, production, receipt, storage, reuse, recycling, reprocessing, salvage, incineration, treatment, disposal or use for energy recovery of controlled waste and the disposal of 	Contractor / TasWater EA



PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
<p>general waste. This approval type is applied for in the absence of other approvals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approval can be assumed if an Approved Management Method (AMM), national agreement, or NEPM is complied with. There are currently only three AMMs in use in Tasmania: 1. Biosolids (2006); 2. Clinical and Related Waste (2007) and 3. Storage and Reuse of Waste Tyres (2017) (all available on the EPA Tasmania website). ● See the TasWater Contaminated Land Management Procedure [Ref. 4] for management of contaminated soils (a controlled waste). ● See the TasWater ASS Management Procedure [Ref. 5] for management of acid sulfate soils (ASS). ● Any application for approval to handle a controlled waste (to the EPA or council) will require the following information to be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contact details of the waste producer or receiving facility operator ○ Type of waste to be disposed of, treated, recycled, etc (see Appendix B) ○ Controlled waste category code (see Appendix C) ○ Volume / size of the waste ○ Where the waste came from and its original purpose ○ Where the waste currently is ○ How the waste will be transported to the receiving facility (if applicable) ○ Any analytical testing results from the laboratory (if applicable) ○ Any additional information such as sampling maps etc ○ The receiving facility where the waste will be forwarded (producers only). ● The Regulations will not apply whilst controlled waste is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stored at the place where the waste is produced while it is awaiting transportation to another place ○ At a waste transfer station ○ Handled in the manner described in clause 8(d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) of the Controlled Waste NEPM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>8(d) an emergency which requires urgent action to protect human life, the environment and/or property.</i> ▪ <i>8(e) controlled wastes: (i) to be used in analysis for waste categorisation or (ii) to be used in research subject to approval by an agency in the jurisdiction of destination.</i> ▪ <i>8(f) the movement of controlled wastes by pipeline;</i> ▪ <i>8(g) containers destined for direct refilling with the same substance in which there remains small amounts of residues of a matter mentioned in List 1 of Schedule A.</i> ▪ <i>8(h) the movement of unwanted farm chemicals by a farmer or property owner, without fee or reward, for the purposes of delivering such chemicals to a designated collection place under a collection scheme approved by the affected jurisdiction.</i> 	
CONTROLLED WASTE MANAGEMENT – ONSITE MANAGEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All controlled wastes should be stored and managed in accordance with the Regulations, all relevant approvals, and NEPMs. ● In accordance with the Regulations, controlled wastes should be stored in a manner that will not leak, spill or escape to the environment or cause serious environmental harm or nuisance. ● Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) provide information on the management requirements of individual substances, where not specifically mentioned in approvals or NEPMs. ● A list of commonly encountered controlled (and non-controlled) waste streams and their management is provided in Appendix A. 	Contractor

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
CONTROLLED WASTE MANAGEMENT – TRANSPORTATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled wastes may only be transported in Tasmania by a Registered Controlled Waste Transporter. A list of Registered Controlled Waste Transporters is available on the EPA Tasmania website at https://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/waste-management/controlled-waste/handling-controlled-waste-in-tasmania/registration-of-controlled-waste-transporters. The TasWater Materials Tracking Form [Ref. 8] should be completed for all waste movements in additional to all legislative requirements. 	Contractor

6. Non-controlled Waste Management

Non-controlled waste is defined in this procedure as any waste stream that does appear on the list in **Appendix B** and includes a variety of waste streams including clean fill, scrap metal, and general putrescible waste.



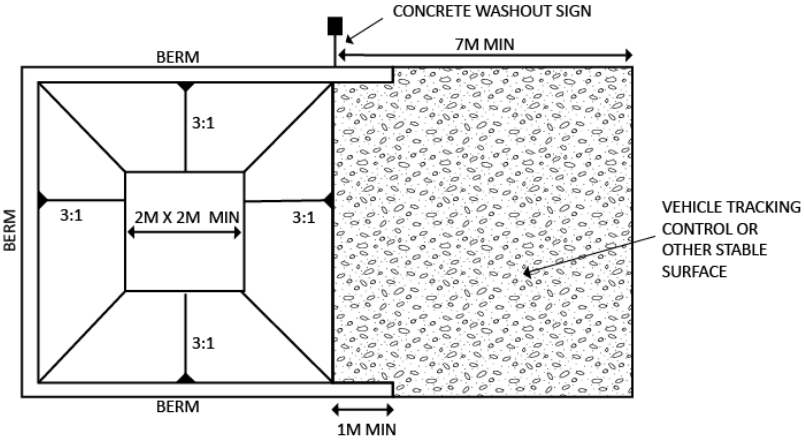
PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
WASTE MANAGEMENT ONSITE	
<p>The following management measures should be applied to non-controlled waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of commonly encountered non-controlled (and controlled) waste streams and their management is provided in Appendix A. As a minimum, waste streams should be separated into “Recyclables” and “General waste” using separate waste bins or suitable stockpile areas. Waste collection facilities should be appropriate to the waste being collected to prevent uncontrolled spills or leakage. Waste collection facilities should be clearly labelled identifying the waste being collected. Positioning of waste collection facilities should consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease of use - ensuring easy accessibility. Safety – ensuring the facilities are stable and can be managed safely, including limiting public access. Secure – facilities are secured to ensure containment and prevent scavenging from animals Aesthetics - ensuring that the site appears orderly and will not raise concern from local stakeholders (e.g. litter containment and daily collection of windblown material) 	Contractor
	

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
  <p data-bbox="421 943 979 969">Typical examples of acceptable waste collection signage</p>	
UNCONTROLLED WASTE STORAGE & HANDLING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some wastes have specialised storage, handling, treatment and disposal requirements, if unsure refer to the safety data sheet (SDS) for the material, where applicable, or ask your TasWater Environmental Advisor. 	Contractor
UNCONTROLLED WASTE TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-controlled waste must not be disposed of on-site. Waste collection and transport should occur on a regular basis by a licenced waste contractor. The TasWater Materials Tracking Form [Ref. 8] should be completed for all waste movements in additional to all legislative requirements. 	Contractor

7. Concrete Washout

Concrete washout is typically classified as a controlled waste (Waste code; C100) due to its high pH. The following management measures should be considered to minimise the potential impacts of concrete washout on the environment.

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
LOCATION AND DESIGN OF WASHOUT AREAS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An adequate number of concrete washout facilities must be installed and maintained at the project site where necessary. Concrete washouts must be lined to prevent contamination of soil and groundwater. The concrete washout area should be located away from drainage lines, storm water drains and water bodies. Additional safety factors may be required for washout areas in more sensitive environments. Consult with your TasWater Environmental Advisor if unsure. 	Contractor

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concrete washout area should be clearly signposted and suitably fenced to prevent fauna access. 	
 <p>Poor construction and location of concrete washout</p>	 <p>Washout Area Signage</p>
<p>CONSTRUCTION OF WASHOUT AREAS</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several alternative designs for concrete washout facilities are routinely used in the construction industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pits must be lined with an impermeable liner. All excavated pits should have a sufficient berm (i.e. earthen, sandbags, straw bales or combination) to prevent overtopping. Recommended dimensions and layout are provided in the image below. Commercially manufactured prefabricated washout containers are another option for smaller construction jobs. Aboveground lined storage areas utilising a combination of the above methods are also suitable. 	<p>Contractor</p>
 <p>Recommended dimensions and layout of excavated concrete washout area</p>	
<p>MANAGEMENT OF WASHOUT AREAS</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All washout water is to be contained within the concrete washout area until collected. Concrete washout waters and sludge should be collected on a regular basis by a registered waste transporter (see Controlled Waste Management). Concrete washout areas are generally not designed for the collection of excess concrete. Excess concrete waste should be returned to the local batching plant for reuse or disposal. To minimise the amount of washout water generated, excess concrete should be scraped off the equipment before it is washed and placed in a site receptacle designated for concrete. Water discharge from concrete washout pits can only be undertaken in accordance with the Dewatering and Bypass Pumping Procedure [Ref. 6]. 	<p>Contractor</p>

PROCEDURE	RESPONSIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any set concrete should be removed to restore capacity to the washout area and prevent overflows. 	

8. References

This procedure is supported by implementation of the following Procedures, Tools and Knowledge:

- PDG Environmental Management Plan
- Incident Management - Reporting and Investigation Procedure
- Subcontractor Waste and Water Report
- Contaminated Land Management Procedure
- ASS Management Procedure
- Dewatering & Bypass Pumping Procedure
- Dewater or Bypass Pump Permit
- Materials Tracking Form.

Appendices

Appendix A – Common Construction Waste Streams and Their Management

Waste Stream	Waste Classification and Management
Asbestos	Controlled Waste Code N220 (Asbestos) Transported by an EPA Tasmania licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA Tasmania regulations
Asphalt	Recycle or reuse - not to landfill
Cleared vegetation (except fragments of noxious or environmental weeds capable of regeneration)	Reuse vegetation waste on-site for rehabilitation, landscaping and erosion control where possible. Vegetation can also be mulched for reuse, used for habitat logs, composted, or buried on-site (deeper than 500 mm and not in fill, pavement or other critical areas)
Concrete and concrete washings	Controlled Waste Code C100 (Basic solutions or bases) Segregation and collection on-site. Transported by an EPA licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations.
Contaminated soil (as defined by the Controlled Waste NEPM)	Controlled Waste Code N120 (Soils contaminated with controlled waste) Recycle or reuse on site if opportunity exists, in consultation with EPA. If removed from site, transported by an EPA licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations.
Empty paint tins	Recycling facility – not to landfill
Excavated waste (soil and overburden)	Refill any excavations and spread any excess soil over the nearby area and revegetate.
Formwork	Recycle or dispose to landfill
General wastes including putrescible and organic (food waste), some plastics and paper not suitable for recycling	Collection on-site and storage in segregated area. Transportation off-site to landfill.
Grease trap wastes	Controlled Waste Code K110 (Grease trap waste) Segregation and collection on-site. Transported by an EPA licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations.
Paints and resins	Controlled Waste Code J100 (Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish) Collected on-site and stored in a segregated area. Then transported off-site by a licensed regulated waste transporter, to a licensed facility for treatment and disposal.
Litter	Recycle or dispose to landfill
Metal	Recycle or reuse – not to landfill
Office waste	Recycle or dispose to landfill
Oil containers and lead acid batteries	Recycling facility – not to landfill
Oily sludge, absorbent, degreaser, grease, oily rags, oil filters	Controlled Waste Code J120 (Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions) Segregation and collection on-site. Transported by an EPA licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations.

Waste Stream	Waste Classification and Management
Oily water	Controlled Waste Code J120 (Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions) Dispose to STP that accepts trade waste
Packaging materials	Recycle or dispose to landfill
Petroleum products from spills (absorbed in spill kit material or contaminated soil)	Controlled Waste Code J100 (Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use) Recycle or reuse with rehabilitation of contaminated soils if opportunity exists. Segregation and collection on-site. Transported by an EPA licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations.
Recyclable waste including paper and cardboard, plastics (Recycle Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), and glass	Segregation and collection on-site. Transportation by a waste contractor for off-site recycling.
Steel/metal off-cuts, Scrap metal, drums	Minimise waste by producing/procuring only the amount required. Segregation and collection on-site. Transportation off-site by a waste contractor for off-site recycling.
Temporary ablation waste, Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) waste and residues (sewage sludge)	Controlled Waste Code K130 (Sewage sludge, sewage residue, soil or sludge from an onsite waste water management system) Segregation and collection on-site. Transported by an EPA licensed contractor and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations.
Timber (untreated), timber pallets and off-cuts	Recycle - not to landfill. Minimise waste by producing/procuring only the amount required. Any undamaged pallets will be returned to the supplier for reuse. Excess waste will be chipped and reused on-site as mulch for landscaping and erosion control where practical.
Tyres	Controlled Waste Code T140 (Tyres) Light vehicle tyres will be stored on-site and transported off-site by a licensed regulated waste transporter to a licensed facility for recycling or disposal.
Vehicle batteries	Collected on-site in a segregated area. Then transported off-site by a licensed regulated waste transporter to a licensed facility for recycling.
Waste oil and containers	Collected and stored on-site in a bunded tank. Transported off-site by a licensed regulated waste transporter, to a licensed facility for recycling.

Appendix B – Controlled Waste Categories and Characteristics

Schedule A: List 1 Waste Categories	
<i>National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998</i>	
Acidic solutions or acids in solid form	Oxidising agents
Animal effluent and residues (abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing waste)	Perchlorates
Antimony; antimony compounds	Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols
Arsenic; arsenic compounds	Phosphorus compounds excluding mineral phosphates
Asbestos	Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)
Barium compounds (excluding barium sulphate)	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)
Basic solutions or bases in solid form	Reactive chemicals
Beryllium; beryllium compounds	Reducing agents
Boron compounds	Residues from industrial waste treatment/disposal operations.
Cadmium; cadmium compounds	Selenium; selenium compounds
Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos	Soils contaminated with a controlled waste
Chlorates	Surface active agents (surfactants), containing principally organic constituents and which may contain metals and inorganic materials
Chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)	Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours)
Clinical and related wastes	Tellurium, tellurium compounds
Cobalt compounds	Thallium; thallium compounds
Containers which are contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list	Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands
Copper compounds	Tyres
Cyanides (inorganic)	Vanadium compounds
Cyanides (organic)/nitriles	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities including those which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on

Schedule A: List 1 Waste Categories	
<i>National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998</i>	
	human health and/or the environment are not known
Encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes referred to in this list	Waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide
Ethers	Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
Filter cake contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list	Waste from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals
Fire debris and fire washwaters	Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
Fly ash, excluding fly ash generated from Australian coal fired power stations	Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish
Grease trap waste	Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
Halogenated organic solvents	Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)	Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives
Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride	Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
Inorganic sulfides	Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use
Isocyanate compounds	Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions
Lead; lead compounds	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
Mercury; mercury compounds	Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
Metal carbonyls	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment
Nickel compounds	Waste, substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)

Schedule A: List 1 Waste Categories	
<i>National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998</i>	
Non toxic salts	Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
Organic phosphorus compounds	Wool scouring waste
Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents	Zinc compounds
Organohalogen compounds - other than substances referred to in this list	

Schedule A: List 2 Characteristics of Controlled Wastes		
<i>National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998</i>		
Dangerous Goods Class (UNClass*)	UN Code	Description
1.	H1	Explosive An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
2.	H3	Flammable Liquids The word “flammable” has the same meaning as “inflammable”. Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5 degrees Celsius, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6 degrees Celsius, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowances for such differences would be within the spirit of the definition.)
3.	H4.1	Flammable solids Solids or waste solids, other than those classified as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
4.	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up in contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.
5.	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

Schedule A: List 2 Characteristics of Controlled Wastes		
National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste between States and Territories) Measure 1998		
Dangerous Goods Class (UNClass*)	UN Code	Description
6.	H5.1	Oxidising Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to, the combustion of other materials.
7.	H5.2	Organic peroxides Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-O-O-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
8.	H6.1	Poisonous (acute) Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.
9.	H6.2	Infectious substances Substances or wastes containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
10.	H8	Corrosives Substances or wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport; they may also cause other hazards.
11.	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water Substances or wastes which, by liberation with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.
12.	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic) Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
13.	H12	Ecotoxic Substances or wastes which if released present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.
14.	H13	Capable of yielding another material which possesses H1-H12 Capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.
15.		Other Reasons Potential to have a significant adverse impact on ambient air quality. Potential to have a significant adverse impact on ambient marine, estuarine or fresh water quality.
*UN Class and Code relates to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods as used in Australia.		

Appendix C – Controlled Waste Category Codes

The following list provides Tasmanian controlled waste category codes and descriptions.

Controlled Waste Category Codes	
<i>Australian Hazardous Waste Data and Reporting Standard, 2019.</i>	
A100	Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
A110	Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
A130	Cyanides (inorganic)
B100	Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
C100	Basic solutions or bases in solid form
D100	Metal carbonyls
D110	Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
D120	Mercury; mercury compounds
D130	Arsenic; arsenic compounds
D140	Chromium compounds (hexavalent and trivalent)
D150	Cadmium; cadmium compounds
D160	Beryllium; beryllium compounds
D170	Antimony; antimony compounds
D180	Thallium; thallium compounds
D190	Copper compounds
D200	Cobalt compounds
D210	Nickel compounds
D220	Lead; lead compounds
D230	Zinc compounds
D240	Selenium; selenium compounds
D250	Tellurium; tellurium compounds
D270	Vanadium compounds
D290	Barium compounds (excluding barium sulphate)
D300	Non toxic salts
D310	Boron compounds
D330	Inorganic sulfides
D340	Perchlorates
D350	Chlorates
D360	Phosphorus compounds excluding mineral phosphates
E100	Waste containing peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide
E120	Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
F100	Waste from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish

Controlled Waste Category Codes

Australian Hazardous Waste Data and Reporting Standard, 2019.

F110	Waste from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives
G100	Ethers
G110	Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
G150	Halogenated organic solvents
G160	Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
H100	Waste from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
H110	Organic phosphorus compounds
H170	Waste from manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals
J100	Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use
J120	Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions
J160	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation, and any pyrolytic treatment
K100	Animal effluent and residues (abattoir effluent, poultry and fish processing waste)
K110	Grease trap waste
K130	Sewage sludge, sewage residue, nightsoil or sludge from an on-site waste water management system
K140	Tannery wastes (including leather dust, ash, sludges and flours)
K190	Wool scouring waste
M100	Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
M150	Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenols
M160	Organohalogen compounds - other than substances referred to in this list
M170	Polychlorinated dibenzo-furan (any congener)
M180	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (any congener)
M210	Cyanides (organic)/nitriles
M220	Isocyanate compounds
M230	Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands
M250	Surface active agents (surfactants), containing principally organic constituents and which may contain metals and inorganic materials
M260	Highly odorous organic chemicals (including mercaptans and acrylates)
M270	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminated materials, including waste PFAS containing products and contaminated containers
N100	Containers which are contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list
N120	Soils contaminated with a controlled waste
N140	Fire debris and fire washwaters
N150	Fly ash excluding fly ash generated from Australian coal fired power stations

Controlled Waste Category Codes

Australian Hazardous Waste Data and Reporting Standard, 2019.

N160	Encapsulated, chemically-fixed, solidified or polymerised wastes (referred to in this list)
N190	Filter cake contaminated with residues of substances referred to in this list
N205	Residues from industrial waste treatment/disposal operations
N220	Asbestos
N230	Ceramic-based fibres with physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos
R100	Clinical and related wastes
R120	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
R140	Waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
T100	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities including those which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known.
T120	Waste from the production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
T140	Tyres