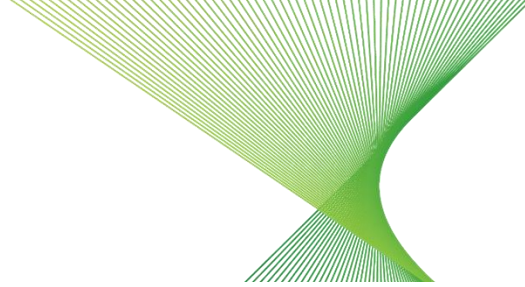


Corporate-wide Procedure

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT






Waste Management

Summary					
This procedure sets out the process for managing waste in Transgrid.					
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Process owner:	GM, Health Safety and Environment				
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Approver:	Jane Sherlock, Executive General Manager of People, Culture and Safety				

A printed copy of this document may not be the current version. Please refer to the Wire to verify the current version.

HSE Quick Guide for Waste Management

When I am		I must	More information
	Planning to dispose of waste	Classify the waste based on EPA classifications	Section 6
		Arrange chemical testing if the waste does not fit into one of the pre-determined waste categories	Section 13
		Ensure waste is stored appropriately prior to disposal	Section 15.2
	Disposing of waste	Ensure vehicle is fit for purpose	Section 15.4
		Ensure an EPL is in place if required	Section 15.4
		Create a transport certificate	Section 15.5
		Complete waste tracking	Section 15.5
	Unsure of what steps to undertake	Check the waste management table	Appendix A
		Contact an Environment Business Partner	

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1. Purpose

This procedure describes the processes for the storage, transportation and disposal of goods, assets and other solid or liquid wastes (collectively referred to as wastes) in a manner compliant with environmental legislation.

2. Scope

This document applies to all waste substances generated, stored, handled or transported as part of Transgrid activities, both from office, depot, substation and communication facilities and includes items that are discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned, and intended for sale or recycling, reprocessing, recovery or purification. This documents covers activities occurring in NSW as well as the ACT and Victoria.

3. Definitions

Term	Definition
CAMMS	A corporate system used to manage the transportation and disposal of waste material.
Consignment authorisation number	A permit number issued by EPA or EPA licensed facility for the movement of controlled substances.
EPA license	<p>An activity licensed by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> (e.g. storage, transportation, treatment or disposal of waste).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. EPA licensed transporter: Transgrid has a licence to transport Category 1 and 2 trackable wastes. All waste movements using these vehicles must be tracked and reported as per the licence conditions. b. EPA licensed premises: Transgrid has an individual license at Sydney West Depot to store certain controlled wastes (which are specified within the licence). All specified wastes removed from this site for disposal must be tracked and reported as per the licence conditions.
External Goods Receipt	A controlled document usually held by the Logistics Officer.
IBC	Intermediate bulk container
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl. Any one of the family of compounds consisting of two benzene rings (biphenyl) and two or more chlorine atoms.
Processing	Subjecting a substance to a physical, chemical or biological treatment or a combination of treatments.
Recycling	Processing waste into a similar, but non-waste, product.
Reporting	Reporting on waste movements usually via waste tracking requirements stipulated by the relevant environmental authority.
Reprocessing	The processing of waste into a different non-waste product.
Reuse	Waste used again with or without cleaning and/or repairing

Term	Definition
SDS	Safety Data Sheet (formerly known as a MSDS)
Technical Service Provider	A waste management solutions contractor appropriately licensed by the EPA to arrange for the disposal of a controlled waste.
Transport of Dangerous Goods Code	A code published by the Commonwealth government from time to time, called the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition), approved by the Ministerial Council for Road Transport.
Waste Facility	A site licensed by the EPA for storage, treatment, processing, sorting or disposal of waste.
Waste Transport Certificate	A certificate in the form approved by the EPA as fulfilling the requirements of Schedule B of the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Wastes between States and Territories) Measure 1998.

4. Procedure and Legislative Framework

It is the responsibility of the staff who generate a particular waste as part of their duties, to dispose of the waste appropriately. When waste is generated as part of a contracted project, it is preferable that the contract specifications assign waste management issues to the contractor. This procedure principally covers operations in NSW and the NSW legislative framework. A brief description of the requirements in the ACT and Victoria however is covered below.

Under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997* Transgrid has a responsibility to ensure that all waste is stored and transported in a manner appropriate to its classification. Transgrid is responsible for all waste it generates until the waste is appropriately recycled, treated, destroyed or sent to landfill, at a waste facility appropriately licensed by the EPA, and all required documentation has been received. Failure to manage waste appropriately may result in significant fines to individuals and the organisation. In particular,

- Under the POEO act there are substantial fines for willfully or negligently disposing of waste in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the environment. A corporation may be fined up to \$5,000,000 and an individual up to \$1,000,000 and/or 7 years' imprisonment where the offence is committed willfully and up to \$2,000,000 for a corporation and/ or 4 years imprisonment where the offence is committed negligently;
- The law defines anything that is surplus or unwanted by Transgrid as a waste even if it can be reused or recycled by someone else;
- The law requires that all wastes be classified and be managed based on its waste classification. Some waste activities may require licensing, along with the requirements to track their movement; and
- All Transgrid staff and contractors shall comply with this document. It applies to all Transgrid workplaces where waste is generated, stored, handled or transported.

In the ACT, the principal legislation related to waste management in the ACT is the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act 2016. Waste classification in the ACT in most respects follows the NSW EPA Waste Classification guidelines (although the ACT guidelines, titled "ACT's Environmental Standards: Assessment & Classification of Liquid & Non-liquid Wastes" date from 2000 and the comparable NSW guidelines date from 2014). The key requirement for Transgrid revolves around the proper classification of

waste (in accordance with the standard) and the use of an appropriately licensed waste transporter. For specific guidance on waste transport and disposal requirements in the ACT, seek guidance from the HSE Group.

The primary legislation for waste management in Victoria is the Environment Protection Act 1970. The key subordinate legislation for the regulation and management of hazardous wastes, known as prescribed industrial wastes (PIW) in Victoria's environment protection laws, is provided through the Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009. The key requirement for Transgrid revolves around the proper classification of waste (in accordance with the regulations) and the use of an appropriately licensed waste transporter. For specific guidance on waste transport and disposal requirements in Victoria, seek guidance from an Environment Business Partner.

5. Waste Hierarchy

The waste hierarchy is a set of priorities for the efficient use of resources and waste management strategies have been identified for waste reduction. The waste hierarchy is shown below:



- **Avoiding and reducing waste** is the most preferred approach. This is because it preserves resources, avoids the use of additional resources to manage waste that would have been generated, and aims to eliminate disposal costs.
- Where avoiding and reducing waste is not possible, the next most preferred option is to **reuse the materials** without further processing, avoiding the costs of energy and other resources required for recycling. For example, many household and industrial items can be repaired, reused, sold or donated to charities.
- The next step in the hierarchy is **recycling**, which involves processing waste materials to make the same or different products. This includes composting, which recycles nutrients back into the soil. Recycling keeps materials in the productive economy and benefits the environment by decreasing the need for new materials and waste absorption. Recycling a product generally requires fewer resources than drawing virgin materials from the environment to create a new one.
- Where further recycling is not feasible, it may be possible to **recover the energy** from the material and feed that back into the economy where this is acceptable to the community.
- Some materials may be inappropriate to reuse, recycle or recover for energy and instead require **treatment** to stabilise them and minimise their environmental or health impacts.
- Finally, the waste hierarchy recognises that some types of waste, such as hazardous chemicals or asbestos, cannot be safely recycled and direct treatment or **disposal** is the most appropriate management option.

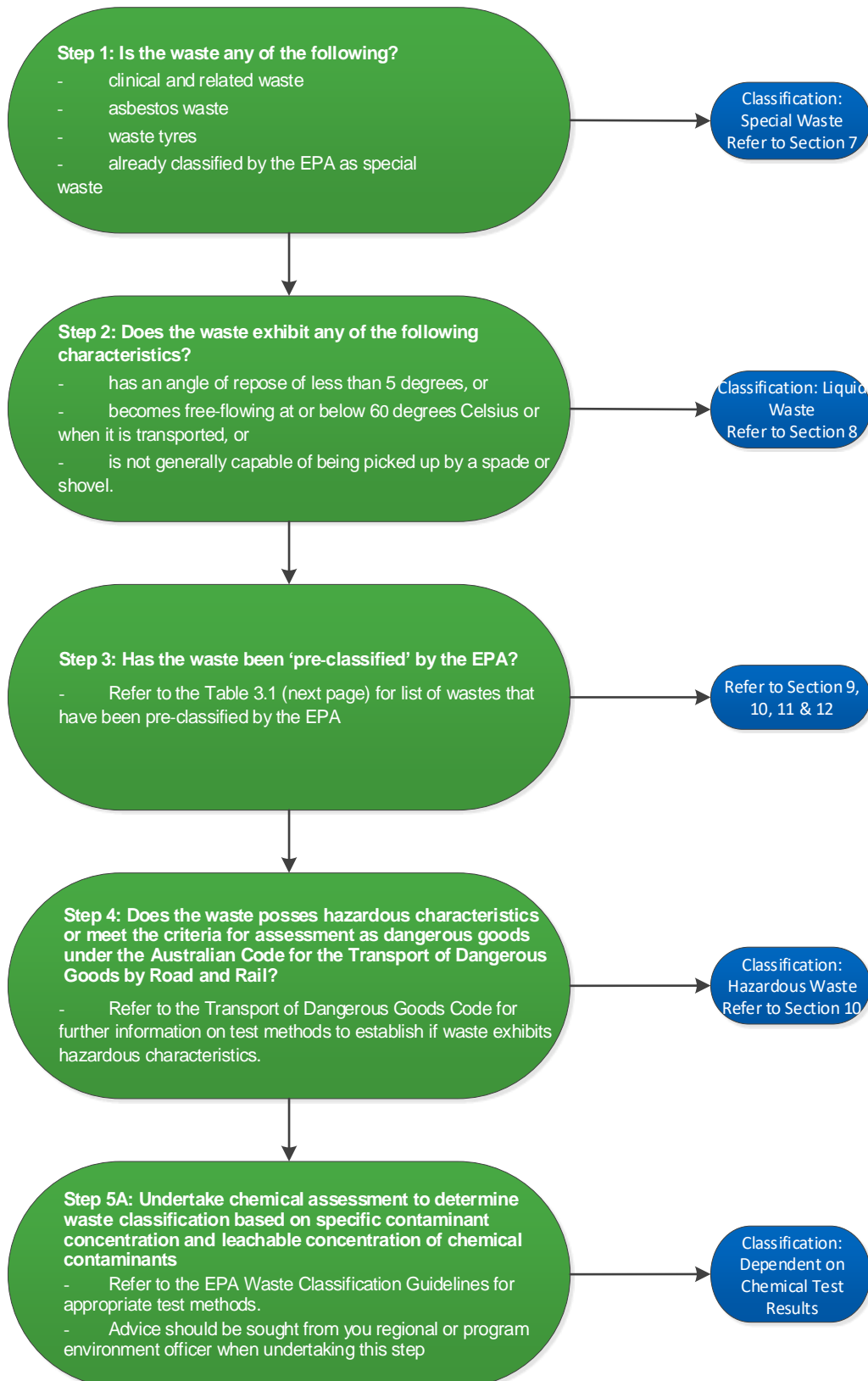
6. Waste classification

In NSW, waste is classified to determine licensing, transportation, storage and disposal requirements using the [EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines \(2014\)](#).

The waste classification system groups together wastes that pose similar risks to the environment and human health. There are six waste classes as shown in the following table.

Waste Classification	Example:
Special Waste	waste tyres, asbestos waste
Liquid Waste	oily water from sumps, concrete slurry
Hazardous Waste	lead acid batteries, lead paint from lead paint removal activities
Restricted Solid Waste	currently there are no wastes classified as restricted solid waste
General Solid Waste (putrescible)	household waste, waste from litter bins, manure, food waste
General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	construction and demolition waste from road works, glass, virgin excavated natural material, plastic, rubber

The following flowchart is the EPA methodology for classifying waste:



7. Special Waste

Special wastes are a class of waste that has unique regulatory requirements and the potential environmental impacts of the waste need to be managed to minimise risk of harm. Special wastes includes:

- Sharps
- Clinical waste
- Asbestos
- Fibre optics sharps
- Medical wastes (bandages, swabs, sample containers etc.)
- Tyres

Appendix A provides recovery and disposal options for special wastes identified in Transgrid.

8. Liquid Waste

Liquid wastes are defined in the POEO Act as any waste (other than special waste) that includes any of the following:

- Has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees above horizontal;
- Becomes free-flowing at or below 60^C or when it is transported;
- Is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel; or
- Anything that is classified as liquid waste pursuant to an EPA Gazettal notice. Typical liquid wastes that may be generated or used include:
 - Chemical solutions such as solvents or pesticides
 - Waste oil
 - Effluent disposal (septic tanks)
 - Drilling slurries and drilling fluids
 - Wastewater from site and vehicle wash-down
 - Stormwater and groundwater

Appendix A provides recovery and disposal options for liquid wastes identified in Transgrid.

8.1. General requirements

All liquid waste must be managed in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements. At a minimum:

- No liquid waste should enter, or be placed in a position where it could enter into a stormwater drain or directly into a waterway, without the appropriate licences and/or approvals required by law.
- A trade waste agreement or other liquid waste management arrangement with the local water authority may be required for the project if liquid wastes are to be discharged to a sewer system.

- All employees and subcontractors involved in using liquids or that are involved in liquid waste generating activities should be educated on liquid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Liquid wastes should be contained in a controlled area such as a holding pit, or portable tank prior to treatment and/or disposal.
- Containment devices must be structurally sound and leak free.

9. Hazardous Waste

The following waste types (other than special waste or liquid waste) have been pre-classified by the EPA as 'hazardous waste':

- containers, having previously contained a substance of Class 1, 3, 4, 5 or 8 within the meaning of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code, or a substance to which
- Division 6.1 of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code applies, from which residues have not been removed by washing or vacuuming
- coal tar or coal tar pitch waste (being the tarry residue from the heating, processing or burning of coal or coke) comprising of more than 1% (by weight) of coal tar or coal tar pitch waste
- lead-acid or nickel-cadmium batteries (being waste generated or separately collected by activities carried out for business, commercial or community services purposes)
- lead paint waste arising otherwise than from residential premises or educational or child care institutions
- any mixture of the wastes referred to above.

Appendix A provides recovery and disposal options for hazardous wastes identified in Transgrid.

10. Restricted Solid Waste

There are currently no restricted solid waste categories declared.

11. General Solid Waste – Putrescible

The following wastes (other than special waste, liquid waste, hazardous waste or restricted solid waste) have been pre-classified by the EPA as 'general solid waste (putrescible)':

- household waste that contains putrescible organics
- waste from litter bins collected by or on behalf of local councils
- manure and night soil
- disposable nappies, incontinence pads or sanitary napkins
- food waste
- animal waste

- grit or screenings from sewage treatment systems that have been dewatered so that the grit or screenings do not contain free liquids
- any mixture of the wastes referred to above.

Appendix A provides recovery and disposal options for General Solid Waste – Non putrescible identified at Transgrid.

12. General Solid Waste –Non- Putrescible

The following wastes (other than special waste, liquid waste, hazardous waste, restricted solid waste or general solid waste (putrescible)) are pre-classified as 'general solid waste (non-putrescible)':

- glass, plastic, rubber, plasterboard, ceramics, bricks, concrete or metal
- paper or cardboard
- household waste from municipal clean-up that does not contain food waste
- waste collected by, or on behalf of, local councils from street sweepings
- grit, sediment, litter and gross pollutants collected in, and removed from, stormwater treatment devices and/or stormwater management systems, that has been dewatered so that they do not contain free liquids
- grit and screenings from potable water and water reticulation plants that has been dewatered so that it does not contain free liquids
- garden waste
- wood waste
- waste contaminated with lead (including lead paint waste) from residential premises or educational or child care institutions
- containers, previously containing dangerous goods, from which residues have been removed by washing or vacuuming
- drained oil filters (mechanically crushed), rags and oil-absorbent materials that only contain non-volatile petroleum hydrocarbons and do not contain free liquids
- drained motor oil containers that do not contain free liquids
- non-putrescible vegetative waste from agriculture, silviculture or horticulture
- building cavity dust waste removed from residential premises or educational or child care institutions, being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions and direct contact
- synthetic fibre waste (from materials such as fibreglass, polyesters and other plastics) being waste that is packaged securely to prevent dust emissions, but excluding asbestos waste
- virgin excavated natural material
- building and demolition waste
- asphalt waste (including asphalt resulting from road construction and waterproofing works)

- biosolids categorised as unrestricted use, or restricted use 1, 2 or 3, in accordance with the criteria set out in the *Biosolids Guidelines* (EPA 2000)
- cured concrete waste from a batch plant
- fully cured and set thermosetting polymers and fibre-reinforcing resins
- fully cured and dried residues of resins, glues, paints, coatings and inks
- any mixture of the wastes referred to above.

Appendix A provides recovery and disposal options for General Solid Waste – putrescible identified at Transgrid.

13. Chemical Assessment

If the waste has not been classified as set out in Sections 7 to 12, it should be chemically assessed to determine whether it is hazardous, restricted solid or general solid waste (putrescible or non-putrescible). Chemical Assessment should only be carried out in conjunction with an Environmental Business Partner.

Refer to the EPA Waste Classification Guidelines for appropriate test methods. The classification of the waste will be dependent on the outcome of the assessment.

14. Resource recovery exemptions and orders

Applying waste to land in NSW or using it as a fuel may trigger various regulatory requirements such as the need to hold an environment protection licence or pay the waste and environment levy. However, in certain cases, the EPA has the power to exempt a person from some of these requirements.

These 'resource recovery exemptions' and 'resource recovery orders' are granted by the EPA where the land application or use as fuel of a waste material is a genuine, fit for purpose, reuse of the waste rather than another path to waste disposal. An exemption and corresponding order facilitates the use of these waste materials outside of certain requirements of the waste regulatory framework.

The EPA will issue a resource recovery exemption and order only where the intended use:

- will be beneficial
- will cause no harm to the environment or human health.

There are conditions attached to orders and exemptions that must be complied with. These conditions include, but are not limited to, sampling and testing requirements, chemical contaminant thresholds, use restrictions and record-keeping requirements. It is not anticipated that Transgrid would ever seek a resource recovery exemption. If the situation arose however that there was a practical case to be made to seek a resource recovery exemption, this would be carried out by the Senior Environment and Sustainability Manager.

14.1. What don't resource recovery exemptions and orders do?

Exemptions and orders issued by the EPA do not:

- release those using them from the requirement to obtain the necessary planning consents or approvals from the appropriate regulatory authority (e.g. the need to have a Summary Environmental Report (SER) or Review of Environmental Factors (REF) report prepared).
- alter or override the requirements or conditions of any other relevant legislation in relation to the waste being applied to land or used as fuel, such as the need to maintain a Safety Data Sheet
- apply to any waste received at a licensed landfill
- apply to waste received for processing at a recycling facility.

14.2. What types of exemptions and orders are available?

The EPA issues both general and specific resource recovery exemptions and orders. A general exemption and order can be issued for commonly recovered, high-volume and well-characterised waste materials. These exemptions and orders may be used by anyone, without seeking approval from EPA, provided the generators, processors and consumers fully comply with the conditions they impose.

A list of all current general exemptions is available from the [EPA website](#).

Where no general resource recovery exemption and order is available for the intended use, an application may be made to the EPA for a specific order and exemption, which would then be issued by the agency, if appropriate.

14.3. Exemption from waste tracking

The EPA issues both general and specific resource recovery exemptions and orders. A general exemption and order can be issued for commonly recovered, high-volume and well characterised waste materials. These exemptions and orders may be used by anyone, without seeking approval from EPA, provided the generators, processors and consumers fully comply with the conditions they impose.

A list of all current general exemptions is available from the [EPA website](#). Transgrid related exemptions include:

- Number 2006-E-1: [Zinc wastes destined for re-use](#)
- Number 2006-E-2: [Waste batteries \(that are classified as hazardous or industrial waste\) destined for re-use](#)
- Number 2006-E-4: [Non-hazardous waste hydrocarbon oil destined for recycling](#)

15. Waste Management Requirements

15.1. Registering waste movements using CAMMS

All waste movements shall be registered using Transgrid's corporate reporting system CAMMS. This system provides a standardised process to ensure all legislative requirements are met when managing waste material as well as providing greater oversight of Transgrid's waste streams. Waste can be registered in CAMMS either as a single disposal event, a periodic upload (i.e. monthly waste disposal) or a storage request (e.g. PCB oil).

Certain waste streams have been classified as higher risk wastes in Transgrid and required approval by an Environmental Business Partner prior to being stored, transported and/or disposed. This approval process is built into the CAMMS system and requested by submitting an email notifications. The waste streams requiring approval are as follows:

- All PCB Material (i.e. >2mg/kg or ppm);
- All asbestos containing material;
- All Hazardous, Restricted or Scheduled wastes.

All documentation associated with the movement of waste is to be uploaded into CAMMS. This includes, but not limited to, the following:

- Environmental Checklists;
- Waste Transport Certificates;
- Environmental Protection Licence (EPL);
- Dangerous Goods Licence;
- Weighbridge and Destruction Certificates.

15.2. Waste storage

All waste must be stored in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with relevant statutory requirements. At a minimum:

- Where a waste storage licence is required, all storage should be in accordance with the conditions attached to the licence.
- Clear, simple and pictorial signage should be provided to indicate where materials can be stored and any specific requirements for their storage.
- Labels and signage should conform to any legal requirements (for example specific labelling requirements apply for dangerous or hazardous materials).
- Waste storage areas should be located away from sensitive environments, drains or waterways.
- Waste should be covered to prevent dust, odours or rainwater wherever possible.
- Separate wastes where possible to allow for either increased reuse/salvage opportunities.
- Where waste is stored in containers, the containers should be appropriate for the type of waste being stored and the containers correctly labelled.
- Bins and other receptacles should be located such that there is adequate access and manoeuvring area for collection vehicles and that the collection vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forwards direction. The collection point for bins and other receptacles should be located to allow waste collection to be undertaken without the need to block traffic.
- Only licensed asbestos removalists working under a permit issued by SafeWork NSW should be engaged for work involving the removal of asbestos and the SafeWork NSW Code of Practice for safe removal of asbestos must be followed rigorously. Ensure asbestos waste has been wetted and sealed in heavy-duty plastic prior to transportation to a licensed landfill.

- Storage of dangerous goods should be in accordance with the SafeWork NSW Code of Practice for Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods.
- All incompatible dangerous goods and materials must be segregated.

15.3. Waste reuse, recycling and disposal

The waste management hierarchy must be considered when undertaking waste generating activities with unnecessary resource consumption and generation of waste identified as a priority.

Once waste is generated, disposal of waste to landfill must only be pursued for materials that cannot be recovered (either through reuse, reprocessing, recycling or energy recovery) and for which landfill is the most feasible disposal option.

For each construction project, the principal contractor must identify the potential waste streams that will be generated from the project and shall identify up front what waste streams could be recycled/reused (taking into account the geographical constraints of where the waste materials will be generated and the location of recycling/reuse facilities).

Many of the wastes that are typically generated can be beneficially recovered. Factors that may impact on the recovery of materials include:

- Quantity of materials available for recovery.
- The quality of material and material composition.
- Potential for materials reuse on-site.
- Transport distance to recovery facility versus landfill (if applicable).
- Beneficial reuse options for the recovered material.
- Cost of recovery versus landfill disposal.
- Requirements of the applicable resource recovery order and exemption.

The recovery and disposal of waste materials must be undertaken in accordance with statutory requirements including that:

- Waste only be sent to facilities for reuse/dispose that may legally receive that class of waste.
- Any on-site recovery activities be undertaken with the required approvals and licences.

15.3.1. Construction Projects – requirements for waste pre-classification

Waste mitigation and management strategies shall be documented, and be in accordance with Transgrid Waste Procedures and associated Work Instructions. All projects must identify **prior to works commencing** all waste streams likely to be generated during the project and how they will be managed (e.g. how they will be segregated and stored on site and whether there are recycling opportunities available for different waste streams). This information must be clearly set out in the CEMP or in a separate Waste Management Plan.

All waste, which cannot be reused shall be classified in accordance with the Waste Classification Guidelines (EPA, 2014), removed from the site and disposed of at a facility that can lawfully accept the waste in accordance with the POEO Act and POEO Waste Regulation. Current guidance on recycling

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options for all waste streams is provided in Attachment A and should be followed for all construction projects.

15.4. Waste transport

15.4.1. General requirements for transporting waste

The following general requirements are applicable for the transport of all waste irrespective of whether a licence is required.

- Any vehicle used to transport waste must:
 - Be kept in a clean condition.
 - Be constructed and maintained so as to prevent spillage of waste.
- Any container used to transport waste must be safely secured on the vehicle carrying the container.
- Any vehicle used to transport waste must be covered when loaded so as to prevent spillage and loss of waste and the emission of odours.
- Incompatible wastes must not be mixed or transported together on any vehicle used to transport waste. For guidance refer to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
- Any material segregated for recycling must not be mixed with any other type of waste or with any other material during transport.

15.4.2. Proximity principle

The Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 makes it an offence to transport waste generated in NSW by motor vehicle for disposal more than 150 kilometres from the place of generation. If no waste facility exists within 150 kilometres, the waste can still be legally transported to one of the two nearest lawful disposal facilities from the place of generation (even if that facility is located more than 150 kilometres from its place of generation).

For the transport of restricted solid waste for disposal, it is an offence to transport waste by motor vehicle to a place that is not the closest lawful disposal facility for that waste.

It is not an offence if it can be established that the waste was transported:

- for lawful and genuine recycling, resource recovery, energy recovery, processing or re-use, noting that simply storing or sorting waste does not constitute any of these
- in an emergency to protect human health, the environment or property, or
- as part of an approved mandatory product recall

15.4.3. Waste transport licence requirements

An Environment Protection Licence is required for transporting more than 200 kilograms of the following wastes in any load:

- Category 1 Trackable Wastes within NSW
- Category 2 Trackable Wastes from NSW to another state or from another state to NSW or if Category 2 wastes are transported through NSW.

A list of Category 1 and 2 wastes can be found on the [EPA's website](#). Appendix A also includes information on whether a licence is required for the transport of typical wastes generated.

An Environmental Protection Licence is not required for the transport of waste:

- in an emergency to protect human health, the environment or property,
- for the purposes of analysis related to waste categorisation,
- via a pipeline
- any residue of a substance in a container if the container is to be refilled with the same type of substance,
- from a farm resulting from the operation on the farm of unwanted chemicals,

15.5. Waste tracking

The transport of some wastes presents a high risk to the environment. These wastes must be tracked when transported into, within or out of NSW. The waste consignor, transporter and receiving facility all have obligations to ensure that the waste is properly tracked.

15.5.1. Steps in waste tracking

2. Determine whether the waste to be transported requires tracking (see Appendix A identifies if waste tracking requirements apply for the transport of typical wastes generated.)
3. Obtain prior approval to transport the waste in the form of a consignment authorisation (CA) issued by a person authorised to do so.
4. Create a transport certificate (TC) which must accompany the waste while it is being transported.
5. Complete the TC when the waste has arrived and been processed by the receiving facility.
6. Report any non-compliances to the Environment Protection Authority (EPA).
7. Further information on waste tracking requirements can be found on the [EPA's website](#).

15.5.2. Waste tracking for waste transported outside of NSW

The Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014, also imposes waste tracking requirements if more than 10 tonnes of any waste is generated from the metropolitan levy area (MLA) and it is transported outside of NSW.

Waste consignors and transporters will be required to use the existing EPA online waste tracking system to lodge details about the consignment, including details of the interstate facility receiving the waste. Limited exceptions apply.

15.5.3. Asbestos waste transport monitoring

The Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 introduced new requirements for waste transporters to record the movement of more than 100 kilograms of asbestos waste or more than 10 square metres of asbestos sheeting.

Under clause 79(3) of the POEO (Waste) Regulation, the transporter of a load of asbestos waste must provide the following information to the EPA before the transportation of the load commences:

8. the address of the site where the asbestos waste was generated,
9. the name, address and contact details of the premises from which the load is proposed to be transported,
10. the date on which it is proposed that the transportation commence,
11. the name, address and contact details of the premises to which the waste is proposed to be transported,
12. the approximate weight of each class of asbestos (rounded to the nearest kilogram), and
13. any other information specified in the Asbestos and Waste Tyres Guidelines. Loads of asbestos waste are assigned a unique consignment code to allow the EPA to monitor their movement from site of generation to disposal. Information about the asbestos waste tracking system known as "WasteLocate" can be found on the [EPA's website](#).

16. Advice

If you are unsure or need further information on a waste type, contact your [Environmental Business Partner](#).

17. Training

All staff who are responsible for the collection and disposal of wastes generated within Transgrid must complete the CAMMS Waste Management training module to gain access to the CAMMS waste reporting system.

18. Accountabilities

Title	Responsibilities and Accountabilities
Senior Environment and Sustainability Manager	Updating this procedure when required
Environment Business Partner	Providing advice on waste types
All staff	Using this procedure when managing waste Utilise CAMMS waste reporting system if responsible for the collection and disposal of wastes.

19. Implementation

This procedure will be implemented by:

- HSE News
- Email to relevant stakeholders

20. Monitoring and review

This procedure will be reviewed every three years in line with the Document and Records Management procedure.

21. Change from previous version

Revision no	Approved by	Amendment
4	Michael Gatt, EM, Works Delivery	The procedure has been completely rewritten and the associated work instructions have been deleted from the Controlled Documents register.
5	Krista-Lee Fogarty, Head of HSE	Inclusion of Quick Guide for waste management.
6	Krista-Lee Fogarty, Head of HSE	Section 17 – inclusion of requirement that a principal contractor must identify waste streams that can be recycled/reused.
7	Tracy Hibbert, Acting EGM, PCS	Removed section on Pre-classified wastes. Inclusion of Section 15.1 0 Waste Management Requirements Inclusion of Section 15.3.1 – Construction Projects – Requirements for pre-classification Inclusion of Section 17 – Training requirements Appendix A – inclusion of Recycling Targets Procedure updated to new template Minor reordering of procedure

22. References

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Protection of the Environment (Waste) Regulation 2014
- SafeWork NSW Code of Practice for Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods
- Waste management of oil and oil filled assets work instruction
- Waste management of spoil work instruction
- Waste management of timber poles work instruction
- Disposal of Asbestos work instruction

23. Attachments

Appendix A – Waste Management Table

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Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Code	Recycling Opportunities	Recycling Target	Disposal Requirements	EPL required ¹	Waste Tracking/Consignment Authorisation Required	DG licence required	Reference Material/Comments
AFFF (Aquatic Fire Fighting Foam) containing fluorinated organic compounds	Hazardous Waste	M160	N/A	N/A	Dispose to EPA licenced waste facility licenced to accept this waste. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	
Air Conditioners	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	The metal casing and other metal parts of the unit are separated from the unit and disposed into the appropriate metal recycling skip at the local store.	75%	Other non-metal parts (and entire degassed units if difficult to dismantle) are disposed at an appropriately licensed waste transfer station or landfill facility.	No	No	No	Ensure that equipment has been degassed by a recognised technical service provider before disposal.
Asbestos	Special Waste	N220	N/A	N/A	Dispose to waste facility licensed by EPA to accept asbestos waste. (Note: Most landfills will not accept asbestos without prior booking or notification). For an up to date list of facilities that can accept asbestos waste go to: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/household-building-and-renovation/dealing-with-household-asbestos/facilities-accept-household-asbestos	Yes	Yes if more than 100kg of asbestos waste or more than 10 square metres of asbestos sheeting is transported within NSW. Transporters are to use the EPA's online system called WasteLocate. Tracking required if transporting >200kg outside NSW.	> 500kg ^{2,4}	Refer to Work Instruction - Disposal of Asbestos for more information.
Batteries - Lead Acid	Hazardous Waste	D220 & B100	Batteries can be collected and disposed by contractor under current battery period agreement or via contract agreement. Otherwise check the batteryrecycling.org.au for recycling options near you.	75%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise.	Yes	Tracking exemptions and special requirements relating to the transportation and disposal of batteries are detailed under clause 51 of the POEO Waste Regulation 2005 (Exemption Number 2009-E-1).	> 500kg(L) ²	
Batteries - NiCad	Hazardous Waste	D150 & D210	Batteries can be collected and disposed by contractor under current battery period agreement or via contract agreement. Otherwise check the batteryrecycling.org.au for recycling options near you.	75%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise	Yes	Tracking exemptions and special requirements relating to the transportation and disposal of batteries are detailed under clause 51 of the POEO Waste Regulation 2005 (Exemption Number 2006-E-2).	> 500kg(L) ²	

Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Code	Recycling Opportunities	Recycling Target	Disposal Requirements	EPL required ¹	Waste Tracking/Consignment Authorisation Required	DG licence required	Reference Material/Comments
Asphalt	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Recycling options are available dependent on quantities generated. Contact the Australian Recycling & Reclaiming organisation http://www.acor.org.au/	75%	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	
Bricks and Masonry	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Recycling options are available. Check out http://businessrecycling.com.au/recycle/bricks and/or https://recyclingnearyou.com.au/demolition/	50%	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	
Cable Drums	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Where possible always arrange for the supplier to take back the cable drums. Alternatively, refer to the attached site for recycling options: https://reelmen.com.au/	100%	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	Ensure that the drums are recycled wherever practicable.
Capacitors Cans containing unknown synthetic dielectrics	Hazardous Waste	M100 M150	Store in the scheduled PCB store at Sydney West Regional Centre, prior to testing/classification. Once classification is known, disposed of as per legislative requirements.	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.
Concrete – Fine and Course aggregates - Pre Mixed Concrete	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Recover and separate concrete for recycling at licensed recycling facility: https://recyclingnearyou.com.au/demolition/	75%	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	
Drums & IBCs	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Drums and IBC that are suitable for reuse, and not contaminated, should be stored safely for future use.	100%	Drums and IBCs that are no longer suitable for reuse recycle via a drum recycler. Contact Logistics Officer to organise.	No	No	No	
Electronic Equipment	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Team Leader/Project Officer to arrange for scrap dry electronic equipment of a composite nature to be separated into metal and non-metal components where practicable. Non-metal parts are to be disposed in the general waste skip (or taken directly to a local landfill facility), and metal disposed into the appropriate scrap metal skip at the local store.	50%	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	N/A	N/A	No	
Fire Extinguishers	Hazardous Waste	-	Contact local extinguisher supplier or NSW Fire Brigade for refilling or reuse. Alternatively see www.cleanout.com.au or www.recyclingnearyou.com.au .	100%	Contact local extinguisher supplier or NSW Fire Brigade.	No	No	No	
Glass	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Recover for recycling at licensed recycling facility.	100%	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	N/A	N/A	No	

Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Code	Recycling Opportunities	Recycling Target	Disposal Requirements	EPL required ¹	Waste Tracking/Consignment Authorisation Required	DG licence required	Reference Material/Comments
Herbicides/Pesticides (liquids and containers)	Hazardous Waste (Liquid Waste) Containers – General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	N/A	N/A	Unused pesticide containers are to be disposed of at a waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	N/A	N/A	No	
Insulators - includes polymer and porcelain	General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	-	Porcelain and polymer insulators can be recycled.	100%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise	N/A	N/A	No	Contact an environmental business partner for recycling options.
Mercury containing waste (Fluorescent tubes, batteries, LCD monitors).	General Solid Waste (non-putrescible)	-	Locate nearest recycling station www.recyclingnearyou.com.au .	N/A	Dispose of at waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.
Mercury	Hazardous Waste	D120	Contact the HSE Group for assistance.	N/A	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.
Solid Scrap Metal	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	To an appropriately licensed metal recycler.	100%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Logistics Officer to organise.	No	No	No	
Non-Scheduled PCB Oil	Hazardous Waste	M100	Oil is disposed or recycled under Period Order contract.	N/A	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	
Non-Scheduled PCB Wet Electrical Scrap (drained).	Hazardous Waste	M100	Equipment is disposed or recycled under Period Order contract.	N/A	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	
Paints, Thinners, Varnish, Stains, Mineral Turps, Methylated Spirits, Detergents.	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	N/A	N/A	Empty Containers - In the general waste skip to a local EPA Licensed landfill facility or scrap metal recycler.	No	No	No	Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.
	Liquid Waste Hazardous (if containing lead)	F100	N/A	N/A	To an EPA Licensed liquid aqueous waste treatment facility or specialist service provider (i.e. Environmental Recovery Service (ERS)).	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	
Paper and Cardboard	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	To a local paper recycler.	100%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Logistics Officer to organise.	No	No	No	

Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Code	Recycling Opportunities	Recycling Target	Disposal Requirements	EPL required ¹	Waste Tracking/Consignment Authorisation Required	DG licence required	Reference Material/Comments
PCB Free Oil	Liquid Waste	J100	Oil can be refurbished onsite where appropriate, or recycled under Period Order contract.	100%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	Yes	Yes, except if being transported for reuse in NSW (Exemption 2006-E-4).	No	Refer to Oil Management Procedure.
PCB Free Wet Electrical Scrap (drained).	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Equipment is recycled under Period Order contract.	100%	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	No	No	No	Refer to Oil Management Procedure.
PCB Contaminated Oil	Hazardous Waste	M100	Oil is disposed or recycled under Period Order contract.	N/A	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	Refer to Oil Management Procedure.
PCB Contaminated Wet Electrical Scrap (drained).	Hazardous Waste	M100	Equipment is disposed or recycled under Period Order contract.	N/A	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ²	Refer to Oil Management Procedure.
Septic Sludge	Hazardous Waste	K130	N/A	N/A	To an EPA liquid waste treatment facility.	Yes, if disposed interstate	Tracking may be required if transporting >200kg outside NSW.	No	Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.
SF6 Electrical Equipment (evacuated + neutralised)	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Equipment is disposed or recycled under Period Order contract.	TBD	Disposed of under period order. Contact Works Support Officer to organise.	No	No	No	
SF6 Powder and Contaminated Materials (once neutralised)	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	N/A	N/A	Solid - In general waste bin to local landfill facility. Liquids – Evaporate in a holding basin then dispose of as general solid waste.	No	No	No	
SF6 Gas (suitable for reuse ⁵)	Hazardous Waste	D110	Gas is to be refurbished and cylinders reused where appropriate.	TBD	Return to supplier. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	No	No	> 500kg(L) ²	
SF6 Gas (containing decomposed inorganic substances i.e. SO ² , HF).	Hazardous Waste	D110	Gas is to be refurbished and cylinders reused where appropriate.	TBD	Return to supplier. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg(L) ² (> 250kg(L) ³ requires placarding)	
Empty SF6 Cylinders (containing residual decomposed inorganic substances i.e. SO ² , HF).	Hazardous Waste	N100	Cylinders reused where appropriate.	TBD	Return to supplier. Contact Works Support Officer to organise disposal.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg ² (> 250kg ³ requires placarding)	

Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Code	Recycling Opportunities	Recycling Target	Disposal Requirements	EPL required ¹	Waste Tracking/Consignment Authorisation Required	DG licence required	Reference Material/Comments
Sharps and Medical Waste (including sharps fibres)	Special Waste	R100	N/A	N/A	To a Technical Service Provider for destruction.	Yes	Technical service provider will arrange for the Waste Transport Certificate to be completed, and is to forward a completed copy to the Diversity Inclusion & Wellbeing Manager. Transgrid staff overseeing bin collection, to forward "Acknowledgement of Receipt" (pick-up receipt) to the Diversity Inclusion & Wellbeing Manager for records. If an "Acknowledgement of Receipt" is not received within 21 days, the Diversity Inclusion & Wellbeing Manager is to advise the Senior Environment Sustainability Manager who will notify the EPA (failure to do so may result in non-compliance).	No	
Silica Gel	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	N/A	N/A	In general waste bin to local landfill facility.	No	No	No	
Soil - Contaminated	Hazardous Waste	N120	Soil is remediated on site whenever possible. Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.	N/A	It is taken to an EPA licensed landfill facility.	Yes	Yes	> 500kg ²	Refer to Work Instruction - Waste Management of Spoil and Contaminated Land Management procedure.
Soil – Non contaminated	General Solid Waste	-	Recycle on site where possible. If classified VENM or EMN, reuse at a privately or publically owned site can be undertaken if a Section 143 Notice is completed by the landowner.	100%	Dispose of at waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	Refer to Work Instruction - Waste Management of Spoil
Timber Pole wood Preserver Waste and Materials	General Solid Waste /Hazardous Waste	-	TBD – N/A		Refer to Work Instruction - Waste Management of Timber Poles. Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.				

Waste Type	Waste Classification	Waste Code	Recycling Opportunities	Recycling Target	Disposal Requirements	EPL required ¹	Waste Tracking/Consignment Authorisation Required	DG licence required	Reference Material/Comments
Timber Poles	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible) or Hazardous Waste	-	TBD - 100%		Refer to Work Instruction - Waste Management of Timber Poles. Contact an environmental business partner for additional instructions.				
Toner cartridges	General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible)	-	Fuji Xerox Australia proximity arrange disposal of cartridges.	100%	Disposed of under period order.	No	No	No	
Tyres	Special Waste	T140	Return to supplier for re-treading or recycling, or to tyre recycling facility or recycling drop-off centre.	100%	Dispose to waste facility licensed to accept this material.	Yes	Yes if more than 200kg or more than 20 tyres in a single load is transported within NSW. Transporters are to use the EPA's online system called WasteLocate. Tracking required if transporting >200kg outside NSW.	No	
Vegetation	General Solid Waste (Putrescible)	-	Mulched and spread onsite with agreement from Council/Landowner.	N/A	Taken to an EPA licensed green waste facility.	No	No	No	
Waste – General office	General Solid Waste (Putrescible) or General Solid Waste (Non-Putrescible)	-	N/A	N/A	Dispose to waste facility licenced to accept this waste.	No	No	No	

¹An Environmental Protection Licence is required if transporting more than 200kg or 200L (or mixture of both) of trackable waste in any load.

²A licence is required when transporting any receptacle with a capacity of more than 500 litres, or which contains more than 500 kilograms of dangerous goods in a single receptacle.

³Placarding is required if the aggregate quantity of the load is greater than 250kg or 250L.

⁴A licence is not required if the asbestos waste is transported in a manner complying with Special Provisions 168 of the ADG Code.

⁵Applies to SF6 gas that does not contain toxic or corrosive decomposition products and is considered a Class 2.2 Dangerous Good.