Dungog Shire Council

Waste Management Facility

Short Street Dungog

Landfill Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Dungog Shire Council
198 Dowling Street
Dungog

July 2022

1.0 APPROVAL AND RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

Issue	Date	Description	By
#1	February 2013	Prepared by Dungog Shire Council	MES
#2	January 2019	Prepared by Dungog Shire council	MES
#3	April 2022	Prepared by Dungog Shire council	MES
#4	July 2022	Prepared by Dungog Shire Council	WMO

Signed by	
Name	
Title	

SECONDED

Signed by	
Name	Daniel Olsen
Title	Waste Management Officer

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Landfill Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Dungog Shire Council is located in the Lower Hunter Valley.

Dungog Shire Council has prepared this site-specific Landfill Incident Response Management Plan for its existing landfill located on Short Street Dungog.

This Landfill Incident Response Management Plan contains details on the site-specific strategic approach that Dungog Shire Council will and have put in place to improve the way pollution incidents are reported, managed and communicated to the general community. These strategies meet the environmental requirements introduced by the Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Amendment (Pollution Incident Response Management Plan) Regulation, 2012.

The definition of a pollution incident is:

An incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or is likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of a substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. It includes an incident or set of circumstances in which a substance has been placed or disposed of on premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emission of any noise.

The Landfill Pollution Incident Response Management Plan aims to ensure there is

- comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to staff at the premises, the Environmental Protection Authority, other relevant authorities specified by the Act, and people outside the facility who may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident;
- control of risk of a pollution incident at the facility by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage these risks;
- a plan properly implemented by trained staff, identifying persons responsible for implementing it, and ensuring that the plan is regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.

2.2 Environment & Workers Health Policy Statement

Dungog Shire Council strives to conduct all business activities in a manner that protects the environment and the health and safety of all employees, contractors, customers, and the public.

Training is provided to staff as needed for specific requirements of work areas.

The plan will be evaluated as required) via a desktop review and meeting with landfill staff.

2.2.1 Environment

The Dungog Waste Management Facility will comply with all the applicable laws and regulations; promote waste reduction, resource and property conservation and

environmental protection, and train employees to be knowledgeable about all environmental matters relevant to their work.

2.2.2 Health and Safety

Dungog Shire Council considers the health and safety of all its employees, contractors and visitors on site to be of the upmost importance.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF SITE

3.1 Introduction

The Dungog Waste Management Facility was established in 1993 and is owned and operated by Dungog Shire Council.

The Waste Facility is located at the extremity of Short Street Dungog. The Landfill occupies 16 ha and surrounded predominantly by rural landholders. A close neighbour is the water treatment plant of the Hunter Water Corporation. The landfill's total design capacity is estimated to be 150,000m3 with approximately 7,500m3 of space used annually. In January 2019, there was 103791m3 of capacity remaining (Volumetric Survey completed by Graeme Ferguson) with some capacity for expansion.

3.2 Existing Site Infrastructure and Operations

The Site facilities include:

a. Perimeter fencing and lockable entrance gates;

b. Machinery shed containing ablutions facilities (including disabled WC and Shower), storeroom along with retail second hand shop.

c. 20m weighbridge

d. Weighbridge office with associated operating systems, a lunchroom and CCTV installation.

e. Machinery shed for storage of equipment, mattresses and parking of site vehicles.

f. Specialised machinery shed containing twin chamber baler and storage for baled paper and plastics.

g. Tank water supply (3 Tanks), septic system, power supply, telephone, and technology;

h. Stockpile areas for drop-off of green waste and scrap metal;

i. Designated area for collection of recyclables including: paper, mattresses, chemicals (Drummuster), waste motor oil, glass, cans, cardboard, metals, soft plastics, electronic waste and car batteries;

j. Two sedimentation ponds;

k. A leachate pond and irrigation area.

3.3 Facility Road Management

A sealed entrance road has been provided for a distance of 20m beyond the front gate however, this lead to a gravel road to access the weighbridge/office area the recyclables drop off locations and access to the designated waste disposal area. These roads are signposted as a maximum 10km/hr.

A combination of permanent and temporary signs direct people to the tipping face and stockpile areas.

3.4 Facility Machinery

A Tana landfill compactor

Hyundai front-end loader.

8 Tonne excavator

1 Tonne Ute

Rechargeable battery operated Forklift/pallet lifted

Plant is stored and serviced in the open on-site. Major repairs are undertaken by returning the plant to the workshop at the Council Works Depot at Common Road Dungog or a contracted company.

There is no bulk fuel stored onsite for plant machinery. The facility Ute is fitted with a 200l fuel tank that is filled at the council works depot as required and machinery is filled from that tank.

4.0 REGULATORY CONTROL

4.1 EPA Licence Conditions

The Dungog Waste Management Facility is licensed by the EPA as a Class 1 Solid Waste Landfill, capable of accepting all solid waste including putrescible waste and other wastes approved by the EPA.

There is no incineration at the landfill.

From time to time, material is won on site for operational purposes.

The Facility accepts all domestic and commercial waste for the Council area. The Waste Facility provides for a general waste tipping area and recycling sections:

- Recycling Station — Glass and plastic bottles, steel and aluminium cans etc;
- Used Motor Oil collection area;
- Used vehicle batteries area;
- Ferrous and non ferrous scrap metal area;
- Mulch / Green waste collection and storage area;

- Gas bottle area. Non de-gassed bottle are not accepted;
- Building and Demolition waste;
- Cardboard and plastics for baling;
- Mattresses.;
- Electronic waste;

5.0 Environmental Management Systems

5.1 Environmental and Work Health and Safety Job Statements and Reporting;

The Supervisor of the Facility and the Director – Planning & Environment, administers co-ordination of environmental and occupational health compliance for the site.

5.2 Environmental Management Co-ordination;

The Manager of Environmental Services provides co-ordination of the environmental program.

5.2.1 Environmental Meetings;

Co-ordination of environmental programs applicable to the Facility will be achieved through meetings of key staff involved in waste management. These staff include-

- Manager Environmental Services.
- Waste Management Supervisor
- Waste Management Officers
- Available part time and casual Waste Management Officers.

The meetings review environmental and operational matters such as:

i. Overall environmental performance (monitoring results);

ii. Active non-compliance and follow-up plans;

iii. Performance changes and procedure development;

iv. Status with dealings with the relevant statutory authorities.

v. WHS matters

Monthly reports regarding the landfill's waste contributions are provided to the NSW Environment Protection Authority via the Waste and Resource Recovery portal. Manager Environmental Services is responsible for this reporting.

5.2.2 Community Consultation;

Dungog Shire Council is committed to consulting with the community as and when necessary. A complaints procedure has been put into place to record and act on complaints

received from the public. The Manager of Environmental Services and the Supervisor of the Facility will be responsible for making any corrective measures when responding to complaints.

6.0 Statutory Matters;

6.1 Statutory Requirements;

Relevant environmental legislation, which will be complied with, includes, but is not limited to, the following;

i. Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997;

ii. Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act, 1985;

i. Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act, 2001;

ii. Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979;

7.0 Potential Environmental Hazards

The following are a list of potential environmental hazards associated with managing and waste facility operation:

- storage of chemicals.
- leachate escape.
- methane gas escape.
- leaking from the oil recycling unit.
- car batteries for recycling.
- Asbestos waste.
- Effluent from office wastewater system.
- Contaminated stormwater.
- Overflow from sediment ponds if contaminated.
- Oils and lubricants from servicing of plant equipment.
- Diesel from refuelling plant equipment.
- Fire on site.
- Burial waste.
- Hazardous wastes.
- Natural event eg; earthquake .
- Dust.

- Windblown litter and galvanised iron sheeting.
- Smell.
- Sinkholes.

8.0 Pre-emptive actions to be taken

8.1 Storage of Chemicals

Chemicals are stored in an appropriate manner to prevent them from being punctured or damaged in any way.

8.2 Leachate Escape

Leachate treatment is provided by ponding in the leachate pond. The leachate collection system contains all the leachate generated from waste disposal at the facility.

If leachate is found to be odorous and likely to cause odours outside the site boundaries then this shall be reported to the site supervisor who will supervise treatment of the odorous leachate with lime or an odour masking spray.

In the event of a leachate discharge which has the potential to cause an environmental pollution incident, Council will report the incident to the five nominated authorities. The Supervisor shall complete a report and notify the Manager of Environmental Services. .The Leachate discharge report template is provided in Appendix 1.

The Landfill is subject to six monthly water sampling by a contractor of bores to determine migration of pollutants via groundwater.

8.3 Methane Gas Escape

The site does not currently engage a methane collection system.

8.4 Leaking from the Oil Recycling Unit

Should a leak from the oil-recycling unit be detected the area surrounding the unit will be temporarily cordoned off and absorbent materials added as necessary to prevent the spill travelling any further. Spill kits are available on-site and have been placed throughout the Facility should they be required.

Contaminated waste from the clean-up, will be removed from the area and disposed of in accordance to the EPA's guidelines of *Disposal of used hydrocarbon absorbent materials*. Provided in Appendix 2.

8.5 Car Batteries for Recycling

Should a leak from the car batteries collection area be identified, the area surrounding the collection area will be temporarily cordoned off and absorbent materials added as necessary to prevent the spill travelling any further. Spill kits are available on-site and have been placed throughout the Facility should they be required.

Contaminated waste from the clean-up will be removed from the area and disposed of in accordance to the EPA's guidelines of *Disposal of used hydrocarbon absorbent materials*.

8.6 Asbestos Waste

Where asbestos waste is identified in the main landfill area as having been disposed of inappropriately the area will be cordoned off and plant machinery will stop all activity in this area immediately. The asbestos material shall be wetted using the water outlet at the tip face to ensure fibres are not released into the atmosphere.

The asbestos will then be carefully removed by a licenced contractor or a staff member qualified with the handling of asbestos from the tip face of the Facility and placed in impermeable bags. Each bag will be made of heavy duty low density polyethylene of at least 0.2 mm thickness, and be no more than 1.2 m in height and 0.9 m in width. Each bag will contain no more than 25 kg of waste. Bags will be marked with the words "CAUTION ASBESTOS" to comply with *Australian Standard AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*. Once sealed, the asbestos will be removed from its location on the tip face to the asbestos disposal area where it will initially be buried to a depth of at least 0.5 m on the day of removal from the tip face, and finally to a depth of at least 1 m (in the case of stabilised asbestos waste in bonded matrix) or 3 m (in the case of asbestos fibre and dust waste) beneath the planned final land surface of the landfill site.

The waste will not be compacted before it is covered, and will not come into contact with any earthmoving equipment at any time.

8.7 Damage to E-waste for Recycling

Any particles or litter that occurs due to damage of e-waste (glass from television screens, broken bits of hardware and plastic etc.) will be swept up and disposed of in a bag or similar at the tip face. This is a last result if the particles are not salvageable.

8.8 Effluent from Office Wastewater System

The office building and amenities are connected to an onsite sewage management system. Where ponding or overflows are detected, the incident is to be immediately reported to the Supervisor and then Manager of Environmental Services. The services of a licenced plumber and drainer shall be engaged immediately to repair the onsite sewage management system. Consideration shall be given to engaging temporary ablutions facilities.

Council's Environmental Health Officer is to conduct inspections as part of Council's OSMS inspection programme.

8.9 Contaminated Stormwater

Surface water diversion controls are in place to prevent any surface water mixing with waste and leachate thus preventing any sediment or contaminants being carried off site.

Stormwater diversion works are maintained in a serviceable state by slashing excessive vegetation and de-silting as necessary.

Contour barriers have been placed at the top of the landfill embankment to ensure that any surface waters passing through this area are separated from clean stormwater. Potentially contaminated stormwater is diverted to the leachate system.

Surface water is monitored at each of the sedimentation basins (SP1 and SP2) every six months.

Regular maintenance of the diversions and road tracks to this area to be organised by the Supervisor. This will include liaising with the Manager, Environmental Services Council's

Biosecurity Officer and Works Supervisors.

8.10 Oils and Lubricants from Servicing of Plant Equipment

Where a spill occurs during the servicing of plant machinery, absorbent materials will be added immediately. Spill kits are available on-site and have been placed throughout the Facility should they be required.

Contaminated waste from the clean-up will be removed from the area and disposed of in accordance to the EPA's guidelines of *Disposal of used hydrocarbon absorbent materials.*

8.11 Diesel from Refuelling Plant Equipment

Where a spill occurs during the refuelling of plant machinery, absorbent materials will be added immediately. Spill kits are available on-site and have been placed throughout the Facility should they be required.

Contaminated waste from the clean-up will be removed from the area and disposed of in accordance to the EPA's guidelines of *Disposal of used hydrocarbon absorbent material.*

8.12 Fire on Site in General

There are a number of circumstances under which a fire may occur. These include but are not limited to:

- ignition of fuel during the filling of plant machinery.
- fire within the landfill operations: greenwaste, ignition of the tip face.
- bushfire and ember attack.
- heat from bushfire affecting the storage of flammable materials.

Where fire occurs, the Supervisor of the Facility shall contact the NSW Fire Brigade (000) in the first instance and be responsible for the lock down of the Facility, delegating staff (ie unlocking gates for CFS access) and safe mustering of customers and staff. The Manager of Environmental Services shall be notified and shall be responsible for recording the details of the fire in accordance with Condition M7 of the licence.

The Manager of Environmental Services shall be responsible for advising the appropriate government departments and assisting Council departments such as Human Resources of the incident.

Fire fighting equipment is installed at the Facility and is checked and replaced as per Council's contract with the fire safety company.

8.13 Burial Waste

Wastes designated by Council as requiring separate burial are not accepted onto the site without the prior approval of the Supervisor. This waste is limited to asbestos and animal carcasses This designated waste is not tipped at the normal waste disposal face but is deposited in a separate area.

8.14 Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous waste is not accepted onto the site. If hazardous wastes are inadvertently

delivered to site and identified by any Waste Management Officers, then these wastes are immediately segregated and advice is sought from the Manager of Environmental Services.

A list of items deemed as hazardous waste is attached in Appendix 3.

8.15 Natural Event eg Earthquake

In the event of a natural disaster the staff and public on site will be immediately notified of the situation and evacuation protocols will be put in place.

8.16 Dust

The Waste Management Facility site is predominantly unsealed and dust generation is unavoidable. Due to the location of the site, dust impacts to adjoining landholdings are generally negligible. There are no in built dust suppression features. Where complaints are received, the Manager Environmental Services shall make an assessment of the impacts of dust and take remedial action where necessary. This may include the use of a contracted water cart to wet roads and the tip face at appropriate intervals.

8.17 Windblown Litter

Windblown litter from the tip face is collected and contained by the barriers surrounding the tip face. Such maintenance will need to be undertake by the Waste Management Officers on the barriers as the need arises. Windblown material is removed by staff at regular intervals. The Facility Supervisor shall check the site for windblown material at regular intervals during each shift.

9. Inventory of Pollutants

The Hazardous Substances Register is provided as Appendix 4.

10. Safety Equipment

Spill kits are available on-site and have been placed throughout the Facility should they be required. Contaminated waste from the clean-up will be removed from the area and disposed of in accordance to the EPA's guidelines of *Disposal of used hydrocarbon absorbent materials.*

An emergency eyewash station and First Aid kit is available on site. Staff will partake in first aid training including refresher courses.

Signs and temporary fencing will be placed around pollution incidents where applicable to ensure human contact is prevented until such time as the polluted material can be disposed of appropriately.

11. Contact Details for Activation of the Plan

1. Director – Planning & Environment - Dungog Shire Council, 4995 7777 or 0428 611 379

2. Waste Facility Supervisor – Environmental Services Dungog Shire Council, 0429 470 352 **OR** 4992 1634 – after hours 0402 050 408.

3. A rostered permanent or permanent part time Waste Facility Officer.

Environmental Services Dungog Shire Council, 0429 470 352 **OR** 4992 1634 – after hours 0402 050 408.

4. Work Health and Safety Consultant – Human Resources Dungog Shire Council, 4995 7777.

12. Relevant Authority Contact Details for Immediate Notification

Under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 it is a requirement that all pollution incidents are reported to the EPA, NSW Health, Fire and Rescue NSW, Safework NSW and the Local Council when material harm to the environment is caused or threatened.

If the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property 000 will be called first as Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Police and the NSW Ambulance Service are the first responders, as they are responsible for controlling and containing incidents.

If the incident does not require an initial combat agency, or once the 000 call has been made, notification to the following authorities in the listed order will occur. The 24-hour hotline for each authority is given where available:

- **EPA**- phone Environment Line on 131 555
- **Hunter New England Public Health Unit**- phone 02 4924 6477 during business hours and 4924 6477 (diverts to John Hunter Hospital- ask for Public Health Officer on call) after hours
- **Safework NSW** – phone 131 050
- **Fire and Rescue NSW** – phone 000
- **Dungog Shire Council**- Environmental Services Manager 4995 7777 or 0447 106 643 (after hours)

13. Communicating with Neighbours

Early warning and regular updates to owners and occupiers of premises who may be affected by an incident occurring at the Facility will be notified as follows:

- **Residential properties surrounding the Facility**: should the incident, in the opinion of the Manager of Environmental Services be of such concern that notification of nearby residents is appropriate then door knocking of residents affected will be undertaken immediately to ensure that they are aware of the incident and what precautions they need to take. Where a resident is not home at the time of door knocking information will placed under the front door to ensure they receive the information on their arrival home and are made aware of the pollution incident and the precautionary measures that should be taken.

At the time of door knocking residents will be advised that Council will place a notice on its website and in the local and social media outlets once the incident is no longer of concern and no longer a risk to human health, animal health or the environment.

Where the incident is likely to impact on the community, the following precautions will be advised

- **air pollutants**: close windows and doors, stay inside and do not use air conditioning units

- **Water pollution:** do not allow human or stock water to be sourced from downstream dams and creeks.

14. Minimising Harm to Persons on the Premises

In the event that staff and users of the Facility are required to evacuate the site, the Supervisor will activate the following procedures:

1. Ensure no further vehicles are able to enter the site by locking the front gate.

2. Advise staff member/s at tip face of the need to evacuate the site via UHF radio and mobile phones.

3. Staff member at office to escort users of the facility to the front gate and ensure that they leave the site.

4. Should contractors be onsite for any reason, the staff member at the office should advise them of the need to leave the site immediately? This can be done either using mobile or UHF communication. All visitors to the site are required to sign in leaving these details.

5. All staff to muster at the Muster Point outside the front entry gates.

If the Supervisor is unavailable during this incident, please see Section 11 *Contact Details for Action of the Plan* for next appropriate Waste Management Officer.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Record of Leachate Discharge

Leachate Discharge number: ……...

Date of leachate discharge: …….

Volume of Leachate Discharged: ……....

Time period the discharge occurred: ……....

Weather conditions at the time of discharge:

Rainfall: ……....

Wind direction: ……....

Wind speed: ……....

Explanation of why the discharge occurred: ……
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Location of the Discharge: ……
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Plan of action to prevent a similar discharge in the future: ……
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Was the discharge permitted by the License? …….
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Please attach the latest leachate monitoring results

Details of person making the report:

Name : ……

Contact address: …… Contact phone: ……..
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Supervisor Notified: ……..

Action Taken:
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Follow up:
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……..……

Sign off: …… Date : ……

If Pollution complaint:
EPA Representative Notified: ……

APPENDIX 2: EPA – DISPOSAL OF USED HYDROCARBON ABSORBENT MATERIALS

Waste

Guidelines

Disposal of used hydrocarbon absorbent materials

Updated August 2013

EPA 378/13: This guideline provides information on the disposal of absorbent materials used to clean up hydrocarbon spills in accordance with the Environment Protection Act 1993.

Introduction

Small spills of oils and similar liquid hydrocarbons (such as lubricating oils, fuel oils, cooking oils, and radiator coolants) occur from time to time in workshops, industrial processes, and domestic and farming activities. Such spills are sometimes collected using sand, sawdust, 'kitty litter' and similar materials. However, these materials have limited absorbent capacity and perform poorly if they become wet, often releasing much of the absorbed pollutant.

In recent times, specialised products and systems have been developed which provide a greater absorption and retention capacity than conventional granular materials. These products may be incorporated into spill kits to deal with minor spills of oil and similar liquids.

Legislation

The principal legislation addressing pollution in South Australia is the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (the Act). In particular, section 25 imposes a general environmental duty on all persons undertaking an activity that may pollute, requiring them to take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise any resulting environmental harm.

Disposal requirements

When the liquid spilled and absorbed is light-to-medium grade hydrocarbons, small quantities of used absorbent material—less than 0.1 m^3 or 100 kg—may be disposed of as solid waste at a waste depot.

This depot must be licensed to receive putrescible waste and/or commercial and industrial waste; disposal of the absorbent material is subject to the requirements that it:

- can be demonstrated to safely immobilise the absorbed liquid
- has been used correctly in accordance with the supplier's instructions so as not to allow free liquid to leak into waste receptacles.

To this end the product must pass the US EPA Paint Filter Test 9095A and the following leachability test methods:

- US EPA TCLP (toxicity characteristic leaching procedure) Test Method 1311 of AS 4439.3; and
- Multiple Extraction Test (MEP).

The choice of leachabilitiy test method will vary depending on the source of the contamination. The supplier of the absorbent material should provide this information. The US EPA Paint Filter Test 9095A is that described in the EPA Guideline, *Liquid Waste Classification Test* (September 2003).

Under such circumstances, the used absorbent material may be mixed with domestic or commercial and industrial waste for collection, transportation and disposal at a licensed waste depot

However, if:

- the quantity of used absorbent material exceeds 0.1 m^3 or 100 kg, or
- the liquid absorbed is other than light-to-medium grade hydrocarbons, or
- the liquid includes 'Listed Waste' as set out in Schedule 1 Part B of the Act,

the used absorbent material should be directed to a licensed waste depot for appropriate treatment and/or disposal. Advice should be sought from the EPA (telephone 08 8204 2004), or a waste management firm.

Disclaimer

This publication is a guide only and does not necessarily provide adequate information in relation to every situation. This publication seeks to explain your possible obligations in a helpful and accessible way. In doing so, however, some detail may not be captured. It is important, therefore, that you seek information from the EPA itself regarding your possible obligations and, where appropriate, that you seek your own legal advice.

APPENDIX 3: EPA – HAZARDOUS WASTE

Guidelines Part 1: Classifying waste

Part 1 of the Waste Classification Guidelines (PDF 599KB) explains six basic steps for classifying your waste. In brief, these steps are

Step 1

Establish if the waste is classified as special waste.

Step 2

If the waste is not classified as special waste, establish whether the waste is classified as liquid waste.

Step 3

If the waste is not classified as special waste or liquid waste, establish whether the waste is of a type that is 'pre-classified'.

To simplify the classification process, a number of commonly generated wastes have been pre-classified as either hazardous, restricted solid, general solid waste (putrescible) or general solid waste (non-putrescible) in the waste classification definition section of Schedule 1 of the ***Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*** (POEO Act).

Step 4

If the waste is not classified as special waste, liquid waste or pre-classified (as set out in Step 3), establish if the waste has certain hazardous characteristics and therefore is classified as hazardous waste.

These hazardous characteristics are set out in the definition of 'hazardous waste' in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act, and in Step 4 of Part 1 of the Guidelines.

Step 5

If the waste has not been classified after Steps 1 to 4, it should be chemically assessed to determine whether it is hazardous, restricted solid or general solid waste (putrescible or non-putrescible). If the waste has not been classified after Steps 1 to 4 and is not chemically assessed under Step 5, it must be classified as hazardous waste.

Step 6

If the waste is chemically assessed under Step 5 as general solid waste, a further assessment is available to determine whether the waste is general solid waste putrescible or non-putrescible. The assessment determines whether the waste is capable of significant biological transformation. If the waste is classified as general solid waste under Step 5 and this assessment is not undertaken, it must be classified as general solid waste (putrescible).

Rules for using the guidelines

In using the Waste Classification Guidelines to classify waste, the following rules apply

1. The steps for waste classification must be applied in the order presented above.
2. Once a waste's classification has been established under a particular step, do not go to the next step.

   The only exception to this is where special waste is mixed with restricted solid or hazardous waste. In these circumstances, the waste must be classified as special waste and restricted solid or hazardous waste, and managed as both of those classifications.

   Otherwise, mixed waste must be classified according to the highest class of waste. For example, if a non-liquid waste contains three contaminants (other than asbestos, tyres or clinical and related waste) and only one of these contaminants is present at the concentration specified for hazardous waste, the waste must be classified and treated as hazardous waste.

3. If an immobilisation approval applies to a waste, a generator who complies with the terms of that approval may classify that waste as set out in the approval, rather than the Waste Classification Guidelines.

APPENDIX 3: EPA – LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

STORAGE: Chemical Cupboard

HAZARDOUS

- SCA Kerosene
- Mineral Turpentine
- WD-40 Aerosol
- Castrol 2T
- *Diesel
- *Petrol Unleaded

NON HAZARDOUS

- Penrite Chainsaw Bar Oil
- Castrol Chainsaw Oil
- Clean Team Complete Fill Coolant
- Shell Helix HX 5 15W-40
- Visco 3000 (Diesel)
- Super Blue Grease
- Powdered Limestone

A list of the manufacturers Material Safety Data Sheets are stored under the following path:

S:\Public\3. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES\LANDFILL

NOTE: Chemicals marked with a * are noted as generic brand ie Shell, Caltex etc where the provider may change at any given time.