

# Classification

Environment Protection Act 1970

Act No. 8056/1970

Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009

## Prescribed Industrial Waste – Classification by Hazard for the end of life transformers containing PCB-free oil

Pursuant to clause 11(1)b of the *Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009* and in accordance with the criteria presented in Schedule 2 to that regulation, the Environment Protection Authority Victoria ("EPA") hereby classifies the prescribed industrial waste specified in section 2 below based on the hazard posed by the waste to human health and the environment.

### 1. CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

(2011/032)

### 2. PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIAL WASTE TO WHICH THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES

This classification applies to the end of life industrial transformers containing oil with a PCB concentration of less than 2 mg/kg (PCB-free oil), declared as waste by the waste generator ("waste").

### 3. TO WHOM THIS CLASSIFICATION APPLIES

- The persons or class of persons who carry out the categorisation of the waste for the purpose of this classification ("the waste generator")
- The persons or class of persons who carry out the transportation activity on behalf of waste generator or waste receiver for the purpose of this classification ("the waste transporter")
- The persons or class of persons who receive the waste to carry out treatment for the purpose of this classification ("the waste receiver")
- The location at which the treatment and storage of the waste will be conducted ("the premises")

### 4. TREATMENT ACTIVITY AT THE PREMISES

This classification is limited to draining and dismantling of the waste described in section 2.

### 5. PERIOD OF VALIDITY

This classification commences on 22 December 2011 and is effective unless it is revoked or varied by the EPA.

### 6. HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

End of life transformers referred to in section 2 that have been managed in accordance with the conditions of this classification as set out in section 7 below and the treatment activity as set out in section 4 above are classified as non-prescribed industrial waste.

### 7. CONDITIONS OF CLASSIFICATION

The waste referred to in section 2 above is only classified as non-prescribed industrial waste if all of the following conditions have been met.



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- 7.1. The waste generator must categorize the waste referred in section 2, by analysing PCB concentrations in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009; the Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines, 2009* and all applicable EPA publications (as amended from time to time).
- 7.2. All samples for analysis referred to in condition 7.1 must be submitted to an analytical laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) to undertake the analyses specified in this classification.
- 7.3. The waste transporter must transport waste referred in section 2 to the waste receiver by using EPA permitted vehicles.
- 7.4. At the premises all waste and treated materials must be unloaded, loaded, handled, treated and stored in secure bunded areas constructed, sized operated and maintained in accordance with the EPA Publication No 347 "*Bunding Guidelines*".
- 7.5. The waste receiver must sample combined oil in the tank/tanker for PCB concentration in accordance with condition 7.2, before transporting oil off site.
- 7.6. The waste receiver must recycle or reuse oil, metals and other components after draining and dismantling the transformers.
- 7.7. The waste receiver must conduct an assessment of transport and disposal requirements of any residual industrial waste resulting from the treatment activity referred in section 4 in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009; the Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines, 2009* and all applicable EPA publications (as amended from time to time).
- 7.8. The waste generator, waste transporter and waste receiver must notify EPA immediately of any incident or spill of wastes.
- 7.9. The waste generator must keep records of the following for a period of at least two years:
  - The tabulated results of laboratory analyses of the wastes and their corresponding laboratory reports;
  - Names of the transporter(s) transporting waste to waste receivers;
  - Names of the companies accepting waste for treatment; and
  - The tabulated quantity of wastes and the date sent out for treatment or reuse.
- 7.10. The waste receiver must keep records of the following for a period of at least two years:
  - The tabulated results of laboratory analyses of the wastes and their corresponding laboratory reports from waste generator;
  - The tabulated quantity of wastes and the date received for treatment;
  - Quantity of waste sent for reuse; and
  - Names of the companies accepting the recovered material for recycling.

## 8. NOTES

This classification may be amended or revoked by the EPA by way of written notice in the Victoria Government Gazette. Current classifications can also be found on EPA's website at [www.epa.vic.gov.au](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au)

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